

off and was advancing down the latter and towards it from various points along the river course on the left.

Owing to the steady progress between June 18 and 25, and the rapid flow on the latter date, I considered it advisable to order the removal of all the machinery and the salvaging so far as possible of all building materials worth removing from machine house, cacao house, hospital, and director's house.

On July 11 I again visited Bibundi. The lava had advanced considerably since June 25, but its activity is gradually dying out, though the lava streams from the crater, so far as can be seen in this very misty weather, continue as strong as ever. Probably there will be another period of rest and banking up to be followed by a further advance, and everything points to this following the line of the iron road and Government road to the cacao store and machine house, and possibly breaking through the main portion of Thormählenfelde to the Ninonne River higher up.

On July 15 the manager of Bibundi reported: "The main lava stream is quiet; but for the last three nights I have seen a large new stream coming down the mountain. It is very bright and much closer to this side than before."

The Royal Photographic Society's Exhibition.

THE Annual Exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society at 35 Russell Square remains open until October 28. Admission is free. The natural history section of the scientific and technical division has improved considerably in recent years. There are still a good many single photographs of an animal, a flower, or an insect that have no particular interest, or if they have it is not indicated; but there are many series showing progressive changes, such as Dr. S. Hastings's nine illustrations of soil formation in the Alps, in which he shows the bare rock covered at first with crustaceous lichens, and traces the stages of vegetation until an alpine meadow is produced. Other series show many varieties of the same kind of thing, as Mr. C. H. Caffyn's thirty sections of calcareous, arenaceous, and igneous rocks, and Dr. Rodman's animal and vegetable hairs. With scarcely any exception the photography in this section is excellent.

Among the "Technical Applications of Photography" Dr. J. S. Plaskett shows four photographs taken at the focus of the 72-inch reflecting telescope at the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, Victoria, B.C., which also give evidence of the accuracy of figure of the mirror. The Mount Wilson Observatory, Carnegie Institution of Washington, contributes specimens of the work of the 100-inch Hooker reflector and of the 60-inch reflector, as well as photographs of the unusual spectra of seven stars, made with these instruments. Enlarged negative prints of a latitude variation plate and a wave-length plate are among the exhibits of the Astronomer Royal, Greenwich.

The production of accurate comparative scales by photographic means is fully described and illustrated by Mr. A. E. Bawtree, and Mr. Wilfred Mark Webb shows how, by chemical and photographic means, a Russian internal passport was made to yield deleted details which showed that the document had done duty on four separate occasions for as many different persons.

Mr. G. A. Clarke illustrates upper cloud formations which support the theory of Prof. Bjerknes that depressions have their origin in the meeting of a

warm, moist, equatorial current and a cold, dry, polar current. Cloud formation and structure is shown from the upper side by Mr. F. W. Baker.

There are many exhibits that deal with the technicalities of gelatine plate manufacture and the statistical properties of plates by workers in America, as well as in this country. We may refer specially to the beautiful photomicrographs of silver bromide crystals, at 3000 diameters, by Mr. A. P. H. Trivelli, and the characteristic curves of modern high-speed dry plates with photomicrographs of the grains that constitute the sensitive material by Mr. J. W. Grundy. Mr. Grundy also contributes a fine series of photographs taken under various conditions from a height of about 14,000 feet.

Among numerous radiographs by several workers the effect of the Potter-Bucky diaphragm is shown by Mr. R. B. Wilsey. This diaphragm consists of a grid made of parallel strips of lead foil, the planes of which are in line with the direction of the radiation from the tube. It is placed between the patient and the film, and moved during the exposure so that it may not show on the radiograph; it absorbs a large proportion of the scattered rays.

There is a large collection of colour transparencies, and among them some of scientific interest, but the most remarkable are the stereoscopic slides made on autochrome plates by Mr. S. Pegler. The successful reproduction of the colour and the brilliancy of silver plate, various articles of jewellery, and coloured stones, together with the realistic appearance, demonstrates possibilities of this method that are little known.

C. J.

University and Educational Intelligence.

LONDON.—The senate of the university includes sixteen members elected by registered members of convocation and sixteen by the faculties. Of the former, six are elected by the registered graduates in science; and of the latter, the faculty of science appoints four. There are two vacant seats in science, and five candidates have presented themselves as candidates for them. The candidates are: Dr. George Senter, principal of Birkbeck College, and author of a number of papers and other works on chemistry (Dr. Senter is a member of the faculty of science, and is therefore eligible for election as a representative of the faculty in the senate); Mr. T. Ll. Humberstone, an old student and associate of the Royal College of Science, well known to be particularly familiar with the work of the University and educational problems generally; Dr. Jessie White, who is especially interested in methods of teaching science; Dr. J. S. Bridges, director of education, Willesden; and Mr. C. W. Crook, headmaster, Central Secondary School, Wood Green. The poll closes on Tuesday next, Oct. 10, and it is hoped that graduates will not fail to send in their voting papers before that date.

ST. ANDREWS.—The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon the Prince of Wales on September 28. In an address to his Royal Highness after the presentation, Dr. J. C. Irvine, principal of the university, reminded him that St. Andrews was not only a place of beauty and the home of a noble game, but also a centre from which great movements had sprung and powerful influences had spread far and wide. The ancient university was ever ready to enlarge its activities, blending the wisdom of the past with the spirit of progress.