

so far into the future as to say definitely what this area should be. Having regard, however, to what is deemed necessary elsewhere, it would seem that twenty-five acres is a minimum. Then the location should be worthy of the dignity of a great educational institution whose work should be recognized as of the very highest importance to the welfare of the state. The site should be such that students' houses or dormitories could be erected near at hand. Especially at an institution like this, which draws such a large number of its students from a great distance, there must always be a great many who do not live at home. Whatever may be the difficulties in the successful management of students' houses, there can, I think, be no doubt that they are infinitely to be preferred to the cheap lodging-houses to which the circumstances of so many of our students force them to resort. Living in such houses is not only bad for the health, but it deprives the student of the social advantages which he ought to reap by being a member of a community so cosmopolitan in its character as is the Institute of Technology. Another requirement of the new site is that it should be as accessible from the various railroad stations in Boston, so as to enable those who want to live at home to do so. There are already a large number of these coming to the Institute from all directions around Boston. It would, I think, be extremely unwise to completely change the character of the Institute by forcing all its students into dormitories. Lastly, the site should be as near as possible to the center of Boston, so that that it should be as accessible as possible close contact might still be maintained with the various professional, industrial, and business activities of the city.

A special committee has been engaged during the year in considering the relative advantages and disadvantages of a large number of sites. Many of these are eliminated by consideration of the requirements that have been indicated above. But there are three or four left that would satisfy most of our needs. The problem of final selection will doubtless be affected largely by the consideration of the cost. The financial burden of a change is a heavy one; for the total sum required to rebuild, re-equip, and make growth possible by increased endowment involves millions. The Institute is national in its scope and in its services, and so may reasonably look for help in many quarters.

But its chief reliance must probably be on Massachusetts; and the citizens of Massachusetts who are interested in education have many calls on their generosity. It may be said that it is to their alumni that most American institutions look for their chief support; but the alumni of the Institute do not as yet for a large or a wealthy body. Most of them are men who have had to make their own way in the world, and this is a process in which time is a very important factor. It is a striking proof of the rapid development of the Institute within recent years that half of its graduates have received their degrees within the last ten years. These men are enthusiastically loyal and will doubtless help us largely in the time to come; but we can not reasonably expect very much from them as yet.

I mention all these discouraging features of our situation, not from any feeling of pessimism as to the future; indeed, nothing could be further from the fact. I realize that most of the Institute's difficulties are due to its success and not to its failure, and I believe that a splendid future is assured to it if, at this critical stage of its history, it does not falter through lack of courage. It seems to me that when the opportunity arises it should sell that part of its property which is unrestricted—that is, all except the Boylston Street property,—and with the proceeds secure a new site. It should then throw upon the public the burden of completing the purchase money of this site, if any complement be required, and of putting up new buildings and improved equipment. The Boylston Street property could be retained for carrying on that part of the work that can with the least inconvenience be separated from the rest until the time comes when restrictions upon its use can be removed at a reasonable cost. Such a policy involves some risks; but these are almost as inevitable to a progressive educational institution as to a progressive business. The question whether the risk is one that can reasonably be taken is, of course, a question for the individual judgment. My own opinion is that the risk is not great, provided only we have the co-operation of all those interested in the Institute. It is scarcely necessary to add that the question of the future location of the Institute is one that should be settled as promptly as possible. It has been before your Corporation for many years. If it were settled, the Institute could devote all its energy to the really great work of

developing its educational resources; for, of course, its primary and fundamental problems are, and must always remain, educational.

Co-operation With Neighboring Institutions.

Of the larger questions of future policy not already touched upon in this report, probably the most important is the question—how far can we profitably co-operate with other educational institutions in our neighborhood? Waste of effort is regrettable anywhere; in educational institutions it is more than regrettable—it is a deliberate sin against the light. Every educated man must know that the record of progress is largely the history of the elimination of waste; and every institution of learning has the duty imposed upon it of avoiding waste wherever possible. In our own field of technological education it does not require any remarkable powers of prevision to foresee that the burden of keeping up to the growing needs of the day will become heavier in each department. Then as science advances more and more and gradually invades new territories, as inevitably it must, the field of activity of a school of applied science will be greatly extended. Thus an institute of technology will have to cultivate a wider area and cultivate it more intensely than in the past. All this will make the task of conserving all its powers as much as possible a still more imperative duty. The practical questions are: Have we now reached the stage when co-operation is expedient; and, if so, how can this co-operation be most effectively undertaken. After a preliminary survey, the only question in my mind is as to the best means of co-operation. This is a problem of some difficulty and delicacy and one that can not be solved satisfactorily without care and patience. At present I can only say that I shall give it my earnest attention in the immediate future.

