E. R. Sheak has tendered his resignation as Assistant Business Manager of the '99 "Technique," and W. O. Adams fills his place.

Professor Bates's "Talks on Writing English" has been used this year at Bowdoin as a subject of theme writing.

The round trip fare to Worcester is $1.50 except on the 10.30 train out. If more than 100 men go from the Institute the rate will be $1.35.

Captain Bigelow has received an official communication stating that the inspector, Colonel Bugbee, will inspect the Technology battalion on May 25th.

Prof. Elihu Thomson lectured to the Fourth-year Electricals last Friday on the probable lines along which electrical engineering and invention are likely to develop in the course of the next few years.

The Class of 1900 held an informal meeting last week to take steps toward the payment of the class debt. Treasurer Roberts's report showed a deficit of about thirty dollars. It was decided to ask for contributions.

There has just been added to the Physical Library a set of the new edition of Johnson's Cyclopedia in eight volumes. The work is a very valuable one for general reference, but is placed here because of the excellence of its articles upon Physical Science.

"We clip the following exchange from the University of Utah Chronicle: 'It is proposed to consolidate Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This would give Harvard about 6,000 students.'—Burnet Woods Echo." What would it give Tech.?

A business meeting of the Electrical Engineering Society was held Wednesday, May 12th, at one o'clock. Messrs. Mayer, Streng, and High, all of '98, were elected President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, respectively. The constitution was amended to read, in regard to membership, "Any man eligible may become a member of this Society on application to the secretary. Dues for all members shall be fifty cents a year."

A 24-inch Standard Measuring Machine, built by the Pratt & Whitney Co., of Hartford, Conn., has recently been placed in the machine shops. The machine is graduated to twenty thousandths of an inch, but by estimation, readings may be taken very accurately to one hundred thousandths of an inch. Precise uniformity of contact is obtained from the use of auxiliary jaws, holding a cylindrical gauge by the pressure of a helical spring. At a certain pressure the gauge will fall, thus establishing a clearly defined and reproducible pressure for all measurements. For sizes greater than one inch, there is a standard steel bar, graduated with great accuracy and provided with a microscope and 16-candle power light. The whole is covered with a dust-proof glass case, conveniently raised and lowered by counterweights. The great value of the measuring machine is that it permits of an exact duplication of parts of all kinds of tools and machines, so that worn or broken parts may be replaced by interchangeable ones. The machine will be used in all cases where nice measurement is required, as in the grinding of arbors, etc., of standard sizes. Certain it is this new machine is a marked advance in accurate measuring over the ordinary hairbreadth of the blacksmiths of so many years standing, the hairbreadth being equal to one quarter of an inch.