ed to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts," and thus acquiring a *"liberal and practical education"* as a basis to the "several pursuits and professions of life." We rejoice that our merits and demerits (insufficient means) have been inquired into, and that at last a body of the representative intelligence of this great State has passed a favorable judgment upon us.

THE comparatively few hours during which our library is open each day is a source of much inconvenience. Of all places which should be open from morning till night, college libraries are among the most important. Students and professors are ever and anon obliged to have recourse to books other than those which they have in their own libraries. The college library is supposed to provide the needed books; but unless it is open throughout the day, so that the books will be accessible when needed, it will fall short of doing the best service possible for all interested. We call attention to this matter, hoping that it will be favorably considered by those in whose power it lies to make the necessary improvement.

THE recent address of President Atherton before the Senate Committee at the College affords an example of the power, as well as the beauty of brevity. If, at all times, "brevity is the soul of wit," it was here, in addition, the soul of conviction. In five minutes time, were laid before the committee a history of the College, a synopsis of the federal laws in regard to the establishment of State institutions, and an exposition of the past indifferent attitude of our State, some very forcible injunctions making up the conclusion. Attention was written on the face of every senator; and so convinced were they that, when remarks were called for, they appeared rather at a loss to know how to reply. Comprehensiveness and brevity are rarely so combined; but when they are, we have the very jewel of oratory.

WORK-AGENTS.

BY PROF. I. THORNTON OSMOND, M. S., M. A.

ALL the work that is done in the world, except mental work, consists in producing motion. From the inertia and the systemic relations of matter, this requires an amount of effort that is irksome to man, and that prevents him even by the utmost exertion of his own powers from producing all those changes and arrangements and forms in matter that his well-being and desires demand.

By a very wonderful constitution of matter, to a partial knowledge of which man has slowly attained, there may be obtained from it unlimited ability of doing work, energy. Groups of particles and groups of bodies, under certain conditions, constitute systems that are not simply geometric, or geometric and somatic, but whose parts have dynamic relations, and interact by certain laws. From these dynamic systems, whether molar (*moles*, mass) or molecular, by proper