

anywhere stated that tourmaline could only be formed in the way which I had described in that particular rock.

Yet more, in regard to the occurrence of magnetite in cubes. With such very minute grains mistakes are more than possible, but I still think that I detect the solid angles of cubes as well as of octahedra, and at any rate submit that this reference to my statement is misleading—"So far as I am aware [this is] the only record of the occurrence of magnetite in cubes in Great Britain"—for I had stated distinctly that the rock which I was describing was not in its natural condition, but, as I said, a basalt which had been completely melted by Messrs. Chance. That fact ought not to have been suppressed.

T. G. BONNEY.

BRITISH GEOLOGICAL PHOTOGRAPHS.

SIR.—With reference to your most kindly article in the *GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE* for September, I should like to be allowed to say a few words, in order to avoid the possibility of misunderstanding.

The published series of "British Geological Photographs" consists of platinotypes (mounted or unmounted) or lantern-slides, accompanied by letterpress, and is issued only to those who undertake to subscribe for the three issues (at least 20 photographs each) of which the publication consists. Sets cannot be broken, and it is not permissible to subscribe for one issue out of the three.

I have room at present for about 20 new subscribers for the three issues, and for 50 new subscribers my Committee would consider the advisability of reissuing the whole series.

The third issue, which I hope to publish within this year, will complete the publication; but the Committee are contemplating the possibility of issuing a supplementary series on the same terms. Such a series would endeavour to fill up gaps in the first series, would illustrate important phenomena a little more fully, and would also include the more uncommon features and phenomena. A certain number of subscribers' names have been received for this supplementary series, but not yet enough to warrant publication. For the descriptions which accompany the photographs and add so much to their value for scientific and teaching purposes, the Committee are indebted to a number of geologists, many of whom are not members of the Geological Photographs Committee.

W. W. WATTS.

HOLMWOOD, FOUR OAKS, SUTTON COLDFIELD.

September 7th, 1903.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM H. CORFIELD, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.G.S.

BORN DECEMBER 14, 1843.

DIED AUGUST 26, 1903.

WE regret to record the death at Marstrand, Sweden, of Professor William Henry Corfield, sanitary adviser to His Majesty's Office of Works, one of our leading authorities on Sanitary Science, and one who brought a sound knowledge of geological science to bear on that subject. He was born in 1843, and was educated at

Cheltenham Grammar School, Magdalen College, Oxford, University College, London, and the medical schools in Paris and Lyons. Among the appointments which he filled were those of Professor of Hygiene and Public Health in University College, London, honorary sanitary adviser to University College and Hospital, president of the Epidemiological Society of London, vice-president of the Sanitary Institute, and president of the Society of Medical Officers of Health. In 1866 he was elected a Fellow of the Geological Society. In 1868 he was appointed examiner for honours in the Natural Science School, Oxford, and he discovered the existence of lithodomous borings in the Aymestry Limestone, and "thus removed to an earlier age than had been previously known the evidence of boring bivalves." He was not only the first professor of hygiene appointed in London, but he started the first hygienic laboratory, which was at University College. For six years he was a member of and reporter for the British Association Committee on the treatment and utilization of sewage, and he originated, in 1891, the meeting of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography in London. Among his publications are a "Resumé of the History of Hygiene," "Dwelling Houses: their Sanitary Construction and Arrangements," "The Laws of Health," "Disease and Defective House Sanitation," and other works.

We are indebted for most of the above particulars to the *Times* of August 27th.

EDWARD EATON WALKER, B.A.,

GEOLOGIST TO THE EAST AFRICAN PROTECTORATE.

A most promising career has been cut short by the death of Mr. E. E. Walker, on the last day of February, as the result of blood-poisoning.

Walker was a Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, and obtained a first class in Part I of the Natural Science Tripos in 1899, and again in Part II in 1900: in the latter year he was awarded the Harkness Scholarship.

He undertook the examination of a group of rocks in the English Lake District, and has left behind an account of the work, which, though incomplete, is in a state suitable for publication.

Early in 1902 he proceeded to East Africa, having been appointed Geologist to the Protectorate: his letters to his friends proved how keenly he worked there, and how congenial was the life to him. In February of the present year he was at work in the country to the north-east of the Victoria Nyanza, and there he died.

Walker was an ideal Englishman: able, strong, fearless, and modest, he was beloved by all who met him. Those who attended the "Long Excursion" of the Geologists' Association to Keswick in 1900 will remember the unassuming manner in which he explained a piece of work which he had done in the Langstrath Valley. His "Reports on the Geology of the East Africa Protectorate" have now been published officially. Had he lived he would have been in the front rank of geologists. But it was not to be so: he has died for his country.