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"Mr. SMITH" OFFERS \$4,000,000 (Continued from page 1)

Technology must depend upon the industrial leaders, men who are able to contribute \$500,000 or \$250,000 or \$100,000. We cannot expect it from the alumni.

"Some of them are very wealthy and some of them are generous but the average man of wealth is like the average man of slender means: so are generous and liberal and so are just the opposite. So we are forced to the great industrial leaders to be men whose fortunes were in part secured through the aid rendered them by men trained in the industries at Technology.

Massachusetts Needs Trained Men

"Massachusetts is one of the wealthiest States in the Union," said he today in an interview with the Post, "and this is due to the industry and intelligence of her citizens. If Massachusetts is going to maintain her supremacy in industry she must have trained men, men who have the technical equipment required to overcome some of the natural handicaps from which this section of the country suffers, and there is no natural wealth of any importance in Massachusetts except the fisheries.

"To maintain her position she will need leaders who are trained to the teams, men who are able through technical ability and training to lead in her special lines of industry. That is what the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is doing for Massachusetts, and especially for all New England; for the majority of our students come from New England and we trust that New England and especially Massachusetts, will not fail to support the institution which has done so much to give this section of the country its industrial prestige.

"Massachusetts was quick to realize this immediately following the Civil war, and in fact conditions today are quite parallel with those fifty years ago. The Institute was nominally started in 1861, but the war came on, so that it was not until 1865, at the close of the war, that the work was actually started. Conditions at that time were about as difficult as they are now. The economic situation of the country was deplorable, the South was ruined and the North was suffering intensely from the effects of a loss of industry. Massachusetts was the first to recover her poise and foresight. She came to the aid of the institute and has helped support it ever since.

Must Have Increased Production

"If Massachusetts was able to appreciate the value of such an industrial training school as the Institute fifty years ago, how much more should she appreciate such a school today, when the future depends so thoroughly upon industrial developments. It does not keep the situation much to know just how much Mr. Jones profiteered or how much Mr. Smith made out of the war, because such knowledge by itself does not remedy the situation; but if some means of increasing production is made that will be a solution of present day troubles.

"Increased production means increased wealth and the means to meet the cost of the war, the huge cost of living and production. There is the solution.

"I do not mean to say that I have no sympathy with the efforts being made to discover the identity of those who have unjustly profited at the expense of the public; far from it. I am deeply in sympathy with every effort made to bring about justice, but the situation is economic and the remedy must be an economic remedy, and everyone will admit it must be increased production that is the best way to meet the expense of the war and the huge prices now prevailing.

"Increased production is the great aim of industrial training. It means efficiency, a greater output for the same or less expense. That is what Technology has to offer for the support which she asks.

"Why does the institution need this? This is one reason: It cost over \$1,000,000 a year just for current expenses. Here is another: It requires 11,000 tons of coal a year to heat the buildings and to supply the power needed for the machinery and laboratories used. The coal bill alone was over \$120,000 last year. There are only three ways in which the Institute can secure funds. First, from the students in tuition; second, from the State in appropriations; and third, from the public. It is impossible to get any more revenue out of the students because they are paying more for their education today than at any other time in history of the Institute.

"The Institute had 2000 students last year. If the running expenses alone were assessed upon the students it would cost each student \$550 for the year. It would be impossible to collect that amount from the great majority of the students.

"That brings me to a point that is not generally understood by the average citizen and that point is this: That every student we have at the university represents a loss. It costs more to teach him than he is to pay. The loss is made up through the endowment.

We had 2000 students last year, we will try to accommodate 2500 students this coming year. Every additional student, far from meaning an increased income to the institution, means an increased loss. This is true of all educational institutions, but more especially true of Technology.

Expansion Necessary

"The reason for it is this: At Technology the student is taught by giving him an opportunity to do things. This means a large and costly equipment. When we moved all the equipment we had in the old building to the new, we had to purchase an additional \$1,000,000 worth of new equipment. All this costly equipment in the shape of machinery, is not needed in the usual college.

"Further in the average college, it is possible for one instructor to teach large classes, but in Technology where each student is given individual attention the classes must be small. The technical character of the instruction given makes it necessary for us to have one instructor for every six students, consequently it is clear that an institution like Technology requires more money to operate it than the ordinary college.

"We need the increased endowment not only to meet the increased cost of operation but to expand it. When we moved into our new buildings many thought we had extended our work too greatly. Experience has shown that the 20 acres of floor space which we now occupy is not sufficient to meet the demands for any large increase in numbers. Circumstances and the good of the community require us to expand our work and to widen the scope of our influence. We plan to do this gradually.

"We could accommodate from 3000 to 4000 students this year if we had the facilities. We will be obliged to serve that number of students in two or three more years. We are planning to add to our plant to accommodate gradually more and more students.

