under the trying conditions of a desert climate and a rugged country. Of this work one reviewer wrote: "The story revealed is of enthralling interest, most clearly presented by Dr. Bosworth, but worthy of the pen of a Lyell, a Suess, or a Geikie." His other publications include *Geology of the Mid Continent Oilfields—Kansas, Oklahoma and North Texas* (New York, 1920) and several papers in the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE: "Wind Erosion on the Coast of Mull" (1910), "Outlines of Oilfield Geology" (1912), "Heavy Mineral Grains in the Scottish Carboniferous" (1912), "Semi-Arid Conditions in Southern Texas" (1913). He was awarded the Wollaston Fund in 1921.

For several years Bosworth had suffered from ill health, but with characteristic pertinacity he stuck to his work until it was no longer possible. As recently as last August he left England for Ecuador, intending to stay a year, but by November he became seriously ill and was compelled to return. He arrived in London in January and died a week later.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MOON AND RADIOACTIVITY.

Mr. V. S. Forbes' contribution to the February number of the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE on the "Moon and Radioactivity" is very timely.

The naked surface of our satellite, being free from either denudation or sedimentation, provides a good medium on which some of the modern terrestrial geological theories may be tested.

The igneous histories of the two spheres should be somewhat similar and as geological cycles are now recognized for the earth, they may be expected on the moon.

It is important to ascertain whether these events are in phase in both globes, for if such be the case an exterior force may be expected to be in control, while if out of phase, processes within each sphere should be in command. Joly's radioactivity theory, which should apply to the moon as well as the earth, relies on a process acting within the sphere itself. Owing to differences of both mass and composition, the periods of fusion by radioactive heat cannot be expected to coincide in the two spheres.

Mr. Forbes produces considerable data to show that the moon, like the earth, has geologically recently passed through an igneous revolution.

The evidence available to date favours the idea that the geological cycles in the two spheres are in phase. To produce the simultaneous migration of magmas in both the earth and its satellite, an exterior or tidal force may be looked for.

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