Textile Seniors

Champions In Upstream Day

Freshman Nine Defeats Sophomores and Juniors Then Bow to Upper Classmen on Tyngsboro Picnic Grounds.

After defeating teams representing the sophomores and juniors, freshman at Lowell Textile Institute were forced to bow in the clinch of a series of four baseball titles which featured the Institute's name "Upstream Day." The exciting tour took place on the Martin Luther grounds in Tyngsboro, near each year of the traditional sports event.

Frank's Sophia 3.

In opening day, the fresh defeated the sophomores by the score of 8 to 5 and in second, same side defeated the Juniors, 8 to 6. Later in the day the instructors host to the visitors by the score of 11 to 6 and the seniors in turn, eliminated fresh men by a 13 to 7 count.

The students left the school early in the morning in buses and private machines and arrived at the scene of the battle around 4 a.m. The baseball tournament got under way immediately and was interrupted only for dinner, which was served at noon. At first lunch was served later in the day. Both meals were served by the Page Catering Co.

Plummers who did not take in baseball games togather themselves throughout the day at guest, touch football and other outdoor games. A few bands even were formed but acquisitions were not a popular sport because of the temperature of the weather.

Prof. Lester H. Carhney, recently manager of sports at Lowell Textile, was in charge of the Upstream Day program. Students who assisted included Joseph Dade, John Dedale, David Farley, Robert Gregory, Daniel Bulaska, Bernard Taylor, Robert J. Stotes, George Wagner and Frank New.

Alumni Whose Adresses Are Unknown

(Any information regarding these absentees write to The Text, Lowell Textile Institute, will be greatly appreciated.)


Recalls

"How did you enjoy your trip?" the motorist asked.

"All right, except on the day that my car turned into an automobile building."

"What do you mean by that?" was the puzzled query.

"Well, it had four little legs that day," he replied.

Lowell Textile Institute Courses Closely Meet Foundation Standards

For fresh men and particularly sophomores, majoring in Textile Technology, it was a pleasant day as they entered the facilities of the Lowell Textile Institute. The Institute is far from being the only one in its field, and the students there are certainly not the only ones who have had the opportunity to study at this school.

A.S.M.E. Visits Ameskeag Mills In Manchester

On Tuesday, a group of the students of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, accompanied by Professors Hall, Judd, and Hinde, paid a visit to the Ameskeag Mills in Manchester, N. H. The party arrived at 10 o'clock, and was entertained through the worsted division.

Although no sorting was being done at the time, the group was shown the sorting rooms, benches, and color and Alvarado, which constitutes the area of the entire factory. The wool was then followed through the sorting, drying, and assorted color-dyeing operations.

The wool-drying, rolling, and French finishing operations were all in operation. In the building were various types of layout and place dressing methods were witnessed and the products were followed through the various finishing details. As an unexpected thrill, we were treated to a four-story drop elevator in the shaft. In the course of the drop, three persons including the operator accelerated the elevator. However, no one was hurt, and it passed as an exciting incident. After viewing the entire work of the plant, the group gathered at the "Y."

In the afternoon, the mill plant was inspected. The tour through the center of the plant was a source of interest and the three members in.

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COLOR ANALYZER

With the exception of the beam, this apparatus was constructed at the Lowell Institute by a student in the engineering department, in connection with his thesis. It is used to measure the exact amount of color in a sample of textile fiber.

The colorimeter at the right of the picture is the source of light used in the process. The light rays pass through the sample, are refracted, and then through prisms into the box which forms the largest body of the apparatus. Other rays of light pass through the prism to measure the color of the background of the picture and从而使 them a measuring and a recording selector to the sample of textile fabric affixed to a holder which is not shown on the picture but which is at the extreme left of the apparatus. The rays which enter the wooden box pass through an aperture or gate shown in the glass of the left side of the box, and then through a lens to the left side of the sample holder which is painted same.

Survey Shows Lowell Textile Institute High Among 11 Institutions.

ENROLMENT THIS YEAR 8 PER CENT GREATER THAN YEAR BEFORE

By Philip A. Richardson

The Lowell Textile Institute, usual still in comparison with many colleges where degrees in chemistry or engineering may be secured, is actually a stop or two ahead of nearly all the schools and colleges which are eligible to or give credit in textile subjects. This is brought out through a comparison of the courses given at Textile with the recommendations carried in a report of a survey conducted by Professors W. J. Phillips, of Washington Polytechnic Institute and secretary of the American Textile Engineering Council of Washington.

Six Months’ Survey

This survey was made for the Textile Foundation and the report is the result of a six-month study of the educational facilities and methods of teaching men for the textile industry. The survey covered the courses offered by 11 textile engineering schools and institutions with a view to the requirements of a $5,000,000,000 industry for trained personnel. The Textile Foundation, which sponsored the survey, was formed four years ago for scientific and economic research for the benefit and development of the textile industry and its allied branches.

