SALICYLIC ACID is coming into general use in France as a disinfecting and sanitary agent, and for the preservation of food. The Austrian government has succeeded in propagating sponges from cuttings in the Adriatic Sea. The economy of the process is doubtful.

T. L. Phipson of England claims to have isolated a new metal, which he calls actinium. "It is silver-white and extremely brilliant."

A United States army surgeon, Geo. M. Sternberg, M. D., has discovered that human saliva injected under the skin of a rabbit infallibly causes the death of the animal, usually within forty-eight hours.

Recent investigations on colliery explosions show that when coal dust is added to air containing so little fire-damp as to be harmless, the mixture becomes powerfully explosive. Certain other forms of fine dust produce similar effects.

Unsuccessful attempts have been made of late in England to apply Bessemer's principles to the extraction of copper from its sulphuret by blowing air into the burning pyrites. The presence of compounds of phosphorus greatly facilitated the process.

Comets are popularly believed to be quite rare. Kepler, however, made the remark that they were probably as common in the heavens as fishes in the sea. Calculations fix the number of comets at over three hundred thousand.

*Nature*, in a note on the laxity with which American colleges grant degrees, says, "The action of the American Association will, at any rate, put people on their guard against American Ph. D.'s, S. D.'s, as well as D. D.'s."

Perhaps the most suggestive of recent discoveries is that of the German geologist, Dr. Hahn. He has found in meteoric stones which came from outer space an entire series of organic remains which he identifies positively as zoological. So far, only representatives of the lower orders—the sponges, corals, and crinoids—have been recognized.

At Exeter.

OUR team played its first game of the season with the Exeter eleven at Exeter, on Saturday, Oct. 29.

The Exeters played well, and were superior to our men in passing, but infinitely inferior in rushing, kicking, and tackling; which is rather to be wondered at, considering our poor chances for practice and the good ones of Exeter.

Game was called at seven minutes past three, and the close of the first inning found us with one goal, zero for Exeter. In the second inning we obtained another goal, and in spite of the Exeters' "Brace up!" they were unable to obtain any advantage. Time being called, the score stood two goals to nothing, in our favor.

Too much credit cannot be given Capt. Pratt for the skilful way in which he handled his men, and to Haines for his brilliant running and capital goal-kicking. As for the other members of the team, it is needless to say they all did well,—the record of two to nothing against as good a team as Exeter's plainly shows the fact; and Institute men may rest assured that, with a little more practice and experience, our team would rank with the first.


At Amherst.

The game last Saturday between our team and Amherst Agricultural College resulted in a victory for us, by the score of one goal to one touch-down.

Our men forced the game throughout, and obliged Amherst to touch down three times for safety. The match was played during a pouring rain, and our score would probably have been larger had the innings been of the usual length, instead of half an hour each. Hillyer, by good running, made the touch-down from which the goal was kicked.

Referee: Moore. Umpires: Bennett for Technology; Floyd for Amherst.