Lowell Textile Institute

Wool Students Visit Somerville

On Tuesday, January 28, a small group of students from the second year wool classes at the Institute visited the New England Dressed Meat and Wool Company of Somerville.

Leaving the quadrangle in private cars, the group arrived at 174 Somerville Avenue about 9 o'clock where it was met by Mr. W. A. Tolin, Superintendent of the Institute, with a number of the personnel as a guide. The students were introduced to the principal lines of pulled wool.

First they were taken into the basement floor, where hundreds of sheep skins by soaking in large vats filled with salt water taken from the bay. On the same floor were seen the brushing operations, a process of exposing the skins to the action of a stiff, circular brush while water under a pressure of 90 pounds was jetted onto the fleece.

Upstairs the fleeces were painted on the back side with a solution of calcium chloride and sodium sulfide, and then hung on racks overnight in order that the depilatory might render the wool suitable for pulling.

The third floor of the actual pulling took place, where the wool pulled stands at specially constructed tables in front of large windows. Here the skins, after standing overnight, were brought to the tables and there was separated the fleece into its various grades, putting each grade into bales provided for the purpose.

Downstairs again the students were shown two methods of bagging in operation. One was the older, hand method, whereby the wool was rolled into bales and then pressed by trampling on bales; the automatic bagger, also was seen. This machine does the operation quicker, packs the wool more evenly and makes a better package. It is well liked by the employees, and, except for small lots, is replacing the other method.

Before leaving for Lowell, the students were at their own request treated to a snack at the Men's Club, also the Institute's library.

(Continued on page 6)

BASKETBALL SCHEDULE—1937

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Calling All Players

All fellows that wish to try out for the annual presentation of the Textile Players, report at Room 301, Tuesday, February 9, at 1:00 p.m.

The play, "Crib Apple," calls for a cast of four men and three women, the latter roles to be filled by male actors.

Freemen are particularly invited because of the definite need for new material in this most unusual show.

Lowell Textile Looks Back

On January 30, 1897, Governor Roger Wolcott of Massachusetts formally opened the Lowell Textile School in rented quarters, at 47 Middle Street, in the heart of Lowell, and there the first classes of a school dedicated for the purpose of "instruction in the theory and practice of textile and kindred branches of industry," were begun. In January, 1903, the present buildings were completed, and on February 12, 1903, they were dedicated by Governor John L. Bates. And thus began a new era in textile education.

The formation of the Lowell Textile School was due largely to the efforts of James T. Smith, who proposed it as early as 1901, believing it would be of the benefit of the employer and the employee, as well as to the Commonwealth. For the plan was further aided by the apparent crisis in the leading industry of New England, due to the rapid development of the manufacture of the cotton fabrics in the southern states. It was believed that this crisis could not be met only by a wider and more thorough application of scientific principles and more labor in the production of finer and more varied fabrics.

James T. Smith, the "father" of the School was born in Lowell January 24, 1897. Brought up in the public school of this city, he went west after the completion of his studies. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted from Illinois and served four years in the army of Tennessee.

The middle section of the Institute was created in order to form a society of the students of this Institute, with the possibility of becoming affiliated with a national organization.

(Continued on page 4)

Additional Annual Rifle Tournament

February 8-13

Starting Monday, February 8, the Rifle Club will conduct the Annual All-School Shooting Tournament. This event is open to all members of the school. Two matches are conducted by the club with a cup and medal prizes. One match is open to any student. The other is open only to students who are not members of the Rifle Club. Furthermore, the Non-Member's Match is a handicap event. This gives every student a good chance at the medals.

Prices will be as follows: To the winner of the All-School Match, custody of the Founder's Cup for 1 year and a silver medal. To winner of each class of the Club Match, a Bronze Medal. To winner of Non-Member's Match, Sterling Silver Medal.

This event is open to everyone. To enter, students must attend the rifle practice conducted by Schoolarden in the Student Union Building.

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The Cotton Picker

The Cotton Picker is an old name for a machine that was used to pick cotton from the bolls. It was a mechanical device that could be operated by one person and was used to harvest cotton in the cotton fields of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi. Its performance has been recorded as being relatively fast and efficient.

The machine was designed to be used by field workers who were responsible for picking cotton. It had a long handle that was used to pull the machine over the cotton field, and it was equipped with a reel that was used to pick the cotton from the bolls. The machine was typically used by small-scale farmers who were responsible for harvesting cotton on their own land.

The Cotton Picker was an important invention that helped to increase the efficiency of cotton harvesting. It allowed farmers to harvest cotton more quickly and with less effort, which helped to reduce the cost of cotton production. It also helped to increase the productivity of cotton growers, which was important for the economy of the Southern states.

The Cotton Picker was an important invention that played a significant role in the history of cotton production. It helped to increase the efficiency of cotton harvesting, which helped to reduce the cost of cotton production and increase the productivity of cotton growers. It was an important contribution to the development of the cotton industry, and it remains an important part of the history of agriculture.

