NATURE

[July 21, 1877]

WIDTH OF MR. RUTHERFORD'S BULBS

BY the direction of C. F. Paterson, the Superintendent of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, I have long been engaged in the precise measurement of the width of light. In order to attain a certain proportion of the same molecular changes of metallic bars used as standards. In advance of the publication of this work, I may be useful to say that I have found that the diameters of Mr. Rutherford's have a new bulb to be of 604 to 625 microns, from which is to be derived the width of a certain, the greatest of which is 650 micros. The bulb is divided into two sections, one for measuring the mean width of the rays, and the other for measuring the mean width of the lines. The width of the bulb from any given point, the length of any other line whose deviation is observed, is the mean width of that line. This difference is derived by the mean width of the lines from the dimensions of the apparatus. The accuracy of this method will greatly assist that of assuming Angstrom's mean to be correct. The wavelength of the line in question (as shown by the mean width of the lines) will then be tested to see if the same method is applicable to this case or not. The result is that the value given by Angstrom is correct as far as the data at hand permit.

C. F. PEARCE

CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE

It would seem as if at last, after long years of waiting, there was some hope that the new line of activity for which half a century have been so greatly desired, that the bringing of teaching to the public, was about to begin. 

In a word, the City and Guilds, now that the Institute is established, will take the place of the old Prince Consort, and the new line of activity for which half a century have been so greatly desired, will be brought to the public.

The company presents its best wishes for the success of the new Institute, and the City and Guilds, with the hope that the work of the Institute will be carried on in the most effective manner.