machinery of all kinds, with other departments expanded in like proportion, with new departments and courses of instruction such as Electrical, Chemical, and Sanitary Engineering, and Naval Architecture, and a roll of students that crowds even the enlarged accommodations to the utmost, we feel a constantly increasing pride in the fact that we are alumni of this great institution, and a still firmer conviction that the man whom we welcomed as the new President has proved to be the right man in the right place, which place we all hope he may long continue to fill.

General Walker needs no introduction to any man here. We all know him, and shall enjoy hearing from him the story of the progress of the Institute. And I therefore ask him now to speak to us on a subject which he and we also, as a body of alumni, have most at heart, "The Massachusetts Institute of Technology." I am proud to present to you President Walker.

President Walker:—

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the M. I. T. Society of New York: It gives me great pleasure to be with you this evening and to bring you the best wishes and greetings of the Faculty. Perhaps it has never occurred to you, gentlemen, that few after-dinner speakers have quite so hard a part to perform as has the president of a college addressing a gathering of alumni. The reason for this difficulty, about which on first statement you may be sceptical, is found in the fact that among his auditors are men who represent almost the last degree of knowledge, and others who represent almost the last degree of ignorance, respecting the situation at the college. Some are graduates of only one or two or three years' standing, knowing the latest change in the curriculum, the latest gossip of the campus, the latest appointment to the Faculty, the latest addition to the buildings, the latest grind on the "Prex." Others there are who remember the college as it was ten, twelve, or fifteen years before; while others still represent the antediluvian period. It might be supposed that this difficulty would be found at its height in the case of a president of a technical and scientific school, which, by the nature of the case, is bound to keep up with the age, and to bring into its studies and exercises the latest results of discovery and invention. As a matter of fact, however, this is not so. The president of such a school has really less to tell, than the members of the most heterogeneous assemblage of alumni would find it difficult to understand and to appreciate, than has the president of one of the old-fashioned institutions. The Institute of Technology has changed far less since the graduation of the oldest alumnus present than have, in the same period, most of the classical colleges. We have not gone to them, they have come to us. These institutions all through the last fifteen years have been throwing overboard studies and exercises which they once declared to be absolutely essential to sound learning, and taking on studies and exercises which they denounced as mean and mercenary and unfit to form a part of any scheme of liberal education, but which they are now, in great haste, copying from the scientific and technical schools. The Institute has, meanwhile, developed almost entirely on the lines so wisely laid down at its inception. Even a "Tech." man who was at the school in the very first days,—days of obscurity and extreme poverty, when the few small classes met in "a small, upper chamber,"—might feel himself absolutely at home to-day in the Institute, so perfectly has the spirit of the olden time been preserved, so fully were the best scientific methods of this day anticipated by the illustrious founder of the Institute, Wm. Barton Rogers.

The Institute, as you know, gentlemen, was founded on several fundamental and far-reaching beliefs. First, a belief in the essential manliness of young men; a belief that, if they are properly appealed to, if they have presented to them subjects deserving of their attention and best efforts, they will respond in the spirit, not of trying to find how little they can do and how poorly they will be allowed to do it, but how much they can do and how well they can do it.

Secondly, a belief that the study of scientific principles, directed straight upon practice of a worthy profession, constituted the best kind of education,—that education that leads to the most fortunate development of intellect and character, of mind and manhood, in addition to all its merits as a preparation for professional success.

Thirdly, a belief that scientific principles acquired in the recitation and lecture room should be constantly applied in the field and laboratory work. It was this conviction which at the outset dictated the foundation of the Laboratory of General Chemistry and the Laboratory of General Physics, of Applied Mechanics, of Metallurgy, of Steam, and of Hydraulic and Mill Engineering.

Fourthly, a belief that, in addition to scientific and technical studies and exercises which tend to make men resolute, exact and strong, there should be given, in every such school, at least a moderate amount of those philosophical and culture studies and exercises which tend to make men also broad and liberal.

At present the only thing in which our prospect is not ideal is finance. But I am proud to say—twice proud, once for the school and not less for my native state—that our appeal to the Legislature of Massachusetts, last winter, met with a response whose promptness and cordiality showed how deeply this School of Industry and Science has sunk into the affections of the people of Massachusetts. With absolute unanimity the Legislature gave even more than we asked for, so that for six years to come we are at least secure of what we have done.

Toastmaster Gale:—

While President Walker was instructing us in Political Economy at the Institute, indelibly impressing on our youthful minds sound principles of finance and legislation, another of our distinguished guests was upholding the same principles of honest finance and sound commercial policy in the national halls of legislation. The Honorable Abram Stevens Hewitt needs no introduction to any American audience. His record as a statesman and philanthropist is known wherever the flag of our country is known and honored.