

four plates have been developed, the solution should be filtered to eliminate the floating particles of gelatine that become detached during development. The color becomes yellow when it is exhausted. It is probably unnecessary to

rock the tray. We are glad to know that eikonogen is to be supplied to the trade here in large quantities. As a universal developer for dry plates, it stands at the head.—*Scientific American*.

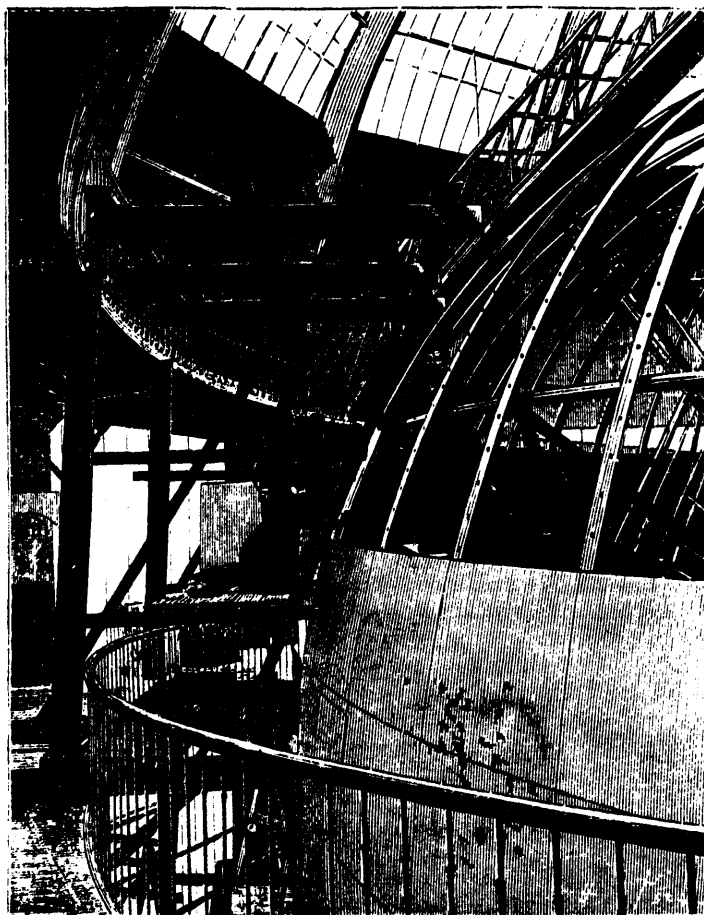


FIG. 1.

THE TERRESTRIAL GLOBE AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Some time before the opening of the Paris Exhibition it was announced that one of the attractions of the show would be a great terrestrial globe, one-millionth of the actual size of the earth. This globe is now exhibited in a building specially erected, near the Eiffel Tower, for the purpose, and it excites the warmest interest among all visitors who have devoted the slightest attention to geographical science. It was designed by MM. Villard and Cotard, and these gentlemen, who have received many congratulations on their success, have lately issued an account of the manner in which their project has been realized.

Maps on a plane surface give, of course, a very inadequate impression of the real appearance of our planet; and ordinary globes are too small to indicate, even vaguely, the extent of the spaces represented on them. The idea of making a globe one-millionth of the size of the earth deserves, therefore, to be described as a "happy thought," for although the meaning of

a million may not be fully appreciated, it is not absolutely inaccessible to the human mind. When we see a place or a district marked on a globe, and learn that the reality is a million times larger, the proportions are impressively suggested, with at least some approach to accuracy.

The diameter of the globe constructed by MM. Villard and Cotard is 12.73 metres. It has a circumference of 40 metres, and a millimetre of its surface represents a kilometre. The globe consists of an iron framework made chiefly of meridians united to a central core. This structure is carried by a pivot resting on an iron support. To the meridians pieces of wood are attached, and on these are fixed the panels composing the surface of the globe. These panels are made of sheets of cardboard bent by hand to the required spherical shape, and covered with plaster specially hardened. Fig. 1* shows how they are applied to the underlying structure. The total surface is divided into forty spindle-shaped spaces, the breadth of each

* We are indebted to the editor of *La Nature* for the figures here reproduced.