After suggesting that the presence of a considerable amount of water in a magma might result in its separation in the liquid state into two immiscible portions, the lighter containing the greater part of the water and of the more acid and alkaline constituents, representing quartz and the alkali felspars, and the heavier consisting mainly of the basic constituents with comparatively little water, I continued: "It was to be expected that the character of the differentiation would depend on the amount of water present. If this were larger, one would expect a comparatively complete removal of the alkali felspar materials." ["With less water one may expect a greater amount of the alkaline material to remain with the more basic portion"], "and with further differentiation by other processes this would naturally give rise to a series of rocks of the alkali or 'Atlantic' type. This suggestion—it was intended to be nothing more—appeared to derive some support from the frequent association of rocks of this character with block faulting, while rocks of the normal or 'Pacific' type were usually found within areas characterized by folding, where there was less facility for the escape of water to the surface."

The words in square brackets are those actually used in the first draft of the summary of my remarks supplied to the Secretary of the Congress. They were probably modified in the fair copy, but those appearing in their place in the printed text do not make sense. Indeed, the only meaning that might be extracted from them would be exactly the opposite of that intended, as shown by the context. A brief but correct version will, however, be found in my contribution to the discussion on a paper by Professor P. Marshall (Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., vol. lxx, p. 406, 1914).

It is immaterial for the present purpose whether my suggestion with regard to the origin and distribution of the alkali rocks was well founded. I merely wish to have it correctly recorded.

J. W. Evans.

Imperial College of Science and Technology
(Royal School of Mines).
March 9, 1916.

OBITUARY.

PROFESSOR JOHN WESLEY JUDD.

Many friends and numerous old pupils will deeply regret the death of Professor J. W. Judd, who passed away at his home in Kew on March 3. In 1905, when he retired from the Chair of Geology in the Royal College of Science, this Magazine published the story of his life, with a list of his many contributions to science, so that it will now suffice to continue that story to the closing days. These were spent either at Kew or at a small house which he had acquired at Walmer; for he had ceased to travel, partly on account of his own health, since before retirement he had begun to suffer from a form of

deafness which is often associated with vertigo, and partly because that of one of his two children required constant watchfulness. His own physical trouble, which happily did not materially increase, was just sufficient to cause his gradual disappearance from scientific gatherings in London. Still, he was my guest in Cambridge at the Darwin Celebration in 1909, and it was not till the outbreak of the present War that any serious failure became marked. Of that War he may be regarded as an indirect victim. Its horrors at the present and its ominous promises for the future were a bitter disappointment to a man of his sympathetic nature. The thought of them depressed his spirit by day and haunted his dreams by night. Rather more than a year ago he began to suffer much from neuritic pains, which often cramped his limbs and impeded his movements. A visit to Walmer during last summer sent him back to Kew in a more hopeful condition, but no long time afterwards he began steadily to lose strength, till at last he literally fell asleep.

I can heartily endorse every word that a writer in this Magazine has already said in Judd's praise as a geologist and a friend, alike to those of his own standing and to his pupils; for I have known him intimately for some forty years. We were Joint Secretaries to the Geological Society from 1878 to 1884, and he continued his services while I was President. We have met on many committees and as fellow-examiners, and in matters connected with the Funafuti boring, where he did a heavy piece of work in connexion with the examination and transport of the cores. We did not always quite agree on geological questions and matters of policy, but that never affected the constancy of his friendship. More than once he has gone out of his way to do me valuable service, and I have never met with a man who was less of a self-advertiser and self-seeker, or was more considerate of others. He was inflexible in taking the course to which, in his opinion, duty pointed, but his quiet, almost imperturbable, manner was united with a truly warm heart.

Though during the last ten years new investigations had become practically impossible, he still made valuable contributions to geological literature. The most important of these, for it is needless to enumerate every "chip from his workshop", were the following: "Henry Clifton Sorby and the Birth of Microscopic Petrology" (this Magazine, 1908, p. 193); "Darwin and Geology," an essay in *Darwin and Modern Science* (1909); *The Coming of Evolution*, published in the Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature (1910); *The Students' Lyell*, his second, revised and enlarged edition of Lyell's *Students' Elements of Geology* (1911); and an obituary of Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, contributed to Professor Watts' Presidential Address to the Geological Society in February, 1912. Judd's last communication to that Society was on March 25, 1914, when he gave a succinct account of the Island of Rockall as a preface to a paper on its unusual rock by Dr. H. S. Washington. All these maintained a high level, and the *Coming of Evolution* is a most attractive book, both from the writer's intimacy with Darwin and the "dauntless three" who stood beside him in that conflict and from its remarkable literary grace.

As initiator and organizer of the system of instruction in geology at South Kensington, already so well described in this Magazine, Judd did a great work, for this system was then unequalled in Britain and has never been surpassed. On that point I can speak with confidence, since I acted for some years as his external examiner, and have had, in a similar capacity, considerable experience elsewhere. The results were admirable, and continue to be so under his successor, and it is therefore regrettable that, when Judd retired in 1905, his pension was calculated, on technical grounds, not from the date of his appointment to office in 1876, when he at once devoted his whole time to the work, but from 1881, when that became obligatory. It is, however, still possible to mitigate the injustice, for such it really was, by means of a pension from the Civil List to those who survive him. His only reward was the barren honour of being nominated Emeritus Professor of the Imperial College in 1913.

T. G. Bonney.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Closing of National Geological Collections.

Although it is not the habit of this Magazine to intermeddle with politics it seems desirable to put on record Government action with regard to National Geological Collections. A full account of the action of the Government is printed in the *Museums Journal* for March, including a verbatim report of the speeches in the Lords, the Deputation to the Prime Minister, and the comments of the German and Austrian Press.

The report by the Retrenchment Committee was very severely handled in the *Times* by "A Biological F.R.S.", and among the more noteworthy letters that appeared in that newspaper were those of Sir Ray Lankester, who commented on the ignorance of the political Trustees of the British Museum, and the letter of the Speaker of the House of Commons (himself a principal Trustee of the British Museum), a letter which completely justified Lankester's biting satire.

The final result is that at the British Museum (Natural History) the galleries of Fossil Mammalia and Reptilia and the Gallery of Mineralogy will be open to the public on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; the other collections of fossils will be closed continuously. But so long as sufficient staff is available any student can have access to the collections at the normal times by personal application to a member of the staff.

As regards the Museum of Practical Geology, it is "closed to the general public", but the Geological Survey Offices, with the Map Room and Library, which are approachable only through the Museum, are open as usual. Teachers with their classes are still permitted to have access to maps, photographs, and other illustrations of the Survey's work.

"Parturiunt montes, nascitur ridiculus mus."