

in the central west and in Chicago, means serviceableness in architecture as well as beauty and dignity. The buildings will constitute a piece of serious apparatus for the special work which any such institution must do at this time and in this region.

Commodious as the buildings are and large as the location seems to be, the Armour Institute of Technology will limit its number of students to one thousand. The prospects at university foundations for the highest and most necessary research work in pure science are so large and secure that the Armour Institute of Technology will have only its responsibility in the central west for the training of engineers. The high schools of this region, especially the technical high schools, have their large responsibility in the preparation of students who expect in four years to receive our degree of Bachelor of Science in this or that kind of engineering. Our present method so expanded requires large room for apparatus and for safety, as well as the rigid adherence of a program of study and experiment under experts always serving the student to at all reach the ideal in view or to meet the situation in American engineering. These problems are many and difficult. The world's coal problem must be solved by what is most necessary in America—the use of our mighty wasted water power. The civil engineer must be ready to make Chicago, Duluth, Detroit, and perhaps other cities over into Atlantic ports, and he must be trained to do his part in the future with those who worked so excellently in the past and bring the lakes and the gulf together by the river system which nature has partially provided.

When the Armour Institute emerged from the enterprise of a coeducational school and based its operations twenty years ago on the expectation of such a war which has come, it had no clearer vision than it has now of the necessities for engineering education of the highest grade in order that the problems of peace may be met and solved. It was a war of engineers when the battle was on, and American engineering greatly figured in winning the war. It is now a war of engineering against primitive and ignorant wastefulness of the forces of nature and the blundering of untrained men in politics which creates the necessity for such education as we assume to offer. One thousand young men fitted for leadership in mind and skill will be our constant and contributory effort in the direction of a better-working civilization.

In the matter of athletics, we shall have soon plenty of room for such games and athletic developments as are not usually part of the physical training of American students. We hope to domesticate and enlarge the educational scope of many of the out-door sports which have been foreign to students or impossible, usually because there was not land enough, and secondly because of the time used upon inside gymnastic exercises. The buildings at present will occupy about eight acres. A large portion of the first forty acres will be left for future developments. The south forty acres of the tract will be devoted to such summer and winter out-door sports as will make out-door men supple and strong for their life work any where.

Mr. Armour's gift has not been unexpected. Mr. Armour and his associates have studied this problem with the valuable help of other educators, especially in more recent years, and has found that the only solution is an immediate and large gift that we may inaugurate here and now a foundation for technical training commensurate with the intention of the Armour friendship for such education and what must be the largest opportunity and duty. Our city is soon to be the greatest engineering city in the world. This work will be commenced and prosecuted as rapidly as possible, in view of our responsibilities in the case.

DR. F. W. GUNSAULUS.