Art Museum and Chauncy Hall, that the enterprise will be successful. We think that the Institute could promise at least one hundred and fifty patrons, the Medical School probably half as many more, and we hope for a speedy consummation of the plans now in embryo.

The chorus of the second-year architects is:

"Where are our lectures on the History of Ornament? Where those on Greek and Roman Architectural History? Where those on Heating and Ventilating?" The empty echo answers, "Where?" We have new rooms, new tables, new stools, new problems; we want some new ideas. At present instruction in the artistic side of our course, in the study and criticism of what has been done in architecture, in the theory of proportion and composition, is entirely lacking. We are also cut off without the much-valued lectures by Mr. Woodbridge on heating and ventilating, through some unfortunate shifting of the course, so as to fit next year, but to leave this year out in the cold, to shiver in unheated, unventilated rooms all our lives, because, forsooth, we were born a year too late.

Ah, happy architects who are now entering, who are to receive all that is promised you, the sooner we shuffle off the stage to give you room the better, for competition with you, fully developed, full-coursed youths, will be of no avail.

The subject of examinations as a means of gauging a man's ability or fitness for a position has been discussed a good deal, especially of late, owing to the fact that by its means vacancies in the civil service are filled. The system commends itself to almost every one as being a great improvement over the old methods or spoils system, in politics, but it also has its defects, and minorities have rights which should be regarded in all calculations. Doubtless many a student after an examination feels that he has not done himself justice, although he may have worked honestly and steadily, but has been unable to call up, inside a specified time and under distracting circumstances, the knowledge of the subject and the thorough discussion of it which he would be able to give it if at his own study table.

Now, practical experience has shown that in a great majority of cases he is called on in emergencies, with no previous warning, when he will either be competent to deal with the problem or will be found wanting, and it is then that his habits of study will be tested, and it is only that which he has absorbed, which he has made a part of himself, which he can depend on.

A great part, not all, of course, of the knowledge obtained by "cramming" slips away from a man after the crisis has been passed. Parts of it he would not care to remember, but much that is good he will lose as well, because he failed to impress his mind with it thoroughly. The prime trouble is, we think, that a man attempts to cover too much ground, and the result is apt to be that he knows nothing thoroughly. Thoroughness is only to be attained by good, solid, conscientious work, and it is usually the man who does least of it who complains of the unfairness of examinations.

The student who keeps up with his lectures and his regular work, and instead of a "cram" at the end puts in a "systematic review," need scarcely dread an examination, for although he may not do as well as one who has spent less time on the subject but is more brilliant, he has a firmer grip on his knowledge, and such work is usually appreciated by his instructor, who very soon gets to know the men who work and those who don't.

Mr. Charles S. Spring, of '85, has been elected to fill one of the vacancies existing in the board of editors, and begins his duties with this number of the paper. The editorship to which '87 is entitled is still vacant, and members of that class are invited to contribute articles or drawings.

A fine full-page heliotype of the Rogers Memorial Tablet will be given with the next number of The Tech.