state of division. To produce this the air passes through a glass bulb containing two electrodes of the metal under examination. About ten powerful sparks per second, furnished by a condenser of high capacity, are allowed to pass between the two electrodes. Sufficient of the metal is removed in this way to give a flame rich in lines. The capacity used however, is conserved with the second actual quantity used, however, is extremely small, and is hardly weighable after some hours' sparking. The method is therefore peculiarly adapted for studying the spectra of rare and costly metals.—Photomicrography in colour with autochrome plates by A. and L. Lumière: Ch. A. François Franck.-Remark relating to the detection of calcium: H. Baubigny. A reclamation of priority as regards the use of an ammoniacal solution of potassium ferrocyanide as a characteristic test for calcium.—The absolute atomic weight of manganese : Gustavus D. **Hinrichs.** An application of the author's method of calculation to the experimental results of Baxter and Hines. The value 54-95 found by these workers is converted into 55 exactly by these calculations.—Arsenic acid and the methylarsenic acids: E. Baud and A. Astruc. A thermochemical paper .-- The action of fluorine on selenium in the presence of glass : Paul Lebeau. Experimental reasons are given for assuming that the substance produced by the interaction of selenium and fluorine in the presence of glass is not pure selenium hexafluoride, but a mixture of at least two substances.—The solubility of alumina in aluminium sulphide and of magnesia in sulphide of magnesium: Marcel **Houdard**. The oxides of both magnesium and aluminium have been obtained in a crystalline form when fused with the corresponding sulphide in the electric furnace.—The alloys of nickel and tin : Em. Vigouroux. The alloys of nickel and tin containing up to 40 per cent. of the latter metal are feebly magnetic. Under the action of nitric acid and potash a non-magnetic alloy having the composition Ni₃Sn can be isolated.-The glycol of anethol; its transformation into anisylacetone: MM. Tiffeneau and Daufresne.—A new method of ring formation of the substituted pimelic and adipic acids: H. G. Blanc. The acid is converted into its anhydride by treatment with acetic anhydride, and this, followed by slow distillation, gives the corresponding cyclic ketone. The yields are very good; details are given of eleven ketones prepared according to this method.—The dimagnesium compound of 1:5-dibromopentane: V. Grignard and G. Vignon. Dibromopentane readily forms a forms a dimagnesium compound, soluble in ether. A preliminary account is given of the reactions of this substance with carbon dioxide, ethyl acetate, and diacetyl .- The application of the method of limiting densities to the liquefiable gases: Ph. A. **Guye**. The difficulty with these is the accurate evaluation of the term A'_{o} , representing the deviation from Boyle's law. A linear extrapolation from deviation from Boyle's law. A linear extrapolation from densities measured at pressures between o.5 and I atmo-sphere is not sufficiently accurate, and the three modes of parabolic extrapolation proposed by D. Berthelot do not lead to identical results. It is pointed out that, admitting the idea of a gas constant, the parabolic extra-polation will not hold good.—The kathodic phosphorescence of complex systems. The paralysing action exercised by certain exciters of the rare earth series upon others of the same series: G. Urbain and Clair Seal.—The colloidal properties of starch: E. Fouard.—The comparative action of extracts of barley and of malt upon the more resisting dextrins: J. Wolff.—The amount of oxygen in oxyhaemoglobin from the horse: MM. Piettre and VIIa.—The polymorphic transformations of isomorphous mixtures of three bodies: Fred. Wallerant.—The inverse bundle of Zilla macroptera : C. Gerber .-- The detection of invertine, sucrase, or saccharose in various organs of the vine and in some fruits: V. Martinand.—Protective and evasive autotomy: Henri Piéron.—The structure of the divided nerves in a strictly physiological evolution: N. A. **Barbieri.**—The geology of the central Sahara: R. **Chudeau.**—The presence of Carboniferous strata in the neighbourhood of Taoudeni, south-western Sahara: G. B. M. **Flamand.**—The post-helvetian eruptions anterior to the recent volcanoes in the north-west of Sardinia: M. Deprat .- The storm of May 22 1907, in the department of Loiret : M. Maillard.

