this is true, the admittance examinations to the Institute may be styled a system of false pretence, enticing to the school numbers of persons who cannot succeed unless by neglecting all rules of physical and mental hygiene.

In addition to these qualifications, a better knowledge of French might be required, and an acquaintance with Latin or Greek, while not perhaps to be insisted upon, might be placed to the credit of the applicant.

With these requirements, and the minimum age placed at seventeen, it is to be hoped that as high a grade would be reached and less fall by the wayside. Primary-school education at the Institute would cease and the "Kindergarten" be no more.

If any are in doubt as to the bearing of this last observation, let them reflect upon the following item of history: —

Prof. (to Sophomore class): "Gentlemen, this colored map before you is known as Guyot's map. The mountains are colored a dark brown, the tops being touched with white to represent snow. The lower levels are colored a lighter brown and the lowest lands of all around the coast and elsewhere are tinted green.

"This part to which I point, gentlemen, is green. Is this high or low land?"

Let it be said in simple justice to the memory of the class of '79 that with one accord they answered "high!"

It seems as if it could be in this way only that the school can keep that proud position which it has occupied in the past and which it should always strive to surpass.

Steelton, Pa., March 23, 1884.

H. H. C.

At Princeton, there has been great excitement over a fanciful system of espionage, supposed to have been undertaken by the college authorities. The matter as stated in the college Mercury is thus: "At Princeton, there has also been great excitement, and, though the results to individuals is not as disastrous, the harm to the college is almost as serious. One morning the students found a letter in their post-office boxes calling their attention to the methods employed by the Faculty in disciplining those whom they governed. A mass meeting was held and many serious charges were made against the dean of the Faculty and against a certain professor. A system of espionage, it was claimed, was employed. Many men weeping asserted that their poker decks had been stolen from them, that brakemen on the Trenton trains had been questioned on many points, and that the town barber had turned college informer. As befits mass meeting, resolutions were drawn up and a committee of investigation appointed. Everything was prepared for a genuine sensation, when the student who had made the most serious accusation 'crawled' (as the Princeton man would say), the owners of the poker decks said that they might be in error as to the disappearance of the same, and every one else acknowledged the possibility of his being mistaken."

Phosphorescence in Limestones. — A good example of phosphorescence in limestone was seen recently in a specimen from Utah, which emitted a lurid red light when struck, scratched, or heated. The glow lasted from half a second, when lightly struck, to a much longer time, as the result of a blow. The specimen, on examination, proved to be almost perfectly pure carbonate of lime with very slight percentage of impurities. It was loose grained, white and crystalline, the grains being but slightly coherent, and much resembled a soft sandstone. It crumbled easily between the fingers, forming a coarse sand. When heated in a glass tube over a flame, it glowed with a deep red light, which lasted a minute or more after withdrawing the flame. After two or three heatings the phosphorescent property disappears. Corresponding effects were produced after examination of numerous specimens from a limestone from India, which also resembled externally the Utah stone. In each case the phenomena are probably due to a disturbance of the loosely aggregated crystalline particles, whether such be produced by percussion, friction, heat, or decrepitation.