Textile Lunch

"Pete" W. Foucher

Quality and Service

LOWELL TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Four-Year Degree Courses in CHEMISTRY AND TEXTILE COLORING — TEXTILE ENGINEERING Degrees of B. S. T. C. (Bachelor of Textile Chemistry) and B. T. E. (Bachelor of Textile Engineering) offered for completion of prescribed four-year courses.

Three-Year Diploma Courses in COTTON MANUFACTURING, WOOL MANUFACTURING, TEXTILE DESIGN Scientific and practical training in all processes of textile manufacture including all commercial fibres. Certified graduates of High Schools and Academies admitted without examination.

For catalogues address Charles H. Ramen, B. S., President, Lowell, Mass.

LOWELL TEXTILE INSTITUTE
LOWELL TEXTILE ASSOCIATES, INC.
LOWELL TEXTILE INSTITUTE Authorized Bookstore

HOURS: 8:30-9:00 a.m. and 1:30-2:30 P.M. BUY FROM THE SCHOOL AND SAVE MONEY

Lowell

Textile Associates, Inc.

LOWELL TEXTILE INSTITUTE Authorized Bookstore

Enagements of Lowell Textile Institute Graduates Announced

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Another engagement recently announced was that of Charles E. Jones to Miss Josephine A. Foster, formerly of Chelmsford. "Nemo" came to Textile from Huntington, and enrolled in the chemistry course. During his stay her was to be an active in college affairs as an officer of Phi Psi Fraternity, and as a member of the A. A. T. C. He was, at the same time, the student manager of the Chemical Store. Upon leaving Textile, "Nemo" has become associated with the Collins and Aiken Company of Philadelphia.

His fiance is a graduate of the College of Agriculture at present living in Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.

Textile Lunch

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Metropolitan Opera Star
chooses light smoke for his throat

Lauritz Melchior says:

"The hardest test I can give a ciga-
rette is to try its effect on my throat
after hours of intense rehearsal. I've
found that a light smoke meets this
test. And so, although I am not a
constant smoker, I favor Lucky Strike
for the sake of my throat. And, inci-
dentially, so does my wife. When we
go back to Europe we never forget to
take along a good supply of Luckies."

An independent survey was made recently
among professional men and women-lawyers,
doctors, lecturers, scientists, etc. Of those who said
they smoke cigarettes, 87% stated they personally
prefer a light smoke.

Mr. Melchior verifies the wisdom of this pre-
ference, and so do other leading artists of the radio,
stage, screen, and opera. Their voices are their
fortunes. That's why so many of them smoke
Luckies. You, too, can have the throat protection
of Luckies—a light smoke, free of certain harm-
ful irritants removed by the exclusive process 'It's
Toasted'. Luckies are gentle on the throat!

A Light Smoke
"It's Toasted"—Your Throat Protection
AGAINST IRRITATION—AGAINST COUGH

Copyright 1928, The American Tobacco Company

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The Works Program
National Youth Administration

Student Aid Reaches Ten Percent of National College
Enrollment

Nearly ten percent of the young men
and women attending colleges and
universities in the United States are
taking part in the Works Program of
the National Youth Administration.
 Aubrey Williams, administrator of the
program, announced today.

Preliminary figures compiled from
reports of the state directors for
December, which show the number of
participating students in 1,686 colleges
and universities in 49 states and the
District of Columbia. Recent estimates by the
U.S. Office of Education place the
total number and the number of institu-
tions participating in the program
at approximately 1,585,000.

Both the number of students rec-
ieving aid and the number of institu-
tions participating in the program
for December show increases
over comparable dates for 1932.
 Whereas in November of that
year 99,000 NYA students were
enrolled in 1,686 colleges and
universities, there were, in December
1932, 1,817 more students receiv-
ing assistance in 84 more colleges
and universities.

Of the total number of students
receiving aid, 1,702,883 are
undergraduates and 3,533 are
graduates. Out of the total of 1,866
participating institutions, 510 are
colleges or universities offering master's,
doctoral or professional degrees.

Total monthly allocations for
college and graduate aid in De-

cember were $1,550,415, according
to the state directors' reports.
This was divided $1,475,333 for
nondrastic, $75,082 as toward
graduate aid, as compared with
$1,450,640 and $79,000, respecti-
vely, a year ago November.

Mr. Williams pointed out that the
1,866 institutions of higher
learning which have inaugurated
student aid programs that so far
represent about 88 percent of all
institutions in the country which
are eligible for such aid. Eligibil-
ity requirements are that the
college or university shall be a
non-profit-making and tax exempt,
which enhances practically all
degree-granting schools in the
country.

"Such splendid co-operation on
the part of the Nation's educators", Mr. Williams added, "is one of the most encouraging
aspects of the program.

"It is no secret that the Na-

tional Youth Administration was
regarded with skepticism by some
educators when it was established
in the summer of 1933. Fears were
expressed that it was an 'opening wedge' toward ultimate
Federal control of the educational
system.

