Park, by which the men would be allowed the privilege of going out there at any time for any kind of athletic work they wished. This announcement was greeted with rounds of applause, for an athletic field is a thing Tech has always needed.

Dean Burton then spoke, and complimented the men on having such an excellent plan for deciding the differences between the classes. He thinks it is the best arrangement in the country, and incomparably superior to the old, cowardly hazing system, which was formerly in vogue at "Old Bowdoin."

Secretary Tyler then gave what Mr. Draper was pleased to call "the only lecture in calculus he ever really comprehended.

President Munroe of the Technology Club made the last speech, after which the men gathered around the piano and sang songs until a late hour, when a most enjoyable evening was closed by the singing of "America."

Gymnasium Athletic Contest.

The Athletic Contest at the gymnasium began last Tuesday with the 20-yard dash and standing broad jump. In the trial heats of the dash the winner was given 5 points, second 4 points, and so on; while the winners of the finals were given 5 points, second 3 points, and third 1 point, these to be added to the points won in trial heats. It is to be distinctly understood that in these contests it is points which count, the fact that a man came out first in an event meaning nothing more than that he got the most points.

The places in the finals of the 20-yard dash were: 1st, L. U. Fuller, '05; 2d, C. R. Haynes, '04; 3d, H. H. Needham, '04. Time, 22 sec.

In the standing broad jump 1 point was given for every 2" over 6' 6", the following winning places in the finals: 1st, C. L. Homer, '04, 9' 4"; 2d and 3d, O. R. Adams, '06, and G. R. Guernsey, '06, 9' 3".

The fourteen highest scores to date are: L. U. Fuller, '05, 22 points; G. R. Guernsey, '06, 21 1/2; C. L. Homer, '04, 21; O. R. Adams, '06, 20 1/2; C. R. Haynes, '04, 19 1/2; J. C. Baker, '04, and J. W. Williams, '06, 19; D. K. Keller, '04, 18 1/2; H. H. Needham, '04, 17 1/2; A. C. Dickerman, '05, R. J. Barber, '05, R. D. Farrington, '05, J. D. Bell, Jr., '06, and A. M. Holcombe, '04, 16 1/2 points.

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Graduate School of Engineering Research.

In the charter granted to the incorporators of the Institute of Technology forty-one years ago, they and their successors were made a body corporate for the purpose of instituting a society of arts, a museum of arts, and a school of industrial science. In addition, the purpose and aim of the corporation was then declared to be to aid generally "by suitable means the advancement, development, and practical application of science in connection with arts, agriculture, manufacture and commerce."

This intention to advance and to develop the practical applications of science has been steadily kept in view, and the Corporation and Faculty of the Institute have striven constantly, in the four decades of its history, to advance the quality of instruction and to enlarge the facilities for laboratory practice. The curriculum of studies offered to undergraduate students of the Institute has gradually changed with the growing demands of the industrial life of the country. New engineering courses have differentiated themselves from those originally established. At its foundation the Institute offered but three distinct courses for engineers, — civil, mechanical and mining engineering. To-day it offers, in addition to these, courses in electrical engineering, chemical engineering, sanitary engineering and naval architecture; and in several of these branches applications of science are employed which forty years ago were unknown. Thus biology brings to the aid of the sanitary engineer to-day a technical knowledge absolutely essential in his profession which was impossible forty years ago.

The demands of modern civilization call for engineers who can do more than keep abreast of the theory and practice of their profession. They must be able to solve new problems and to advance the state of the art in which their work lies. In applied science no less than in pure science there is need for research and for the development of the research spirit. Problems of immense practical importance are pressing for immediate solution. Such questions as the cheapening of electric power, the problem of long-distance transmission, the purification of streams, and the sanitary engineering of great cities, the numerous applications of chemical engineering to the arts, furnish numerous problems of investigation whose solution affords at once the keenest intellectual exercise and the most practical and useful results. The