hundred and six, and of these, only twenty-one per cent, on an average, has enjoyed the supreme felicity of carrying off a diploma where-with to decorate their rooms.

Fig. 2 was constructed to show the changing degrees of favor in which the various courses have been held in different years, as far as it can be shown by the distribution of the graduates among the five leading departments. The curves in this figure do not represent the number of students, but the percentage of each graduating class belonging to the separate departments. For the last three years the proportion of regular students now in each of the courses is given instead.

The total number of graduates from the different courses is as follows: civil engineering, 102; mining, 61; mechanical engineering, 54; chemistry, 43; and architecture, 17: or, of all the graduates of the Institute, the department of civil engineering may claim thirty-three per cent; mining, twenty per cent; mechanical, eighteen per cent; chemistry, fourteen per cent; and architecture, six per cent. The remaining nine per cent is scattering. This method of comparison is perhaps hardly fair to the architects, owing to the large number of "specials" in that course. It is plain that the department of civil engineering has in general enjoyed more popularity than any other, as far as can be judged from the number of graduates.

Referring to the curve, we see that in 1874 more than fifty per cent of the graduates were from this course, or more than from all the other courses together; but for the last five years the popularity of this course has declined, and it has been outstripped by mechanical engineering, mining, and chemistry. Mechanical engineering now leads the van, being credited with nearly forty per cent of the class of '85. It is expected that electrical engineering will come in for a share of '86.