only commendation. The leading article has been written evidently with the aim to give a straightforward and comprehensive account of the life of the new President. This is done in three divisions—telling of the developmental period, the productive period, and the relations of Dr. Pritchett with the Institute. The work is conscientious and well executed. The Class Histories are of varied style, one being in dialect and another in conversational form. There is a short history of each Institute Club and Association presented on the membership page of the organization—a valuable element in the treatment of the Society department of the book. Illustrated accounts are given of the Summer Schools in Civil and Mining Engineering and in Architecture. An appropriate report is given also of the Institute’s Paris Exposition Exhibit. Reference should be made of the introduction of lists giving the names of the past Editors and Business Managers of THE TECH and Technique and of the Captains and Managers of the Football and Athletic Teams. The verse department of the book contains a varied assortment of rhymes, most of them having a definite bearing on Institute matters. None of the poems are of the inferior order that too often creeps into college books, and some are distinctly good.

The athletic portion of the book has showed perceptibly in the improvement arising from the new departures of this Technique. The unique tabulation of the records of this department is a special feature and is of much value. The arrangement of this section is praiseworthy in its originality.

No part of the book shows a better change and a greater improvement over former years than that devoted to the presentation of statistics. The class statistics are given with greater fullness than formerly, and in addition there are included valuable statistical studies. Plots show the graduates of the Institute by years and courses; also a comparison of the number of entering and graduating students, by years. The pages devoted to “Concerning the Colleges” are much more comprehensive than those of former years. A list of bequests to the Institute makes a valuable page; and another page “Concerning the Institute,” gives succinctly information that is interesting, often wanted, and not easy to get.

Finally, the Grind and Quotation departments will meet with enthusiastic approval. There is slight danger of disappointment. The two chief Grinds, “The Alphabet” and “Historical Technology” are of truly American humor, are timely, and are fair to the people concerned. The “Alphabet” is decidedly clever in rhyme and illustration; but the “Historical Technology” is extravagantly audacious, and yet delicately humorous. Incidentally, it gives occasion for a typographical setting of a title page that makes one of the most pleasing pages ever seen in Technique. The drawings of the professors in the “Alphabet” exhibit a certain dry humor which admirably matches the verses. The “Mr. Burrison’s Dinner,” fittingly adds to the time-honored “Faculty” series of Grinds, and is good. The smaller Grinds and Quotations have few, if any, selections not to be commended; and in general the average of the selections is high. The full page drawings for the first and last pages of the Grinds are appropriate in design and well-conceived.

That the editors and managers have been unstinting in their collection of features, is shown by the fact that the book contains 520 pages, 375 being reading matter, 45 being inserts, and 100 containing advertisements. This makes Technique, 1902, the largest on record, having 75 more pages than any other book.

QUERY—Do tumbler pigeons go well with a cold bottle?—Lampoon.