Usually, it is desirable to change quarters once in every one or two years. The student gets tired of his room or fare, or the landlady gets tired of the student, and wants to try a change. It is not the custom to engage quarters one spring for the next fall, for it is generally preferred to await the advent of the annual reports; so it is necessary to come back several days before the beginning of the term, stop at a hotel, and perhaps right in the midst of condition examinations, plod from door to door to find a boarding-place. Boarding-house keepers and rooms are looking their best, and it is impossible for a new hand to judge what kind of a place he is engaging, and is expected to retain, for the year. Most of the “six to eight dollar” places convenient to the Institute deteriorate rapidly as to food; so wise boarders get a good room and take their meals out, and can change readily whenever the fare grows tiresome. The advantage claimed by philanthropists for this system, over dormitories is that the living in small families has a better moral effect than living together in large numbers. Although this is so, it must be remembered that it is only a lucky few who get into families with whom they desire to become intimate.

If numbers continue to increase as they have done during the past three years, the question of economic board will become very important. The erection of dormitories where cheap, comfortable rooms and good fare can be obtained seems to be the best provision; for instead of the majority of students living in and around Boston, as formerly, they come from all parts of the United States.

If, for any reason, dormitories are not feasible, a bureau of information ought to be established at the Institute, where a student can get reliable references; thus loss of time may be prevented. The bureau could easily obtain the necessary information from students leaving school, and from descriptions sent in by the boarding-house keepers.

Already the shadow of the coming annuals has begun to darken the bright and hilarious days of class-dinners, Senior balls and Glee Club receptions. The weary Seniors are grinding out their theses; the Junior begins to burn the midnight oil over his applied mechanics; thoughts of the grand ordeal in physics intrude, like nightmares, into Sophomoric dreams; and chemical equations disturb the sweet slumbers of the Freshmen. That examinations are an evil, all alike agree.

We ourselves do not pretend to be able to suggest a remedy for the present defective examination system, but content ourselves by stating two theorems. First, examinations are a necessary evil, which is apparent to all undergraduates; and, second, examinations do not examine, for there is too large an element of chance in them.

And, after expounding the above theories, we pass by the bulletin boards wherein are posted the lists of examinations, which seem to grin down at us and grimly ask what we are going to do about it.

In a school of such practical scope and importance as the Institute, we are somewhat surprised to find so little provision made for students who cannot afford the expense attending a course of study here. According to the catalogue, there are only three scholarships for undergraduates; and of these one is confined to those who come from the English High School, while none are open to students until they have been at the Institute at least one year. Doubtless there are many whose tastes and talents would naturally lead them to pursue an Institute course, but whose circumstances are such that they positively cannot afford to do so; and hence, they go at once into business, and give up altogether the idea of further study.

Now, in most of our colleges, there are scholarships for which all students of small means may compete, both on entering and throughout the course. Moreover, it is proved beyond a doubt that in almost every case the students securing them are the ones that profit most by their connection with the school. Is it not even more important that as ample provis-