

offering a distinct course in this subject, the prospects for the future are certainly reassuring.

The Mechanical Engineering Department has made many additions in the way of machines and apparatus in the different shops and laboratories. Among the most important are a pneumatic hammer for the Foundry, a pipe cutting machine for the Forge Shop, a wood shaper, a trimmer, and two wood lathes for the Pattern Shop, and a Brown & Sharp Universal grinder for the Machine Shop.

The equipment of the Mechanical Laboratories has been increased by a 6" x 6" vertical steam engine, a wire testing machine, chemical balances, a micro-photographic outfit, a Heræus oven for high temperature measurements, a high pressure testing pump, a storage battery, steam calorimeters, scales, pyrometers, planimeters, tachographs, chronographs and several other minor pieces of apparatus.

The development of the course in Fire Protection Engineering during the past year has been most gratifying. While this course is planned for those who wish to enter the field professionally, it also offers a splendid opportunity for those who desire a broad technical education, including not only the engineering training, but an insight into commercial methods and an intelligent knowledge of insurance. The

opportunities offered in Chicago, with its vast manufacturing industries, is unsurpassed for the study of insurance hazards, and the Underwriters' Laboratories furnish the means for the experimental study of problems of fire protection such as can be found in no other city in the world.

For several years past, the Art Institute, in co-operation with the Armour Institute of Technology, has maintained a school of architecture known as the Chicago School of Architecture, offering a two years' and a four years' course. The Institute has now assumed the entire responsibility for this course, and it is now organized as the Department of Architecture of the Armour Institute of Technology.

In addition to the regular course, a new system of study, embodying some features of the Ecole des Beaux Arts of Paris, has been adopted. Advancement will depend upon credits in competitions passed upon by juries of practicing architects rather than upon periods of study. Young architects not in the school will be permitted to enter the competitions. Drawings in competition will be exhibited publicly, so that architects seeking assistants may find them among the students. The above system was proposed by an

