

**Reflections in Water.**

In the coloured photographs from Egypt, printed in *The Illustrated London News* on February 25, one picture has white clouds and blue sky with their reflection in still water. The image has the appearance of being stronger than the original. The fact is that the blue sky has much more polarised light than the clouds: the cross-polarisation by reflection at the water darkens the sky and scarcely alters the clouds. At the various incidences, by which the different points of the sky reach us, the conditions are altered. Thus the reflected scene is one of greater variety and stronger contrasts. The effect is not due to anything in the photographic process; I was surprised to see such a correct presentation of what I have sometimes observed.

No one could surpass the late Lord Tennyson in his love for noting various moods of nature, but perhaps the habit is more frequent with great masters of language in France than with us. Pierre Loti abounds with such passages as "Avec cette sonorité particulière que les cloches prennent pendant les nuits tranquilles des printemps." Rostand devotes the opening verses of "Chantecler" to the varied powers of sunlight: the sinking sun, for instance, which chooses

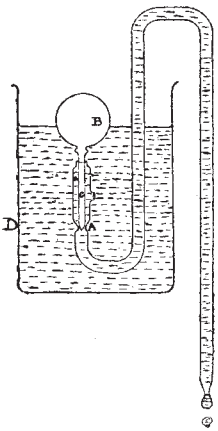
L'humble vitra d'une fenêtre  
Pour lancer son dernier adieu.

There are two marked forms in which we often see this. Sometimes it is difficult to believe that there is not a fierce red fire raging in a distant house. At other times, with a higher and a whiter sun, a house on the hill may reflect the sun to us, surrounded with brilliant coloured halos. I suppose that dust upon the window diffracts the light, as do the dust plates of Fraunhofer.

The College, Winchester. W. B. CROFT.

**A Self-regulating Siphon.**

In a large number of laboratory experiments it is necessary to keep a continuous flow of water through a vessel in which the level must remain constant. Some sort of self-regulating siphon is a great convenience for this purpose, and that here described is both simple in construction and very efficient in use.



The U-tube, bent out of ordinary quarter-inch quill tubing, as shown in the sketch, is narrowed at the point A, and the small piece of glass rod, C, is drawn out so as to fit this constriction. The bulb B, sealed on to the top of this rod, floats on the surface of the water. The U-tube must be so fixed that when the water is at the desired level the rod just fits into A, and so closes the exit. If the level of water in the vessel D rises at all, the bulb is raised, and the excess of water flows out through the siphon.

W. H. TAIT.

King Edward VI.'s High School, Birmingham.

**The Plumage Bill.**

THE statement has been widely circulated by a section of the Chamber of Commerce interested in the feather trade that the aigrettes or ospreys which are now worn are, for the most part, the moulted plumes collected after the breeding season. Long ago Prof. Alfred Newton exposed this statement. He emphatically stated that "cast" feathers do not find their way into the market, and added, "I should doubt whether cast feathers have any real value at all in the plume trade," his belief being that no one concerned in it would look at them. Again, Mr. W. H. Hudson wrote:—"Each bird produces only a small number of these valued feathers, and when he sheds them he does not shed them all together in some spot where a feather-hunter will be sure to find them. He

drops them one by one at odd times, some falling in the water where he fishes, some among the trees and rushes where he roosts, and some are shed when he is on the wing going from place to place."

Sir E. Ray Lankester, Mr. W. P. Pycraft, and Mr. James Buckland testify to the truth of the foregoing. Sir E. Ray Lankester says:—"It is always the parent bird, slain at the breeding season, which supplies 'ospreys' for women's hats and bonnets. . . . I am quite tired of assuring the public of the facts of the matter."

In introducing his Bill to prohibit the sale, hire, or exchange of the aigrette and other plumes, Mr. Percy Alden stated that last year some thousands of ounces of these plumes were offered for sale at Mincing Lane. It is estimated that this amount represents the breeding plumes of about 20,000 parent birds, the fledglings of which were probably left to die of starvation. Legislation is the only means of coping with this insensate massacre.

JOSEPH COLLINSON.

York House, Portugal Street, W.C., February 28.

**Edward Blyth and the Theory of Natural Selection.**

WITH reference to Mr. H. M. Vickers's letter in NATURE of February 16, I may perhaps mention that the Edward Blyth who edited Gilbert White's "Selborne" in 1836, a reissue of which was made in 1858, dated his "advertisement," or preface, from "Lower Tooting, November, 1836." Blyth's bird notes to this edition are extensive, but the other portions of the book are very free from annotation.

EDWARD A. MARTIN.

285 Holmesdale Road, South Norwood, S.E.

**Cat Playing with Shadow.**

CAN any correspondent of NATURE recall a case of a cat playing with a shadow?

I know of a cat—a blue Persian—which appears to wait until the morning sun throws the shadow of a cage-bird on the wall of a room, and then seems to play at catching the shadow of the bird as it moves about.

H. S. G.

22 Kensington Park Gardens, W.

**THE A-KAMBA OF BRITISH EAST AFRICA.**

MR. HOBLEY has again put ethnologists in his debt by giving another series of observations on certain tribes of British East Africa. His monograph on "Eastern Uganda: an Ethnological Survey," published by the Royal Anthropological Institute in 1902 was followed in 1903 by a valuable paper, "Anthropological Studies in Kavirondo and Nandi," in the *Journal* of the Institute. In the present volume he deals mainly with the A-Kamba, who inhabit a large area south and south-east of Mount Kenia, and about whom we have hitherto had extremely little information, with the exception of a capital general and comparative ethnographical account by J. M. Hildebrandt in the *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*, Bd. x., 1878, p. 347. A small book containing vocabularies of the Kamba and Kikuyu languages, compiled by Mrs. Hinde, was published by the Cambridge University Press in 1904, but no details are given about either people.

The A-Kamba are probably the purest representatives of the Bantu stock in British East Africa; they are a sturdy people, the males being about 5 feet 6 inches in height. The average cephalic index of ten men is 78.6, while that of two skulls is 74. The nose is platyrrhine. Two general types of head are noticeable, one "with very wide massive jaws, curved sides, and tapering towards the forehead, a very coarse negroid type, and the other is, comparatively speaking, a more intellectual type, with a wider fore-

1 "Ethnology of A-Kamba and other East African Tribes." By C. W. Hobley, C.M.G. Pp. xvi+174. (Cambridge: University Press, 1910.) Price 7s. 6d. net.