A short time since the Institute was treated to a novelty in company drill. All the privates were excused and the non-commissioned officers acted as privates. Major Alexander took command of the company, Capt. Hunt acted as lieutenant, and the rest of the officers filled the places of sergeants and corporals.

Quite a large-sized mouse was caught in the quantitative lab. the other day. No harm was done, but several speculated wildly as to what in the world that mouse lived on in that locality. Whether he, she, or it lived on wood, bricks, bottles, or the reagents therein, was left to the learned chemists and the janitor.

At a meeting of the officers of the C. C. M. I. T. held last Wednesday, it was decided to offer two medals, one gold and the other silver, for the competition in the manual of arms. The drill will take place about the first of May. It is hoped that every man will take an interest in the affair and compete for a medal. The non-commissioned officers and privates have decided to hold a dance immediately after the prize drill, and a committee consisting of Sergeant McKim, Corporals Ames and J. M. Kimball was appointed to make necessary arrangements.

Our '82 physicist is making some curious discoveries. He inserted two standard thermometers in an oil bath and heated them to about the boiling point of mercury. In an Alverquist thermometer the zero point before heating was +.2; but after heating for two weeks at 280°C, and one week at 350°, the zero point was raised to +18.5°. The other thermometer, a standard Bowdin, changed 12.5 degrees. The experimenter explains it as follows: The glass bulb, after blowing and filling, is always under an initial strain due to rapid cooling. When it is again heated to high temperatures, the initial strain is removed by the glass becoming viscous. Now, by the slow cooling in the oil bath, no new strain is introduced, and the consequence is a change in volume of the bulb.

Exchanges.

The new names which appear in the lists of editors in the last issues of many of our exchanges indicate that we have reached the season of the annual change in editorial staffs. In most cases the control of the paper passes to members of the Junior and Sophomore classes, relieving the Senior of all editorial responsibility in anticipation of the extra work incident to the final term of the four-years' course. The manner of making the appointments varies in different colleges. By the most commonly accepted plan, the incoming editors are elected by the retiring board from those members of the third and second year classes who, by their contributions to the paper during the preceding year, have shown themselves best qualified for the positions.

In a few colleges the competition for positions on the leading papers is oftentimes excessive; and of some, the Yale Lit., for example, it is said that an appointment on the staff is regarded as the highest literary distinction that the college can bestow. In the cases of other papers on our table, judging from their contents, we do not imagine that this competition is extraordinary.

Under the common arrangement the whole responsibility of the management of the paper rests with the editors; and according as the management is a failure or success will they find themselves with a deficit to be made up or a fund to be divided at the end of the year. Each man being individually and pecuniarily responsible, it is for his own advantage to make the publication as interesting as possible to his brother students and others; while his pride in his own work and in the reputation of his college abroad, which depends not a little upon the quality of the student publications, combine to incite him to do his best.

Our own plan differs somewhat from this arrangement, the editors being appointed by a board of directors, elected from the four classes, who are responsible to the school for the man-