resulted in a loss of three yards for Tufts. In the next play Frew fumbled, and Mansfield, a Tech man, dropped on the ball. To the surprise of all the referee gave the ball to Tufts "because it changed hands." As it was fourth down, and doubly Tech's ball, Captain Thomas was justified in withdrawing his team.

The teams lined up as follows: Tufts,—rushers, Davis, Holbrook, Russell, Lane, Healey, Simpson, Eddy; quarter back, Knowlton (Frew); half backs, Craig, Smith; full back, Hawes. Tech,—rushers, Goudey, Coburn, Le Moins, Manahan, McCormick, Whiting, Rawson; quarter back, Mansfield; half backs, Thomas, Rockwell; full back, Underwood.

A Representative Alumnus.

CHARLES O. PARSONS died at Spokane, Washington, October 5th, at the age of forty-seven years. Funeral services were held at Spokane with Masonic honors, and again quietly at his home in Shirley, Mass.

A brief account of his life and work will be of interest to the business man through the results obtained, and to the engineer and student in view of the methods used, and as an example to be followed.

He was a loyal son of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of the Class of 1875. It was most prophetic that as an undergraduate he was selected by President Runkle as one of the students of the Summer School of Mines held in Colorado, Utah, in 1871, to spend a month in studying the milling processes of the Pacific coast, with a view to starting a mining and metallurgical laboratory at the Institute. He spent the time in Virginia City and Gold Hill, Nevada. The experience he gained proved invaluable in initiating the new Mining and Metallurgical Laboratory. The value of his services was greatly enhanced by the fact that he had served for a time in a machine shop before coming to Technology.

After leaving the Institute, we find him first in the employ of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, entering the works as chemist and engineer on exploration work, investigation of ore fields, etc., and subsequently as assistant to the manager of the blast furnaces, an old-time iron founder. Parsons was restive under the rule of thumb practice prevalent. It was natural that a man of his intelligence and zeal should chafe in working under an old timer, and one whose strongest argument against any improvement was that it was tried in his grandfather's time and proved a failure. But he evinced that tact and perseverance which characterized his whole career, and succeeded in coaxing into existence a good many economies. When he proposed to feed in mill scale and hammer scale he was told that "that was no good; it was old, burnt-up stuff." However, he gained his end, and before he left the works, in 1879, the furnace which had previously only yielded twenty-five tons per day, was yielding forty-five, with a prospect of a still greater improvement when the next furnace should go into blast.

If he had remained in the furnace work he would clearly have been among the foremost pioneers in introducing the great modern revolution in furnace practice. About the year 1879 he left the company, in order to enter the general field of expert mining engineering.

Immediately following the severance of his relations at Steelton, he went to Europe, and in the course of his trip examined the ore districts in Spain and Northern Africa. During that year he made an extensive exploration in the Black Hills country, and subsequently visited the Southwest, and was among the early investigators of the Southeastern Arizona Silver field, being interested in the development of the famous Tombstone group of properties, and prominently connected with the early projects for furnishing water to the Town of Tombstone.

About this time, 1881, he began the systematic study of the Copper Mining interests of the country generally, and was familiar with the whole question, both from the technical and commercial points of view. He had previously given some attention to the then new field for copper development, near the United States and Mexican Boundary line, at the noted Copper Queen Camp.

In 1882 he undertook the exploration and subsequent development of a copper property on the Gila River, in Southern Arizona, the prospect being large and tempting, his professional and business judgment leading up to a large money investment, of which he took a considerable portion himself; but the early results not being followed up, he promptly closed the project, pocketed his own losses, saving to his friends the money they had contributed. This was a striking illustration of his keen insight, ready judgment, and prompt withdrawal to avoid loss of professional honor. About this time, also, he made an examination into,