to be developed by it." This is eminently just and liberal, and the following shows that the construction put upon "work done" is broad enough to serve honest locators: "Labor and improvements within the meaning of the statutes are considered to have been had on a mining claim, whether it consists of one location or several, on which the labor is performed or the improvements are made for its development, that is, to facilitate the extraction of the metals it may contain; though in fact such labor and improvements may be on ground which originally constituted only one of the locations, as in sinking a shaft, or be at a distance from the claim itself, as when the labor is performed for the turning of a stream for the introduction of water, or when the improvement consists in the construction of a flume to carry off the débris or wash material. It would be absurd to require a shaft to be sunk on each location in a consolidated claim when one shaft would suffice for all the locations." In Pennsylvania the coal mines are required by law to sink two shafts at least in order to secure ventilation and as a means of safety for the workmen.

The somewhat rapid changes of shade which the Institute colors, as represented upon the cover of The Tech, have undergone, have been the result of the peculiar nomenclature governing the mixer of printer's ink. We have at last obtained an ink which promises now to print cardinal, although, in the language of the maker, it may be called pea-green, and we shall hereafter adopt it as our standard.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held Dec. 3, a constitution was adopted to govern the officers of the paper.

Erratum.—In our editorial on "The Change to Standard Time," in the last Tech, we regret that owing to a typographical error, the Eastern standard time was printed as 15 minutes 44.05 seconds slower than Boston time, instead of fifteen minutes forty-four and one half seconds slower.

The New Photographic Laboratory.

The Photographic Department of the Institute has been advancing very rapidly in importance since it was first opened in the spring of 1881. It then had one student, who was taking the Physics Course. The next year there were eight applicants who each had four hours' work in the department. Last year there were sixteen students, receiving from four to eight hours' instruction each, nearly all of whom were taking the course in Architecture or Chemistry. There were many applications from students in the other courses who wished to know something about photography, but the space and time at the disposal of the department were altogether too limited to permit of their favorable consideration, except in certain special cases. Indeed, if more time could have been at our disposal it would have been wiser to have devoted it to silver printing and kindred topics with the same students, rather than attempting to give merely general instruction to larger numbers.

With the present year, however, matters are entirely changed. In the new building in the southwest corner of the basement is a large room, which will be devoted chiefly to photographic studies and research. Two large, well-ventilated dark rooms have been partitioned off, and provided with sinks, shelves, and tables. These will be amply lighted by a gas jet, surrounded by red paper enclosed in a wooden frame placed between the two rooms. Besides the Architecture, Chemistry and Physics Courses, the Mechanical Engineering, Natural History, and general courses will be included in the plans for photographic instruction. Each student will have ten hours' work in the department, consisting of five days of two hours each. The work will be apportioned somewhat as follows:

First Day. Negative of engravings and apparatus.

Second Day. Interiors and buildings.

The student will then be permitted to borrow the camera and take a few interiors and landscapes outside.

Third Day. Development of these last, and