quake in the Balkans, April 4: Th. Moureaux.—Electrical osmosis in methyl alcohol: A. Baudouin. The method The method adopted by M. Perrin in studying electrical osmosis in aqueous solutions has been applied by the author to solutions in methyl alcohol. The effects observed are similar to the case of water, but smaller in magnitude, so that higher differences of potential had to be employed. Osmosis is very sensitive to traces of dissolved materials provided that these are electrolytes. Non-electrolytes, even in comparatively large proportions, are without effect.—On the calculation of the heats of combustion of organic compounds containing nitrogen: P. Lemoult. A general formula for calculating the heat of combustion of any compound containing carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen is worked out, and numerous examples are given of the degree of approximation obtained.—On the application of the Blondlot rays to chemistry: Albert Colson. By means of the effects on a phosphorescent screen the author has been able to detect differences in the interaction of solutions of potash and zinc sulphate according to the order in which they are mixed, and these differences have been subsequently borne out by their chemical behaviour.—On a new mode of formation of calcium carbide: L. M. Bullier. Calcium carbide can be obtained by the electrolysis of a mixture of calcium chloride and lime, but the method has no commercial value. -The estimation of nitrogen: Léon Débourdeaux. Methods of estimating nitrogen based on the production of ammonia are all liable to be vitiated by the production of amines, notably methylamine. The method now described, which is based on the dry distillation of the nitrogen compound with a mixture of potassium monosulphide and potassium thiosulphate, gives ammonia free from amines. A list is given of the classes of compounds to which this method is applicable.—The influence of hydriodic acid on the oxidation of sulphurous acid: A. Berg. Hydriodic acid may either retard or accelerate the oxidation of sulphurous acid according to its concentration. For a given strength of sulphurous acid, there appears to exist a strength of hydriodic acid which is without influence on the rate of oxidation. Other substances besides hydriodic acid can affect the rate of oxidation.—The chlorination of phenyl carbonate in the presence of iodine: Et. Barral.—The action of oxidising agents on the purity of industrial fermentations: Henri Alliot and Gilbert Gimel. Various oxidising agents were tried with a view to see which exerted the greatest effect in reducing the production of butyric acid during an alcoholic fermentation. Manganese dioxide and bleaching powder gave the best results.—On Randia Lujae, a new myrmecophyte and acarophyte of the family Rubiaceæ: E. de Wildeman.—On the sense of rotation of water eddies in central Europe: Jean Brunhes. In more than 90 per cent. of the vortices observed in the small rapids of central Europe, the sense of rotation was always opposite to that of the hands of a watch.-New researches on the statical work of a muscle: Charles Henry.—The specific reinforcement of phosphorescence by extracts of organs in physiological exploration: Augustin Charpentier.-Biological observations made at Chamonix and on Mt. Blanc during August and September, 1903: Raoul Bayeux. The quantity of oxyhæmoglobin increases in normal blood with the altitude, but, on the contrary, the speed of reduction of the oxyhæmoglobin diminishes with increasing altitude. —The amounts of catalase in different animal tissues: F. Battelli and Mile. L. Stern.—On the origin of lactose: Ch. Porcher.—The agglutination and hæmolysis of the blood corpuscles by chemical precipitates: M. Gengou. On the yellow spot disease of the cork oak: F. Bordas.

DIARY OF SOCIETIES.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21.

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ROYAL INSTITUTION, at 5.—Dissociation: Prof. Dewar, F.R.S.

LINNEAN SOCIETY, at 8.—On British Freshwater Rhizopoda: J. Cash.—

Exhibisions: Drawings by Mrs. C. Reid of Fruits and Seeds of British pre-Glacial and inter-Glacial Plants. II. Calycifloræ: Clement Reid, F.R.S.—Holograph Letter of Linnæus to Haller, dated from Upsala, May 12, 1747: R. Morton Middleton.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, at 8.—"James Forrest" Lecture: Internal Combustion Engines: Dugald Clerk.

INSTITUTION OF MINING AND METALLURGY, at 8.—Adjourned discussion on the Equipment of Laboratories for Advanced Teaching and Research in the Mineral Industries.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 22. ROVAL INSTITUTION, at 9.—Sleeping Sickness in Uganda: Colonel David Bruce, F.R.S. PHYSICAL SOCIETY, at 5.—Calculation of Colours for Colour Sensetometers and the Illumination of "Three Colour" Photographic Transparencies by Spectrum Colours: Sir W. de W. Abney, F.R.S.—On Normal Pileing as connected with Osborne Reynolds's Theory of the Universe: Prof. J. D. Everett, F.R.S.—Note on the Diffraction Theory of the Microscope as applied to the Case when the Object is in Motion: Dr. R. T. Glazebrook, F.R.S. INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, at 8.—No. 2 River-pier of the Beckton
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Institution of Civil Engineers, at 8.—No. 2 River-pier of the Beckton
Gasworks: A. Trewby.
MONDAY, APRIL 25. ROVAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, at 8.30.—The German Antarctic Expedition; Dr. Eric von Drygalski.
VICTORIA INSTITUTE, at 4.30.—Old Testament Chronology: F. G. Fleay. INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES, at 5.—On Life Premium Book-keeping: J. Chatham.
TUESDAY, APRIL 26. ROVAL INSTITUTION, at 5.—The Transformation of Animals: Prof. L. C. Miall, F.R.S. ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, at 8.15.—The Origin of Jewellery: Prof.
W. Ridgeway. Institution of Civil Engineers, at 8.—Annual General Meeting. WEDNESDAY, April 27.
SOCIETY OF ARTS, at 8.—The Need of Duty-Free Spirit: Thomas Tyrer. GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, at 8.—On a New Species of Eoscorpius from the Upper Carboniferous Rocks of Lancashire: W. Baldin and W. H. Sutcliffe.—The Genesis of the Gold-Deposits of Barkerville (British Columbia) and the Vicinity: A. J. R. Atkin.
THURSDAY, APRIL 28. ROVAL SOCIETY, at 4.30.—Probable Papers: Further Experiments on the Production of Helium from Radium: Sir William Ramsay, K.C.B., F.R.S., and Frederick Soddy.—The Effects of Changes of Temperature on the Modulus of Torsional Rigidity of Metal Wires: Dr. F. Horton. —The Sparking Distance between Electrically Charged Surfaces. Preliminary Note: Dr. P. E. Shaw.—Studies on Enzyme Action. Part II. The Rate of Change Conditioned by Sucroclastic Enzymes, and its Bearing on the Law of Mass Action. Part III. The Influence of the Products of Change on the Rate of Change Conditioned by Sucroclastic Enzymes: Dr. E. F. Armstrong.—Part IV. The Sucroclastic Action of Acids as Contrasted with that of Enzymes: Dr. E. F. Armstrong and R. J. Caldwell.—Enzyme Action as bearing on the Validity of the Ionic-dissociation Hypothesis, and on the Phenomena of Vital Change: Prof. H.
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tion Hypothesis, and on the Phenomena of Vital Change: Prof. H. E. Armstrong, F.R.S.—On the Changes of Thermoelectric Power produced by Magnetisation, and their Relation to Magnetic Strains: Dr. Shelford Bidwell, F.R.S.—The Behaviour of the Short-period Atmospheric Pressure Variation over the Earth's Surface: Sir Norman Lockyer, K.C.B., F.R.S., and Dr. W. J. S. Lockyer.
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