at least a reasonable growth, and the Institute has only a few thousand feet of land left upon which to extend. The time has come, he said, to decide whether the Institute's growth is to be fitted to its present limited quarters, or whether it should be removed to some site still in close touch with the industrial life of the city, where it would have room for a natural growth under favorable conditions. To make such removal would require the sale of the present site, to do which authority must be obtained from the General Court. Dr. Pritchett viewed the project from both sides, stating the objections to this plan and the argument in favor of it, and announced his own belief that the time for such removal has come, not only for the purpose of securing needed room for laboratories and lecture rooms, and to avoid the social and economic waste of the present arrangement, but also for the sake of the simpler and more wholesome student life which the Institute could offer in a new site. "Nowhere," said he, "in this or any other country is there offered a finer opportunity to persons of means to affect in a direct way lines of influence which extend over the whole world, than is offered in the Institute of Technology." He hoped that the Institute would find a ready response in the effort to meet the problems before it.

Dean Shaler spoke of the possible unity between the Lawrence Scientific School and Technology, and the good to be derived, and said he looked forward to his coming course of lectures at "Tech" with much pleasure. "It is a question," he continued, "as to what is going to be the future of this part of the United States. I believe there is not the economic future before us here that there has been in the past. In the future the center of industrial power is to be elsewhere than in New England. I believe, however, that New England is to be the great educational center of at least this part of the world."

President Humphreys said in part: "Stevens Institute is probably as far removed from the university as it is possible to be. We have one course only, and the elective element is excluded except for the choice permitted between French and Spanish in connection with the fixed requirement of German. In spite of this I venture to believe that at Stevens we do not need the university atmosphere, and beautiful and alluring as that atmosphere is, many of our students are better without it. I have yet to discover that the love of learning as compared with the desire for professional success is confined to the university student; though I do believe there are many who are led to study by the purpose to achieve professional success, and later learn to love study for itself. The great improvement in technical education, both in quality and quantity, during the last thirty years in the United States, based upon a growing appreciation of the necessity for the complete harmonizing of theory and practice, is one of the chief reasons for the enviable position now held by this country in the world of industry and commerce; that Germany has largely profited through the same means; and that Great Britain has suffered from its inability to more promptly realize its deficiencies in this connection and still more from its inability to most efficiently utilize the services of its technically educated engineers because of the traditions of caste which relegated to a lower social scale the man who employs labor and so engages in trade."

With deep regret we announce the death of Mr. Albert M. Knight, former Bursar of the Institute. He had not been well for some time, ill health having caused him, last summer, to resign the office which he had so ably filled for thirteen years. He died at his home in Waltham Sunday, Dec. 28. The funeral took place in the chapel at Mount Auburn Cemetery at 2 P.M. Wednesday, Dec. 31.