

the principles of three-colour photography, including even the present "screen-plate" processes, such as the autochrome, Paget, and others. It was impossible then to carry out these processes satisfactorily, because it was not until 1873 that Vogel discovered the possibility of sensitising plates for colour, and it was still later that gelatine plates were commercially manufactured. M. du Hauron was a pioneer also in motion photography, stereoscopic work, and other matters.

THE death occurred on September 27 of DR. D. LLOYD ROBERTS at the age of eighty-four years. Dr. Lloyd Roberts was born in 1835 at Stockport, and received his medical education at the old Manchester Royal School of Medicine, and afterwards in the hospitals of London and Paris. In 1857 he obtained the diplomas of M.R.C.S. (Eng.) and L.S.A.; two years later he received the degree of M.D. from the University of St. Andrews, and became F.R.C.P. (Lond.) in 1878. During this period he was appointed honorary physician to St. Mary's Hospital for Women and Children, a post which he retained until his death. In 1902 Dr. Lloyd Roberts was president of the section of obstetrics of the British Medical Association, and he was also a member of numerous other medical societies. He contributed many papers to medical journals, and as early as 1876 published "The Practice of Midwifery," the fourth edition of which was issued in 1896. In other spheres he will be remembered as the editor of

Sir Thomas Browne's "Religio Medici," first published in 1892, and for a short pamphlet read in 1914 before the Dante Society of Manchester on "The Scientific Knowledge of Dante."

MANY geologists in this country will regret to learn that their old friend, SVEN LEONHARD TÖRNQUIST, the doyen of Swedish geologists, died at Lund on September 6 from hæmorrhage of the brain. Törnquist's work on graptolites is familiar to all who deal with Lower Palæozoic palæontology and stratigraphy, and his writings on the geology of the beautiful Siljan district in Dalecarlia and on the relations of the Leptæna limestone have been a guide to many visitors for more than half a century. Papers were received from him up to the present year, for he still retained vigour of mind and body.

WE much regret to announce the death, on October 1, at sixty-eight years of age, of PROF. ITALO GIGLIOLI, professor of agricultural chemistry in the Royal University of Pisa, Italy. Also of PROF. YVES DELAGE, professor of zoology at the Sorbonne, Paris, and member of the Academies of Science and Medicine, on October 8, at sixty-five years of age.

THE death is announced, on October 4, at sixty-five years of age, of DR. MAX MARGULES, secretary of the Zentralanstalt für Meteorologie und Geodynamik at Vienna.

Notes.

ON Monday, October 11, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales returned from his seven months' tour of the West Indies and our Colonies in the Pacific Ocean. When the Prince set out on March 17 it was intended that he should pay a visit to the Indian Empire, but this has been deferred until next year out of consideration for his health. However, during his long journey he has had an opportunity of seeing some of the diverse lands and peoples which go to make up the British Empire. To the credit of science, it can be put on record that during the whole course of the tour the Prince was never for a day out of touch with London. Telegraphy and "wireless" have made continual communication possible. It is also noteworthy that, in spite of encountering bad weather, the *Renown* kept to her time-table with great accuracy; marine engineers are to be congratulated on this remarkable achievement. The experience which the Prince has gained is invaluable to one who will some day have the task of ruling the Empire. His Majesty the King has voiced this sentiment in a letter which was addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for transmission to the Governors-General and Governors of the Colonies which have been visited. He says: "May such mutual intercourse create fresh ties of confidence and devotion between the Throne and the generations, present and future, of these great lands, and thus promote the unity, strength, and prosperity

of the Empire." The experience is also of importance in the study of problems of the moment, of reconstruction and all that it entails. That the Prince himself appreciates this is apparent from the following words from his reply to the address of welcome made by the Mayor of Portsmouth: "We are still, I fear, only at the beginning of the labours which are necessary to restore our credit and prosperity after the prolonged strain of the war, and I am deeply interested in our problems of reconstruction, which all parts of the nation must pull together to solve."

IN 1901 the German troops in Peking removed a number of old astronomical instruments from the city wall, and they were sent to Germany and erected at Potsdam. By the Treaty of Peace it was stipulated that they were to be restored. Col. Yate, hon. secretary of the Central Asian Society, announces in the *Times* of October 8 that twenty huge cases containing these instruments have arrived in China. Six of the instruments were constructed in 1673 by Father Verbiest, S.J., and one in 1715 by Father Kegler, S.J., and these are all copies of Tycho Brahe's instruments. To make room for them on top of the wall Verbiest removed thence two old instruments, which afterwards were put up in a court at the foot of the wall, where they stood until 1901. These two instruments had been erected in 1279 by the astronomer Ko-Show-