

and the proper use of sieves of various meshes may be necessary before panning. The method is rapid, gives reliable quantitative results, and deals with larger quantities than are convenient by more refined means.

Pan concentrates derived from any given crystalline rock become readily recognizable after a short time, and in forested country, where little or no rock is visible, afford a valuable guide in rough mapping. That, at least, is my experience in Southern Nigeria.

CALABAR, W.C.A.

January, 1905.

JOHN PARKINSON.

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OBITUARY.

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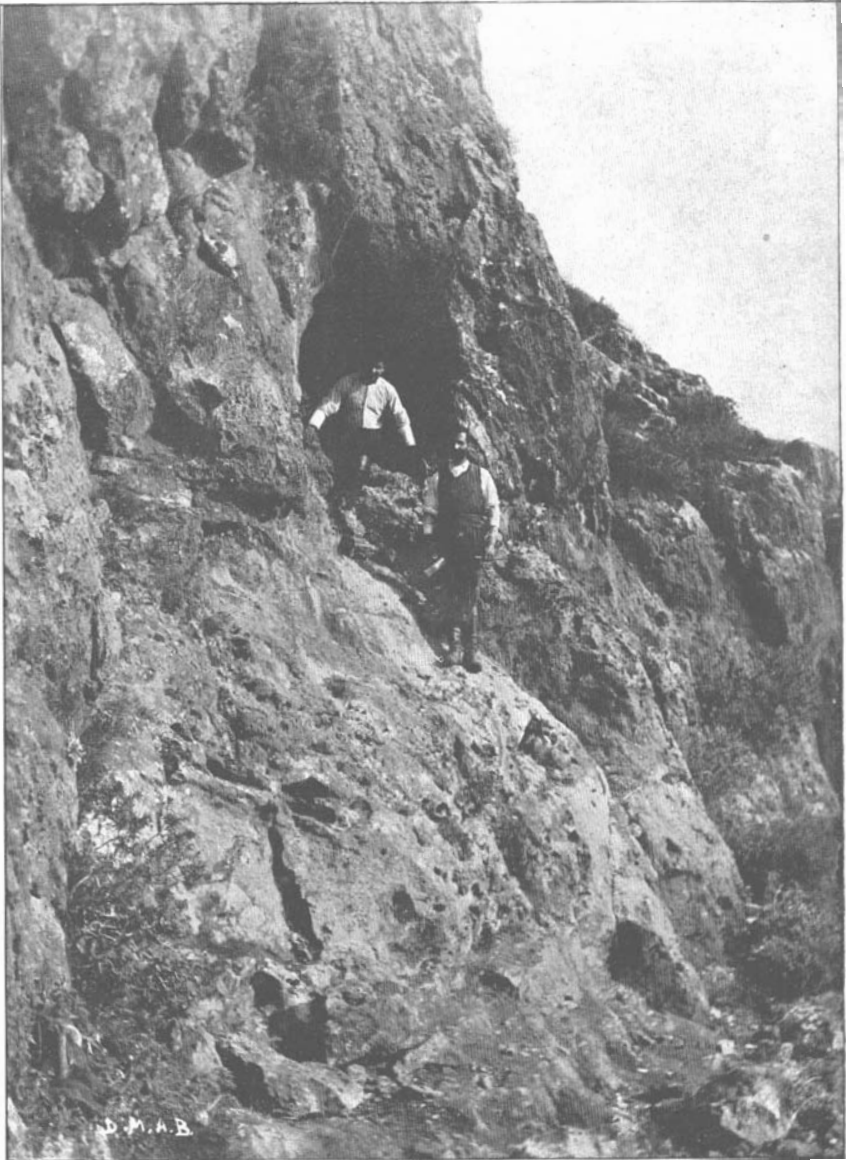
JEREMIAH SLADE, F.G.S.

BORN JULY 19, 1828.

DIED MARCH 9, 1905.

It is with much regret that we record the death, at the age of 76, of Mr. J. Slade. Although not known to scientific workers by published researches he had for half a century been a strenuous teacher and a helper to others. Brought up to the business of a coachbuilder in St. John Street Road, London, he was enabled comparatively early in life to retire, and devote his whole attention to natural history. While resident in the north of London he was a supporter of the once flourishing Literary and Philosophical Institution in Islington, and a frequent attendant at Dr. Bowerbank's "Monday Evenings at home" in Highbury Grove. He was early connected with the Working Men's College in Great Ormond Street, and it was at that institution in 1858 that the formation of the Geologists' Association was first discussed. Among those who took part in the provisional committee and who became founders of the Association were the Rev. T. Wiltshire, Mr. George Potter, Mr. Toulmin Smith, Mr. E. Cresy, Mr. W. Hislop, Mr. J. E. Wakefield, Mr. G. S. Penson, and Mr. J. Slade. In 1866 Mr. Slade assisted in the formation of the North London Naturalists' Club, the earliest field-club devoted to the study of natural history in the neighbourhood of London, and of which he was chosen Secretary. For twenty years (1865-85) he was a teacher of geology, mineralogy, zoology, and botany at the Working Men's College, the Birkbeck Institution, and the City of London College. During this period, from 1870 to 1875, he studied at the Royal School of Mines. He was an active member of the Quekett Microscopical Club, and he became a Fellow of the Geological Society in 1874. A constant attendant at the excursions of the Geologists' Association, his extensive and accurate information on many subjects, and his knowledge of plants especially, were ever cheerfully and unostentatiously communicated to inquiring students. The only printed paper contributed by him to the Association was entitled "Notes on the Microscopic Structure of the Basalt of Swallow Cliff and Uphill" (*Proc. Geol. Assoc.*, vol. vii, 1881, pp. 112, 113). His services to science are not recorded on paper, but they have borne good fruit and will long be remembered by a circle of friends whose love of Nature has been inspired and cultivated by his disinterested labours.

H. B. W.



Tripiti Cave, near Gonia Monastery, West Crete.