Mr. Feisher, who conducted the survey, had as his advisory board, the following group of widely known educators: Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. T. P. Goodwin, correspondent of the American Textile Engineering Council; and Dr. T. W. White, secretary of the Textile Foundation. The survey was completed by the middle of May.

Final Examination Schedule For The Senior Students

Monday—May 14

9:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon

Chem. (and Analytical)

Foodstuffs

Biology

Toxicology

Chemistry

Tuesday—May 15

9:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon

的心理学

探查

地形

化验

Elec. Eng.

Wednesday—May 16

9:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon

Elec. Eng.

Chem.

Thurs.—May 17

9:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon

纺织

矿物学

Text. Fiber

科技

科技

Text. Fiber

Clayton Holmes

Gets Promotion At Haverford College

Mr. Clayton W. Holmes, who was instructor of mechanics at Lowell Textile Institute during the years 1928 to 1933, has recently been promoted to the position of Assistant Professor of Engineering at Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania. Congratulations, Professor Holmes.

Baseball Schedule, 1934

Problem: OATE AND PLACE Opp.

Apr. 11—Brown at Providence.

Apr. 21—Dartmouth at Harvard.

Apr. 26—St. Michaels at Lowell.

May 1—American International College at Springfield.

May 6—Northwestern at Lowell.

May 8—Providence at Providence.

May 10—Upsala at Lowell.

May 11—Tufts at Lowell.

May 18—New Hampshire at Lowell.
Lowell Institute Courses Closely Meet Foundation Standards

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Technology. Dr. E. B. Brooks, vice-president of the University of North Carolina, and E. R. Dobie, dean of the School of Management, Yale University.

Summary of Recommendations

A summary of the recommendations contained in the report follows:

1. The establishment of five types of training for men in the textile industry, it is emphasized that all these types of training shall be given by such as the greatest textile schools or by any of the better schools. The report states that for the textile industries, it shall be desirable to undertake all these recommendations. They are presented with the idea that doing the next five years an orthogonal educational plan can be developed for the textile industry, which will furnish men to meet the needs of the industry.

(a) Vocational- evening or day sessions or courses, two or three-year certificate courses.

(b) Courses in operating management and production methods— emphasis on better training in the schools, the four-year course.

(c) A four-year degree course in chemistry and physics needed further development from the viewpoint of the industrial control of processes.

(d) A four-year degree course for men, including field of marketing and other leading special development and complete reconsideration.

(e) Advanced training in the functional problems of industrial management, the research problems in cotton, sugar, and the general marketing and market problems of the textile business— a field for graduate specialization.

2. Specific suggestions for “textile” training in the following subjects:

(a) Chemistry, physics, mathematics, economics, accounting, and related business subjects.

3. The establishment of a group of cooperating institutions.

(a) A planning committee, continued on a strong basis to follow-up the recommendations of this report.

(b) In cooperation of a group of cooperating technical and advanced courses in textile engineering, textile manufacturing, textile management, and related business subjects.

(c) The development and organization of a course in textile manufacturing principles at the textile engineering schools, where such courses can be taken in connection with the degree, or as a special course subject.

(d) A committee on the study of the textile industry, to be held at the university, with the advice of the leading textile manufacturers and textile educators.

(e) The establishment of a group of cooperating institutions.

(f) The development and organization of a course in textile manufacturing principles at the textile engineering schools, where such courses can be taken in connection with the degree, or as a special course subject.

4. The establishment of the text and the collection of the committee of the school, of the report, of the degree of a course of study, and the general training of the students in the degree courses.

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8. The development and organization of a course in textile manufacturing principles at the textile engineering schools, where such courses can be taken in connection with the degree, or as a special course subject.

9. The establishment of the text and the collection of the committee of the school, of the report, of the degree of a course of study, and the general training of the students in the degree courses.
The clean Center Leaves are the mildest leaves
They Taste Better!

Luckies are all-ways kind to your throat

WHEREVER the finest tobaccos grow—in our own Southland, in Turkey, in Greece—all over the world, we gather the very Cream of the tobacco Crops for Lucky Strike. And that means only the clean center leaves. The center leaves are the mildest leaves—they taste better and farmers are paid higher prices for them. These clean center leaves are the only ones used in making Luckies. Then “It’s toasted”—for throat protection. And every Lucky is fully packed with these choice tobaccos—made round and firm, free from loose ends—that’s why Luckies “keep in condition”—why you’ll find that Luckies do not dry out—an important point to every smoker. Naturally, Luckies are always in all-ways kind to your throat.

“IT's toasted"
✓ Luckies are all-ways kind to your throat

about Cigarettes

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This reel of cigarette paper is sufficient to make 42,000 Chesterfield Cigarettes. It is of the finest manufacture.

In texture, in burning quality, and in quality, it is as good as money can buy.

Cut open a Chesterfield cigarette. Remove the tobacco and hold the paper up to the light. If you know about paper, you will at once note the uniform texture — no holes, no light and dark places. Note also its dead white color.

If the paper is made right — that is, uniform — the cigarette will burn more evenly. If the paper is made right — there will be no taste to it and there will be no odor from the burning paper.

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