into closer contact with one another, and, more than that, with the Faculty. In his address Dr. Pritchett dwelt, moreover, upon the fact that life at the Institute means, first of all, work. This undoubtedly is, in large measure, understood by the entering class, but the second principle for which life at the Institute stands, or should stand: the broad development along physical, ethical and aesthetic lines, is one which not only Freshmen, but upper-class men as well, have yet to learn. The emphasis given it by Dr. Pritchett is most desirable. Nothing is of more importance. It is well to remember that it is an ideal not to be dismissed as affecting one accidentally; it is essential to real success.

OW that the confining work of the college year has again commenced, the preservation of health and strength becomes a problem of primary moment to the student. The solution to this problem is the gymnasium. Two objections to exercise in a gymnasium are frequently put forward: that fresh air and out-of-door exercise are better, and that the gymnast exercises those muscles most easily controlled, thereby becoming unequally developed. Both are true to an extent. However, when time is precious, as is that of the Tech student, exercise must be at once varied and condensed, as is the case in a gymnasium. Also each student at the gymnasium is measured by the instructor and is then subjected to a system of exercises adapted to his needs, so providing against the second objection. The student who does not take this exercise for his body’s sake alone, finds a practical and immediate return for time expended, in a clearer brain, with a consequent ability for more rapid and efficient work.

Pres. Pritchett to the Freshmen.
At one o’clock on October 2nd, the opening day of the school year, President Pritchett delivered the annual address of welcome to the entering class in Huntington Hall. Many upper classmen were present as well as Freshmen.

President Pritchett spoke in part as follows:
"One of the privileges which comes to those who have to do with the work of instruction is the opportunity, year by year, to enlarge one’s acquaintance. This means in most cases to enlarge the number of their friends. It is my pleasant duty today to welcome you to the Institute of Technology, to its work, to its associations and to its friendships. The years that you are to spend here will, I hope, be full of earnest work. I trust they may bring you no less the experience of wholesome companionship and the reward of sincere friendship. In these relations I hope I may have a part. Your student life is not to be isolated from that outside. It is to be a part of it, and a preparation for the work of the world. Earnest as is the life you will wish to lead here, it does not absolve you from the relations of other men; the relations and the duties of kinship, of the social order, of citizenship.

"The country in which we live and under whose protection we pursue our several paths in peace and security has, during the past month, passed through a deep experience. It is right that you should, as citizens, share in the problems that such events suggest; and, as I look into your faces, I can but remember the words of the dead President, so recently struck down by the hand of an assassin, spoken as I said good-by to him a year ago when I came to the institute. ‘I hope,’ he said to me, ‘that some way will be found to teach the young men in our schools a better estimate of the dignity and honor of serving one’s country well, and that in some way they may come to understand that men in high place in Government are honestly striving for good ends, and that unworthy purposes are stumbling-blocks, not helps, in a political career. I wish,’ said he, ‘that the boys of the country might understand that they are factors in the country’s upbuilding and must learn to take upon themselves its responsibilities.’

"His death has brought afresh to the attention of all citizens questions of grave import and of far-reaching consequences. It is not my purpose to dis-