loyalty to the Institute, and its growth in breadth and scope never halted for a moment. During his administration there occurred numerous events of the greatest possible importance to the development of the Institute and of lasting effect on its policy and educational power. The laboratories of mining, engineering and metallurgy were then established by his initiative and under his encouragement. He was the first to try the fruitful experiment of holding summer schools for professional field work. It was he who saw the great educational value of the Russian system of shop instruction, and introduced that system, with all its advantages, into the Institute; he was the first, moreover, to recognize its great benefits for general secondary education. Among the other important developments of his presidency were the beginnings of a laboratory of mechanical engineering, the growth and enlargement of the physical laboratory, the admission of women as students to the Institute, and the erection of a gymnasium and lunch-room.

After Professor Runkle's retirement from the presidency in 1878, he still retained his place in the corporation and faculty of the Institute, and still exhibited that loyalty to its interests which so eminently marked his presidency. After an absence of two years in Europe, where he was able to study and investigate the scientific and industrial schools of the continent, he returned once more to his work in the classroom — returned again to the student friends who will always most deeply cherish his memory.

Nearly three hundred were present, and all seemed to be having a jolly evening. It is to be regretted that more of the Faculty and upper-class men do not every year take advantage of meeting new students at this time.

Another activity of this society which has more than ever before lightened the woes of Freshmen was the Information Bureau. For some days there were always one or two men at the table in Rogers, telling new students how to get to examinations, how to register, and all the intricate workings of getting settled. A long list of rooms (every one of which had been visited) were furnished, and men were sent out with those who did not know the way about town. In this way about fifty rooms were found.

Editing, publishing and distributing the handbooks was another kindness extended us by the Y. M. C. A. About twelve hundred — the entire edition — have been given away. Almost everyone knowing the worth of this little book tries to secure one.

The Bible-study classes will commence work on Sunday, Oct. 12. Two classes will be conducted: one, led by Mr. Kenison of the instructing staff, will study the Acts and the Epistles; the other, led by Mr. Smiley, intercollegiate secretary, will study the life of Christ. Both classes will meet at 4:30 p.m., Mr. Kenison's at the Y. M. C. A. Student House, No. 240 West Newton Street, Mr. Smiley's at the City Association Building, No. 458 Boylston Street. Everyone who can is urged to identify himself with one of these two classes, at this first meeting.

An office on the first landing of Engineering B is to be given the society this year. All these things, together with the Student House at 240 West Newton Street, and the boys' club, an account of which will be found in another issue, are showing Tech that its Y. M. C. A. is really worthy of the greatest respect.

Tech Y. M. C. A.

This fall the Young Men's Christian Association has been unusually busy. The regular reception to new students was given Friday, Oct. 3, in the general library. Dean Burton, Professor Porter and E. S. Baker spoke.