

offices of the different professors in charge of the engineering departments and their assistants. At the north end is the college architect's room, and at the south end the hydraulic laboratory extended up from the basement. Adjoining is the model room or museum, in which are displayed the various illustrations of mechanical devices.

Upon the second floor are ten large recitation rooms and the different department libraries. The third floor is occupied by six drawing rooms, lighted from above. In one of them is a blue print and photography room.

Going from the main building to the wing on the first floor, the right hand corner shows a lavatory and dressing room fitted with a hundred lockers.

Beyond the lavatory, on the right of the wing hallway, is the machine shop where chipping and filing, and machine tool work are taught. Electric motors will furnish power for all machines. From this room a tool supply room leads off to the left, beyond which is the laundry. Here, on the earthen floor is built an 18-inch cupola for iron founding and a brass furnace, all the work in which is done directly by the students.

Passing beyond the forge room, one comes through the iron supply room to the carpenter shop, 36x35 feet, fitted with 24 neat benches and tool cabinets. Beneath this room is the pattern-making department, with its many turning lathes and benches.

Returning to the front of the wing, the first room on the left is the forge room, 32x42 feet, with cement floor. Twenty forges and anvils give opportunity for practical work. The forges are supplied with blast from a large fan in an adjoining room through pipes passing through the floor. The smoke is drawn off by another fan and forced into the smoke stack of the boilers.

The last room on the left hand side is occupied by the wood working machines with pattern making benches arranged around the walls. Overhead in the attic will be placed the machinery nec-

essary to preparing the stock for use. In a basement room beneath, bench moulding will be taught. This is preliminary to pattern making. The basement room opposite is a pipe cutting and supply room, for the use of the steam heating plant of the college.

Crossing the siding of the railroad, which extends into the building, the wood-turning room, 24x50 feet, presents 32 lathes for that delicate art.

Southern yellow pine is used throughout the interior of the building. Overhead, the open timber work, finished in hard oil, gives a massive effect, which is increased by the height of the stories. Instead of plastered walls, the brick work of the side walls is painted a light buff with a lower panelling of brown.

The class of '93 did themselves full justice in the arrangements and appointments for their armory reception on the evening of Feb., 22d, by which the day was so appropriately brought to a close. Without doubt it was the most successful ball ever given here. Never before have such a number of prominent people been present.

The overture was played by Stopper & Fisk's orchestra at 8 o'clock and dancing began shortly after. The scene was one of dazzling brilliancy. Around the hall were tastefully arranged electric lights of red, white and blue, which shed their light upon the bunting streamers suspended from above and greatly heightened the contrast of colors, while from above the stage on a ground of blue and white, flashed "Pennsylvania State College, '93" in lights of our national colors. The patronesses were Mrs. Robert E. Pattison, Mrs. James A. Beaver, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. John W. Noble, Mrs. George W. Atherton, Mrs. D. H. Hastings, Mrs. John A. Orvis, Mrs. A. O. Furst, Mrs. Luther R. Kelker, Mrs. Charles W. Roberts, Mrs. William A. Buckout, Mrs. Louis E. Reber, Miss H. A. McElwain, Mrs. Henry P. Armsby, Mrs. John A. Woodward and Mrs. William Thompson.

The reception committee was composed of the following; Mrs. George W. Atherton, Mrs. James