COMMUNICATION (Continued from Page Two)

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TECHNIQUE SIGN-UPS (Continued from Page One)

Chem. Lab.® has been sternly suppressed.

All students will certainly want to sign up for the books when the first chance is offered to do so. Many are the boasts to be disclosed when the “little painted shack” opens to the rush in Junior Week. From the fact that this news is hereby given to the student, it is expected that the sign-ups will have a busy time.

M. E. TRIP (Continued from Page One)

blowers, turbines and engines were seen in all stages of development. The gasoline engine, vacuum cleaner and electrical departments were next inspected and the trip ended in the testing room where several engines and turbines were being tried out. The guides were very courteous and answered all questions as well as the trip was very interesting.

A second party will visit the plant today, starting from Back Bay at about one-thirty, in charge of P. G. Purinton.

RECLAMATION AND THE IRRIGATION ENGINEER

Mr. F. H. Newell Tells Of Benefits To The Arid West From Conservation.

The Civil Engineering Society was addressed in the Union last night by Mr. F. H. Newell, the director of the United States Reclamation Service, which has done so much in recent years in rendering hitherto useless lands productive. Mr. Newell was introduced by Professor Porter, who sketched the speaker’s career since he left the Institute in 1895. Mr. Newell was first identified with the Geological Survey, and in 1892, when the Reclamation Service was started, he undertook that work, rising to the position of director. He has had under his supervision, the expenditure of many millions of dollars, and the handling of thousands of men, so that he is well qualified to advise the future engineer.

Mr. Newell prefaced his talk by emphasizing the importance of being able to estimate and control human nature, since this is even more vital to an engineer than selection of materials. He also spoke of the value of a constructive imagination to an engineer. It requires imagination to look into the future to plan works of such magnitude as the Reclamation Service undertakes.

The lecture was illustrated by a large number of slides showing the construction of several of the larger dams and irrigating projects throughout the west. The first mentioned was the Roosevelt Dam, in Arizona, which impounds a body of water twenty-five miles long at the head of South River, and irrigates 200,000 acres of land, by means of a network of canals. This dam is an illustration of the way scientific conservation acts. These 200,000 acres, formerly barren and cactus ridden, are now producing incredibly large crops of many kinds, especially alfalfa. The lands are worth several hundred dollars an acre for orchard use.

Mr. Newell emphasized the point that the Reclamation Service was not primarily a commercial project, or an engineering feat alone, but its end and aim is to furnish homes and additional means of gaining a livelihood to thousands of citizens of the United States. The question is not one of creating anything new, but simply of bringing together the vast quantities of land and of water in the west, each of which is useless without the other. Incidentally he said that this work was furnishing a partial solution of the Indian problem. On the Roosevelt dam, large numbers of Apache Indians were employed with profit to all concerned. The Apaches have hitherto been the worst of the “bad” Indians, but their employment on labor to which they are suited, has quieted their discontent.

The pictures showed many interesting phases in the construction of many of the dams. One example was the Grandison River, in Colorado. The river runs in a canyon with rock walls 2000 feet high. It was necessary to lead the water into...