

was received. The experiment mentioned above, much more strongly exhibits the same fact, that fulness may receive addition. It is as follows,—fill a tumbler with some spirituous liquor, so that it shall be on the point of overflowing,—take a handful of raw cotton, and lay it in the liquor by small portions at a time. The tumbler will take the whole, and yet not overflow. Water would answer for the experiment, but not so well as the spirit, because it is not absorbed so copiously. A writer makes the following remarks on this subject.

"Several theories were stated by persons well qualified to experiment; such as, that the filaments of cotton occupy the vacancies between the globules of water, that the capillary action of the cotton subdivided the particles of water so that they should occupy a less space, etc.; to which it was replied, that it appears to be accounted for more satisfactorily, by supposing the fluid to insinuate itself between the filaments of cotton, and thus permit the latter to occupy no more space than is due to their actual solidity."

Catlin, the celebrated collector of Indian curiosities, &c. and painter of Indian portraits, who is now in New York, recently (where he had been exhibiting his collection) returned to England. He intends to publish his notes and observations, and to exhibit his gallery of paintings. The House of the Treasury had directed the admission of his paintings to be on duty. In a letter to a New York Editor, Mr. Catlin says he hopes to return to America, in better time, and to offer, for sale his gallery, to the American Government, as a national collection.

Mr. Magendie has been trying Galvanism on a Polish Officer, who, for five years, was deaf, dumb, and without taste. Hearing and taste have been somewhat recovered, and the restoration of speech was hoped for.

The following condensed paragraph gives a striking view of the *Intellectual resources of London*.

"There are in the metropolis no less than 41 societies devoted to scientific, literary, and collateral pursuits, meeting periodically, distinct from literary and scientific associations, of which there is one in every considerable town. The Royal Society extends to every department of natural

The Royal Society, extended to every department of human knowledge, its attention is now restricted to the more abstract department of each. For the study of antiquaries there are two—the Society of Antiquaries, and the Numismatic Society, which, is confined to coins and medals. For natural history there are eight—the Linnean Society, the Zoological

history there are eight—the Linnæan Society, the Zoological and Entomological Societies, the Horticultural, Royal Botanic, Metropolitan, and Linnæan Societies, and the Royal Society of Horticulture. For astronomy, the Royal Astronomical and the Uranian Societies; for geology, the Geological Society, the Mineralogical and the Mineralogical and

ticular or scientific investigation, the Mathematical, and the Meteorological Societies. The Society of Arts objects to be embraced specially by it are now recognized in the most exclusive exertions of the Institute of British Architects and Civil Engineers, and the Architectural Society. The Geo-

graphical and the Geological Societies. The Royal Society of Literature, devoted to objects of literary research. The Royal Asiatic Society takes the sciences, language, and literature of the eastern continent; and the Statistical Society inquires into the details of all sciences where numbers are concerned.

The details of an excellent dinner and music were given by the Royal, London, and United Service Institutes. The lectures and *conversazioni* is one of the best features of the evening. The English Agricultural Society meets every week devoted to the reading of papers and papers on the subjects of medical subjects, there are eight or ten papers read.

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of meetings comprised by these two sessions was 1,000, and the session of 35 weeks, beginning on 1st January, 1900, and ending about 17,000, the number of persons who were vaccinated being specified in one. The amount of vaccine used was £41,000, and the funded property was £100,000.

Royal, Antiquarian, Geographical, and other Societies, and receive aid from governments and the Geographical Society, from the same source. There are five scientific institutions in the republic.

Unaided by government, the rate of diffusion of literary and scientific knowledge in this country may be estimated at five per cent. of the total population to the interest derived from an annual deposit of about £-0.000.

about 25,000.