In order to have exhibits which will uphold Technology's reputation for a fine display of the latest advances in research, however, careful plans must be laid. It is no matter of a few hours; several days at least should be given to the consideration of what each individual will do. When the plan is complete, there still remains the task of assembling apparatus and certifying the correctness of its working order. Taken as a whole, the preludinary work should occupy at least the space-time of two weeks.

Each type of exhibit has its place. On one end are the purely technical displays, including reconstructions of the latest advanced stages of the art, and on the other, we have the rather amusing display which leaves visitor and feverate feeling well-treatd when they wish to the Institute.

It is quite important that in exhibits be well-shaped in all circumstances. Each year a large number of people from greater Boston enter the doors when the Institute is open. Among these are without doubt hundreds of prospective students. Many of these have come to find out the type of work carried on in the house by the men at the Institute. It is vital that the promising students of secondary schools be portrayed in some of the newest House is valuable in attracting men of high caliber.

A STEP FORWARD

PERMISSION has just been given by the Brockton Board of Health to permit the formation of a special class for chimpanzees suffering from whooping cough. Seventeen students are permitted by this rule to return to their brains.

This idea is one of great moment in the public health field. Although not above all the conditions, such as during the early and eruptive stage of the disease, it is, nevertheless, an intelligent one. The disease of the disease is some weeks, during the last part of which the disease begins, according to our best evidence, to give the disease to another one, alike a group of such children who are recovering from the disease.

The application of the idea is not so particularly important in this case as in some others. A little more carefully distributed among the schools would be particularly desirable. An example is the treatment given a leper and that given a sufferer from the more virulent venereal diseases. The leper has an infection which is hard to give to another even under ideal conditions. He is usually an innocent victim with the source of his infection unknown. His reward is isolation in some unknown godly place for the best part of his life at least. The other person, with a disease highly contagious, is allowed to spread a disease to the population. He could be forced to take treatment and confine much more strictly that the present follow-up practices permit.

We are glad to see that medieval concepts are being abandoned; intelligence is the intelligent and conviction of the present knowledge that will permit.

AN EQUAL CHANCE

GRANTS from the FEBA will give two hundred Technology students the opportunity to earn sums not exceeding fifteen dollars a month. The student body of the United States is at last beginning to realize the importance of student subsidy. People are beginning to discover that the progress of the young men depends more and more on college graduates—men who have been trained to think.

But the FEBA provides a semester subsistence for even the most frugal student. At best it only adds a little to the pockets of those men who find that the income needed is paid tuition and room rent. It does very little to increase the chances of any particular person in attaining his goal of a more complete education. We have still to face the problem of the mental and physical, no matter what their financial status, an equal chance of education.