"Such fears have been allayed
completely as the program has
developed. The NYA has not
invaded any college or university
with matters of curricula or adminis-
tration, and the actual work of
the program in each institution has
been left almost entirely in the
hands of the institutions' own
authorities.

"The fact that approximately
98 percent of the accredited col-
leges and universities in the coun-
try have adopted this program as
a means of providing education of
limited means, is adequate
testimony of its value."
Lowell Textile Looks Back on 40 Years of Organization

(Continued from page 1)

Establishing such a school. After numerous legal entanglements, the settlement of which was made by the Supreme Court, an act was obtained from the legislature and an association was soon formed, and incorporated for the establishment of the Lowell Textile School.

Trades were organized in June, 1883, consisting of twenty permanent and self-perpetuating members, three-fourths of whom had to be "actively engaged in, or connected with, textile or kindred manufacture." In addition, the honor the Lieutenant Governor, the Director of the Massachusetts, the state, the mayor, the president of the municipal council, the superintendent of schools of Lowell, and a representative of the textile council were made members "ex officio."

By virtue of the anti-build amendment to the State Constitution, the property of the school was transferred on July 1, 1919, to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the control and management of the school was vested in a Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor, "with all the powers, rights, franchises, and subject to all the duties" of the original Board.

1929, the Lowell Textile School became known as the Lowell Textile Institute, by virtue of legislative acts, in order to define more clearly the standing of the institution—a natural result of the original ideas and policies of the trustees who founded the Lowell Textile School.

In locating the Institute at Lowell, often called the "Mother Textile City of America," a considerable advantage was maintained for the reason that nearly every commercial firm in existence entered into the products of the great Merrimack Valley Textile district.

The site of the school itself is commanding neither, overlooking the rapids of the Pawtucket Falls, the first water power in America to be used on an extensive scale to operate power looms. It was contributed by Frederick Fanning Ayer, Esq., of New York City, and the proprietors of the Looms and Canals on the Merrimack River.

Southwick Hall, the main building facing on Moody Street, was contributed by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and Frederick F. Ayer, and is a memorial to Royal Southwick, a leading textile manufacturer, a public man of earlier days, and a maternal ancestor of Mr. Ayer, Kitson Hall, dedicated to the memory of Richard Kitson, was contributed by Charlotte P. Kitson and Ernest R. Scott, his daughters; the Kitson Machine Company of Lowell, founded by Mr. Kitson, was also a generous contributor.

The Fulsmith Street Building and the Colonial Avenue Building were built later, the latter being built in the summer of 1919, from plans prepared by the Engineering Department. The funds for this building were provided by the State of Massachusetts. At present there is a Bill before the State Legislature providing for the appropriation of $100,000 dollars, to be used in the construction of two additional floors on the Colonial Avenue side. Should this Bill pass the Legislature, it would mean that much-needed laboratory space would be provided, and that the present cramped situation would be alleviated.

Omnicron Pi News

Ye Ed. of the O. Pi news wants to urge every O. Pi, to give as generously as he can to the Red Cross relief. Compared to this flood, ours last year was a mere overflow of the bath tub. Your sacrifice of twenty five cents will go a long way in the flood zone.

The formal initiation and alumni banquet of O. Pi will be held at the University Club in Boston on February 20. See Herb Wilkinson for further details.

O. Pi wants to welcome Bro Argersinger the Cashino of New Amsterdam, and Free Wilkinson into the Fraternity House.

Brother Wright attended the recent President's Ball in an official capacity. George was assistant photographer.

Brother Thomas astounded the members of the house when he found his room in ship shape condition. "How can you study, Red, without papers, etc., all over the floor?"

Our Archive has a new nick name, Wilkinson's friendship with the younger element has found for him the name "Goo Goo."

What would a certain young lady of Providence say if she knew what we know about Free Wilkinson and his local talent.

Mr. Horton Brown has announced the engagement of Miss Marian Walbridge to Brother George Wright, Jr. Congratulations, George.

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L. T. I. President
After 30 Years

At this forty-first anniversary of the opening of Lowell Textile, President Charles H. Eames himself looks back on thirty years as the active head of the institution.

Born in Andover, Massachusetts, Mr. Eames was brought up in New England, and in 1897 graduated from M. I. T. with the degree of B. S. in Electrical Engineering. Then, for a while, he became associated with a heat, light, and power plant in Milford.

His first contact with Lowell Textile was as superintendent of a block plant furnishing light, heat, and power to the school, then situated in rented quarters on Middle Street. He later went with Stone and Webster on power station work.

In 1904 Mr. Eames joined the staff of the Lowell Textile School as a teacher of Mathematics, Physics, and Electrical Engineering. In 1906 he was appointed Principal, a title which was changed to President when the school took over in 1919.

Mr. Eames finds relaxation in working on the lawn and shrubbery of his home in Billerica, where he has been a moderator since 1913. He is, at present, a trustee of the Rogers Hall School for girls in Lowell, and is Vice President of the Central Savings Bank, also of Lowell.

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