processes. In this connection note has to be made of the distinct line of demarcation between colloidal and non-colloidal clay, the former state being inimical to filtration processes generally. After studying the various phenomena of the effect of weathering, adsorption and absorption of metals and of water during dressing and milling operations, their influence on specific gravity and the effect of heat on clay, the author deals with the viscosity of clay, its influence, and the use and value of electrolytes. He adduces from the facts premised in his investigation the highly absorptive properties of colloidal as compared with non-colloidal clay, and the powers which clays possess of retaining liquids and dissolved salts, and he draws the following conclusions:—(a) Adsorption of gold solution may occur during treatment, but the main loss is probably due to absorption. This conclusion is is probably due to absorption. This conclusion is strengthened by the fact that (1) non-colloidal clay is only slightly absorbent; (2) colloidal clay is highly absorbent; and (3) burnt clay (i.e. after the colloidal envelope has been destroyed) is practically non-absorbent; (b) the weathering of clay slime should be avoided except in the instance where the decomposition of refractory mineral is desired; (c) clay slime should be allowed an extended time of contact with wash solutions. This precaution is, of course, unnecessary if the ore has been roasted before cyanide treatment.-E. Maxwell-Lefroy: Wolframite mining in the Tavoy District, Lower Burma. This is an informing paper dealing with the chief mineral product of the district. Nearly one-fifth of the total world's output of wolfram comes from Tavoy, so that particulars of the occurrence and methods adopted for mining and marketing the mineral should be of interest.

Academy of Sciences, December 6.-M. Ed. Perrier in the chair.—Ch. Frémont: A clock escapement of the thirteenth century. The description is taken from a manuscript dating between 1240 to 1251, by a French architect, Villard de Honnecourt. It is more than a century earlier than the clock made by Henri de Vic for Charles V., about 1370.—G. Moch: The double detonation of projectiles possessing a high initial velocity. Remarks on a communication on the same subject by M. Agnus, with references to earlier discussions of the phenomenon.—P. Le Roland and A. Carpentier: An induction apparatus for detecting metallic fragments.—Louis Malctes: Electrical influence in a cell with an insulating wall, and with liquid nucleus.—L. Wertenstein: The charge of the radioactive recoil.—L. Tschugaeff and W. Khlopine: The series of hydroxo-platinic salts. The new series is prepared by the action of ozone on Peyrone's chloride $(NH_s)_2PtCl_2$, in presence of ammonium carbonate. The general formula is $[Pt.5NH_3(OH)]X^3$, where X is Cl, (NO₃), etc. These substances have the property of forming insoluble carbonates and sulphates, and resemble barium salts in this respect.—M. Fleury: The subterranean hydrology of Alviella.—A. Guépin: Results of a shell wound of the brain. Surgical ablation or destruction of a third of the left cerebral hemisphere and subsequent recovery with appreciable nervous troubles resulting.—R. Desplats and R. Paucot: A radioscopic method for the localisation of projectiles. -Louis Roule: New researches concerning the migration of the salmon.-M. Caullery and F. Mesnil: The structure of a parasitic Copepod, Xenocoeloma brumbti, and its relations with its host, Polycirrus arenivorus.

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Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Vol. I. Part ii. Session 1913-14. Pp. 253-516+plates. (Edinburgh: R. Grant and Son; London: Williams and Norgate.) 27s.

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don: Vinton and Co., Ltd.) 1s.

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Canada. Department of Mines. Geological Survey. Memoir 34: The Devonian of South-western Ontario. By C. R. Stauffer. Pp. v+341. (Ottawa: Govern-

ment Printing Bureau.) Metamorphic Geology. By C. K. Leith and W. J. Mead. Pp. xxiii+337. (New York: H. Holt and Co.) 2.50 dollars.

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