RICHARD C. MACLAURIN.

—“Dad and the Frats” is the name of a college satire to be produced at the University of Kansas this month.

The Princeton University library has recently received from an alumnus two manuscripts, one in Greek and the other in Armenian. The former is a beautifully executed liturgy, written probably between the years 1100 and 1300.

WIRELESS STATION IS NOW IN OPERATION

U. S. Weather Report Received and Other Interesting Messages—Interest Keen

Brizz—brizz—brizz came in over the phones at the Wireless Societies station last night. Every body in the station held his breath. It was a interesting crowd, all captured by the weirdness of the new method of transmitting intelligence. The U. S. Weather Report, said E. H. Guilford, who was at the apparatus. “She’s coming in good tonight” and then he turned to his copy paper and scratched off the following:

U. S. Weather Report, via Wireless. “New England, Fair, somewhat colder tonight, Friday, fair, with continued cold. Light to moderate west winds.

“Forecasts for Boston and vicinity,—Fair, with somewhat colder, light to moderate west winds.

“All steamers departing for European points will meet with moderate westerly wind, with fair and colder weather to the Grand Banks.”

A portion of the receiving apparatus is now in full operation and visitors have been flocking to the station all the morning and evening to take a look at the systems.

A meeting of the society will be held this afternoon at 4.00 P. M. in 11 Eng B. and new members will be voted in and shingles given out at this time. A talk will be given about the apparatus and methods of operation so as to familiarize the men with the receiving of messages as soon as possible.

—Undergraduates in the University of Minnesota whose professor kept them overtime brought an alarm clock and set it for the end of the hour. The professor discovered it, secretly turned on the silencer and blandly went on with the lecture.

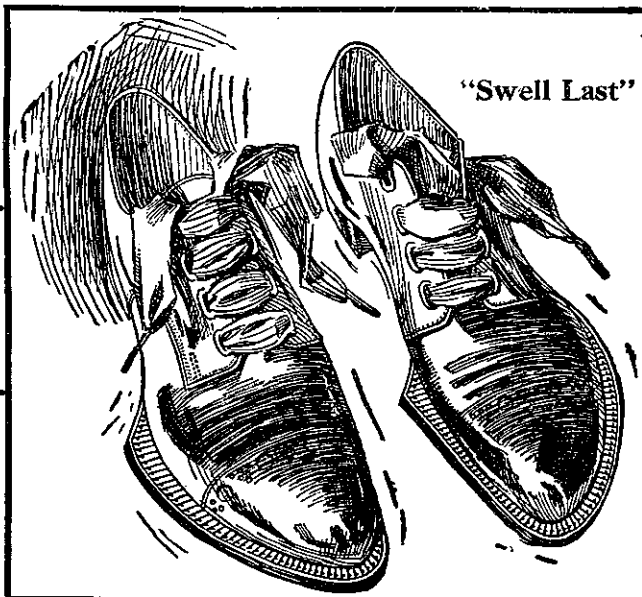
—A Westinghouse Air Brake Company representative spoke at Harvard last week on “What Stops a Train.”

SHOES FOR TECH MEN

Coes and

A cut of one of our lasts used for double sole oxfords

Stodder



14 School

Every style sanctioned by good taste and adopted by wearers of high-grade goods; carried in stock and shown in their proper seasons.

St. Boston

STYLE 778

Black Cordovan, Blucher Oxford, double sole . . . \$6.50

STYLE 776

Dark Brown Cordovan, Blucher Oxford, double sole . \$7.50

STYLE 788

French Patent Calf, Blucher Oxford, heavy single sole . \$6.50

STYLE 791

Russet Russia Calf, Blucher Oxford, double sole . . . \$7.00