"The Institute has virtually become a national institution. The great States of the West have their State universities where instruction is practically free, and yet such is the quality of instruction at Technology that students from California and the far Western States are coming in increasing numbers to the banks of the Charles for instruction. Growth means added expense for each student entered; that is why the Institute needs an increased endowment.

"It needs an increased endowment also because the industries have virtually raided our staff of instructors and we need more money to keep our professors and engineers with us. As a rule men follow the academic life because they like it, because it fits in well with their scheme of life. We had an engineer on the staff of instructors who refused an offer of \$50,000 from an outside concern. We are able to pay him only \$5000 a year. He is allowed to increase income by consulting work outside the classroom. He is able to earn as much in consulting work as he does in the classroom and he says he is going to stay with the institute because he can get along sufficiently well on \$10,000 a year and enjoy academic life, which he appreciated.

"The great industries are keen for technically trained men because they know that competition is so great that improved methods mean the difference between success and failure in many instances. No institution of learning can hope to pay its staff of instructors the salary they could command in industry, but we must make some approach to the industrial service young progressive men. A man cannot marry and keep a family on \$2000 a year now in our large cities. Part of the endowment will go in paying increased salaries to instructors.

Will Lose State Aid

"For two more years the Institute will enjoy an annual appropriation of \$1,000,000 a year from the State, but owing to the recent change in the constitution prohibiting grants of public money to institutions not controlled entirely by the State the Institute will lose this grant in two years.

"At present the State maintains 80 free scholarships in the Institute. It is possible that these scholarships may be retained. Of course they may not but there is nothing to prevent the State from continuing to send 80 poor boys to the Institute as it has done in the past. The scholarships are grants of money to individuals and not to institutions, so that there is nothing to prevent boys of ability and industry who live in Massachusetts from benefiting through the generosity of the State. But as I have said before, each new student means an increase loss to the university.

"Unless that deficit is met by the endowment we cannot hope to relieve any more aid from the State. That brings us down to the only source of revenue left, and that is the great industrial leaders, the men that Technology turns out every year work largely to increase the fortune of others. They are engineers; they plan the great industrial establishments, build bridges and railroads and make the changes that mean progress and improvement in business, but their efforts to increase the fortune of the capitalist and the leader of industry, the banker and

NEW ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING LIBRARY IS IN BUILDING 10

The Vail Library has been moved from room 3-003 to room 10-285, the former "Central Station Design" room.

With this change it is planned to combine the Electrical Engineering reading room, formerly in room 10-211, and the Vail Library. The new reading room will accommodate from thirty to forty students at a time.

The Vail Library contains about 20,000 titles on electricity and electrical engineering, including all the most recent publications, and the current periodicals. New features will be introduced in order to make this valuable collection of books of the most use to the students of the electrical engineering courses, the research assistants in the electrical engineering department, and all others that may be interested in electricity and its applications.

Beginning September 2, the library will be open from 9 to 5 o'clock, daily including Saturday. The librarian, Miss Dorothy G. Bell, will aid users of the library in obtaining the desired books or information.

The investor. That is why the institute is looking to the industries for support in realizing the endowment.

Alumni Assistance Slight

"No man, not the average man who leaves Technology is able to make a fortune large enough to enable him to give away \$100,000 or more before he is 50 years old. We have only 500 Alumni who have passed 50 years. Harvard, I dare say, has at least 2000. Furthermore, Technology has not been in existence long enough to build up a great body of alumni of wealth and position. There are only 10,000 Technology Alumni and most of them are young men struggling along.

"The great expansion in the Institute is only recent. We did not have the

room for the large classes, so that, although we are 50 years old, the classes in the past have been all small compared to other great colleges. The result has been a small and youthful body of alumni who are unable to bear alone the burden of raising an endowment of \$10,000,000.

"Mr. Smith has generously come to the assistance of the university again. He has already given about \$7,000,000 and has promised \$4,000,000 provided the Institute gets an equal sum. Of this amount of \$3,000,000 must be raised by the first of January, 1920, the remaining \$1,000,000 can be secured within any reasonable time, but the alumni are hoping to exceed the \$3,000,000 required.

"Mr. Smith" To Be Named Jan 1st

The identity of "Mr. Smith" will be given to the public on Jan. 1, 1920, the same day the endowment campaign is ended, according to the announcement of President MacLaurin made at a reunion of New Hampshire and Maine graduates at the home of E. W. Rollins at Dover, N. H. on June 30 last.

As an indication that the late Pittsburgh ironmaster was "Mr. Smith" the fact that President MacLaurin had conferred with Dr. John H. Ross, head of the Carnegie Trust in Scotland, and Dr. Robert Simpson, head of the Carnegie Institute in the United States, was the cited. Should the late Mr. Carnegie be the donor, it is believed the settlement of his estate was such as to protect the secret until publication was desired.

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