make the grass look a little the worse for the wear. All the playing would cease before the severe heat of the summer began, and during the four months of vacation the grass would have plenty of time to recover. The two months of playing in the fall would probably not injure the turf materially.

Second: It is said that tennis between the two buildings would take the attention of the students from their work. The physical and mechanical laboratories are the only two rooms which command a good view of the land, unless students are standing at the windows, and our work is generally supposed to be interesting enough to occupy the attention of everybody.

Third: It would tempt the fellows to cut recitations. So it would, and probably some would yield to the temptation, but the proportion of that class would be very small. There are many who have an hour between recitations which could much better be used at lawn tennis than by playing pool in the "4 chapel," smoking on the steps, or even pretending to study in the reading-room. By all means let us have the ground between the two buildings for tennis.

CONSTANT practice has had its usual effect on the playing of our orchestra, and all who attended their party were agreeably surprised by the proficiency of our amateur musicians. Both then and since, it has frequently been suggested that managers of future afternoon parties should employ the orchestra to provide the music, thus supporting an organization which is already a credit to our institution, and aiding home talent, without extra taxation which is already a credit to our institution.

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PRESIDENT WALKER'S words have not fallen on barren ground; '87, having learned that "capital arises solely out of saving," has taken initiatory steps toward the formation of a co-operative society. Societies similar to the one proposed flourish at Harvard and Yale, and the students at such a practical and progressive place as the Institute should be quick to appreciate the advantages to be derived from such an organization. Not only would the members of the society get articles at a discount — they would be more sure to get good articles, as reliable firms only would appear on the society's lists. The movers in this scheme for the general benefit should have the approval and aid of all.

THE Tuftonian suggests that a convention of the college editors of New England should be held in some convenient place, such as Boston. The suggestion seems to us a good one. As the Tuftonian says, "It would promote good fellowship and mutual understanding among the editors of the different papers." It would also, doubtless, be valuable for the editors to become acquainted with each other, and to exchange views in regard to the management of the college papers.

An intercollegiate press association was formed three years ago, but died prematurely, largely on account of the fact, if we remember correctly, that papers had to attain a certain degree of excellence before eligible for admission.

The regret to be obliged to chronicle the resignation of Prof. Vose from the Institute. In him it will lose a valuable man, whom it will find difficult to replace. He has always been a kind friend of the Tech, and to him we are indebted for many favors in the past. Prof. Vose has left the Institute with our respect and best wishes of all the classes which have studied under him.

THE department of mining recently secured for its library a copy of Agricola's "De Re Metallica," bound in vellum, and bearing the date 1567. The subjects of which the work treats are mining, metallurgy, and the allied sciences, and hence it is valuable, not only in a bibliographical, but also in an historical and scientific view. The book is still more interesting on account of the quaint and curious wood-cuts with which it is illustrated.

Georg Agricola, — originally, Landmann — was born at Glauchau, in Saxony, in 1494. He studied at Leipsic and in Italy, and afterward practiced for some time as a physician in Joachimsthal, in Bohemia. Having been appointed professor of chemistry, he removed to Chemnitz, which was situated in a mining district of Saxony, and was here able to gratify his natural inclination toward the study of geology and mineralogy. It was he who raised mineralogy to the dignity of a science; and so completely did he develop it, that, practically, no advance was made upon his work until after the middle of the eighteenth century.