We have received a copy of the Register of Lehigh University, of South Bethlehem, Pa., an institution whose prime object is so similar to that of the Institute of Technology that we think our readers will be interested in a few facts concerning it. The University was founded in 1865, by the Hon. Asa Packer, of Mauch Chunk, who gave $500,000 and one hundred and fifteen acres of land in South Bethlehem to establish an institution which should afford the young men of the Lehigh Valley a complete technical education for those professions which had developed the peculiar resources of the surrounding region. In addition to these gifts, made during his lifetime, Judge Packer, by his last will, secured to the University an endowment of $2,000,000.

Courses of instruction are provided in civil, mechanical, and mining engineering, chemistry and metallurgy, in addition to which there is a department of general literature and classics.

Through the liberality of the founder, the trustees were enabled, in 1871, to declare tuition free in all the above courses, which are open to young men of suitable talents and training, from every part of the world. Students in the technical departments of the school pursue the same course of study for the first year and a half. At the end of that time, the student selects his course and follows its programme. The general plan of these courses is much the same as that followed at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, but there are some minor differences, which deserve attention as suggesting possible improvements in our own institution. For instance, the study of mechanical engineering embraces a course of shop instruction, but, in the language of the catalogue, "it is the foreman's and superintendent's knowledge which is required rather than the manual dexterity and skill of the workman and tool hand. The requirements peculiar to the latter are by no means despised, and students are encouraged to familiarize themselves with them during leisure hours; but manual work in the shops forms no regular part of the course. On the contrary, the student enters the shop with hands and mind free to examine all the processes, operations, and machinery, and ready at any moment, at the call of the teacher, to witness an operation of special interest, or to examine into the causes of and remedies for any sudden breakdown. Dressed in overalls, and provided with note-book, pencil, calipers, and measuring rule, the student sketches the important parts of the various machine tools, notes down the successive steps of each of the important shop processes as illustrated by the pieces operated upon, and, having first obtained a clear idea from the working drawings of what is about to be constructed, follows pieces of work through the shops, from the pig or merchant form to the finished machine. . . . The students' work is directed not only by these drawings, and by the printed programme given him at the start, but