NO. 1965, VOL. 76]

DIARY OF SOCIETIES.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27. ROVAL SOCIETY, at 4.30.—On the Dynamical Theory of Gratings: Lord Rayleigh, O.M., P.R.S..—On the Surface Tension of Liquids in-vestigated by the Method of Jet Vibration : S. D. Pedersen.—Cases of Colour Blitchness, No. VI. to No. XVIII., together with Eleven Selected Examples of Nymal Colour Sensation : Dr. G. J. Burch, F.R.S.—On the Occurrence of Post-tetanic Tremor in Several Types of Muscles: Dr. D. F. Harris.—On the Pressure of Bile Secretion and the Mechanism of Bile Absorption in Obstructions on the Lite-history of Leucocytes, Part III. : C. E. Walker.—The Annealing of Copper with Special Reference to Dilatation: Prof. T. Turner and D. M. Levy.—On a Standard of Mutual Induction: A. Campbell.—A New Current Weigher and a Determination of the E.M.F. of the Normal Weston Cadimium Cell: Prof. W. E. Avrton, F.R.S., T. Mather, F.R.S., and F. E. Smith.—On the Velocity of the Kathode Particles emitted by Varius Metals under the Inducence of Röntgen Rays and its Bearing on the Theory of Atomic Disintegration : P. D. Innes.—On the Force Required to Stop a Moving Electrified Sphere : G. F. C. Seatle, F.R.S..—Some Notes on Canon at High Temperatures and Pressures : Hun. C. A. Parsons, C.R., F.R.S.— The Hard and Soft States in Ductile Metals: G. T. Beilby, F.R.S.— Ranges and Behavour of Rife Projectiles in the Air: A. Mallock, F.R.S.—Experiments on a New Kathode Dark Space in Helium and Hydrogen : F. W. Aston.—Note on the Use of the Radiometer in Ob-serving Small Gas Pressures : Sir James Dewar, F.R.S.—A mallock Particle Y, June 28. Papers.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28.

PHVSICAL SOCIETY, at 5.—Demonstration of the Uses of his Hot Wire Oscillographs and Hot Wire Wattmeters: J. T. Irwin.—Experiments on the Production of Sand Ripples on the Sea Shore: Mrs. Ayrton.—(1) A Cosine Flicker Photometer; (2) Some Phenomena in Colour Vision; J. S. Dow.—Description and Exhibition of Students' Apparatus for Measuring Permeability and Hysteresis: Prof. W. E. Ayrton and T. Mather.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3.

BRITISH ASTRONOMICAL ASSOCIATION, at 5.

THURSDAY, JULY 4.

THURSDAY, JULV 4. CHEMICAL SOCIETY, at 8.30.—*iso*Nitroso and Nitrodimethyldihydroresor-cin: P. Haas.—The Structure of Carbonium Salts: F. Baker.—Studies of Dynamic Isomerism, Part VI., The Influence of Impurities on the Mutarotation of Nitrocamphor: T. M. Lowry and E. H. Magson.— The Relation between Absorption Spectra and Chemical Constitution, Part VIII., The Phenyl Hydrazones and Osazones of *a*.Diketones: E. C. C. Baiy, W. B. Tuck, E. G. Marsden, and M. Gazdar.—Pernan-ganic Acid: M. M. P. Muir.

CONTENTS.	PAGE
-----------	------

Resins. By T. A. H	193
The Works of C. F. Gauss. By J. L. E. D	194
Nature and Floral Design. By Walter Crane	194
Some Recent Philosophical Works	195
The Imperial Gazetteer of India	197
Our Book Shelf :	
Hicks: "The Laboratory Book of Mineral Oil	
Testing."—J. B. C.	198
Arrhenius : "Theories of Chemistry"	198
Maeterlinck : "Life and Flowers"	198
Letter to the Editor:-	
Unscientific Administration Prof. G. H. Bryan,	
F.R.S	198
London Botanic Gardens. (Illustrated.)	199
The National Physical Laboratory. By C. H. L.	200
Dr. Edward John Routh, F.R.S. By J. L	200
Prof. A. S. Herschel, F.R.S. By W. F. Denning .	202
Notes	203
Our Astronomical Column :	
Astronomical Occurrences in July	207
Comet 1907 <i>d</i> (Daniel)	207
A Large Sun-spot. (Illustrated.)	207
The Variability of Asteroids	207
Comet 1907c (Giacobini)	207
The Engineering Conference	0
	205
The Royal Society Conversazione	205 210
The Royal Society Conversazione	203 210 211
The Royal Society Conversazione	203 210 211 211
The Royal Society Conversazione	205 210 211 211 211 212
The Royal Society Conversazione	205 210 211 211 212 212 212