

**Photographs upon Faience.**—M. De Luyener has presented a report to the Société d'Encouragement upon the experiments in photographing on hard faience by M. Cacault, at Colombes. The photographs were taken upon the fine hard faience of Creil; they are baked upon enamel at a single heat, in a temperature about equivalent to that of boiling varnish.—*Chron. Industr.*, No. 21, p. 209. C.

**Meteorological Apparatus on the Puy de Dome.**—In October, 1881, a work was begun on the summit of the Puy de Dome, which may serve as a model for other mountain observatories. A circular terrace, bordered by a balustrade 1 metre (3·2800 feet) high and 30 inches in circumference, has been arranged around the tower of the summit for meteorological service. The balustrade is divided into 360 degrees, and the degrees are engraved in the cap stones. North is at 0°, east at 90°, south at 180°, and west at 270°. More than 300 localities have already been referred to this graduation. The chief peaks of Mts. Doré, Cantal, Forey, and all the volcanic region of the Domes are found in a few minutes. By means of telescopes, which can be brought to any point by two cars rolling upon rails, all the curious details of this immense landscape, embracing seven departments, may be easily seen. On the north there is a group of about 40 volcanoes, stretching over a length of four leagues, and at distances of from two to three kilometres (1·2403 to 1·864 miles) from one another, embracing an arc of 60°. At the south there is a like volcanic group, but more crowded and comprised in an arc of 40°. At a greater distance, towards the S. S. W., is the mass of Mt. Doré between 195° and 220°; still further off are a portion of the Cantal Mountains between 190° and 194°. The Forey Mountains border the horizon from N. E. to S. E., between 60° and 120°; at 87° there is an opening, through which may be seen, at a very great distance, three very lofty peaks, which appear to belong to the same mountain. The chart of France and a simple calculation show that this is Mont Blanc, at a distance of 280 kilometres (174 miles). Maps have been constructed with concentric circles at distances of four kilometres (2·4855 miles), having the observatory for a centre and indicating the approximate distance of all the points observed. The advantages of this arrangement for tracing the origin and progress of storms, the heights of clouds, the places where they are most often formed, the place and altitude of fogs or mist, and other meteorological phenomena, are obvious.—*Comptes Rendus*, xciv, 1095. C.