LOCATED, as we are, in the midst of that portion of the city which is occupied by public buildings and fine residences, with not wholly sufficient accommodations as it is, and no chance for expansion here, the Institute, like other city colleges, labors under the disadvantage of having no dormitory system. We say "disadvantage," for such we consider it. We are perfectly aware, however, that this is not the view held by our Faculty. It is not our intention to discuss this matter here, but merely to state that the question of providing accommodations for students here is one to which the Faculty or the Corporation must soon give some attention.

Students at the Institute may be divided into three classes: there are those whose home is in Boston; those who reside out of town, and come into the city every day; and those who come from a distance, and are obliged to board here. A glance at the President's report will show that this class includes about one half of the whole body of students, and the number is constantly increasing. Now, it is becoming a very difficult matter for these men to find suitable boarding-places convenient to our buildings, and at a reasonable price. Boarding near the Institute is very expensive; and as the necessary expenses of a student here are probably more than at any other college in the country, with the possible exception of Columbia, which is similarly situated, it is not desirable to increase these.

We think this is a matter in which the Faculty should take some interest, and we take this occasion of drawing their attention to it, making no attempt to suggest any plan for improvement. As the Corporation would probably be opposed to the building of dormitories themselves, they might induce some private party to erect one, in which he could let rooms to students here. Doubtless it would prove a good investment.

THE result of the radical and sweeping changes which have been recently made in the whole system of instruction in the analytical laboratory, will be awaited with interest. For the benefit of students who do not take chemistry, we will state that prior to the present term all chemists and miners, after performing between twenty and thirty qualitative analyses, have been expected to determine the amounts of the principal constituents in a similar number of substances of a composition known to the instructor. When the student's results agreed with those of the instructor within a limit varying with the character of the substance, they received a red mark; if otherwise, a blue mark—except when just on the limit, when a red and blue mark notified the analyst that his work was sufficiently accurate to obviate the necessity of a repetition. The number and kind of marks received fixed the standing of the stu-