

NOTES.

THE following deaths have to be recorded:—

LUDWIG BRACKEBUSCH died at Hanover on June 2, 1906, at the age of fifty-seven. For many years he was Professor of Mineralogy and Geology in the University of Córdoba, Argentina, and he was the author of several papers on Argentine minerals. The mineral brackebuschite was named after him.

WILLIAM PAGET JERVIS (1831–1906) was born in India, where his father, Colonel T. B. Jervis, was engaged on the Topographical Survey, and after an English education and some practical experience in Cornish mining, he was appointed Conservator of the Royal Italian Industrial Museum at Turin. He published several papers on the mineral resources of Italy, and his 'I tesori sotterranei dell' Italia' (4 vols., 1878–89) is a monument of patient and painstaking industry. He was created a Cavaliere by the King of Italy.

HENRI MOISSAN (1852–1907), the celebrated French chemist, died on February 20, 1907, following an operation for appendicitis. Since 1900 he had been Professor of Inorganic Chemistry at the Sorbonne. On January 10 of this year he was elected President of the French Mineralogical Society. His researches on meteoric irons and on the artificial production of diamond are well known. A meteoric mineral recently isolated by him has been named moissanite.

VIKTOR IVANOVIČ VOROBYEV (V. von Worobieff), Conservator of the collection of minerals in the Geological Museum of the Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, was killed on a glacier in the Caucasus, in August, 1906, at the early age of thirty-one. His elaborate paper on the crystalline form and pyroelectric properties of tourmaline gave promise of further useful work.

JOHN FRANCIS WALKER (1839–1907), an original member of this Society, died at York, his native city, on May 23, 1907. He made geology, and more particularly British fossil brachiopods, his special study, though at one time he was a University teacher in chemistry at Cambridge

The Chair of Mineralogy at the University of Bonn, rendered vacant by the resignation of Professor H. Laspeyres, has been filled by Professor R. Brauns, whose place at Kiel has been taken by Professor E. A. Wülfing, of the Technical High School of Danzig; the last-named place being

now filled by Dr. F. von Wolff. Professor L. Milch, of Breslau, goes to Greifswald as successor to the late E. Cohen, and Dr. C. M. Viola becomes Professor of Mineralogy at Parma.

The seventieth birthdays of Professors H. Rosenbusch and G. Tschermak, celebrated last year (1906), were marked by the publication of a 'Harry Rosenbusch Festschrift' and of a special number of 'Tschermak's Mineralogische und Petrographische Mitteilungen', in which are given excellent portraits of these well-known workers in petrology and mineralogy respectively.

The extensive private collection of minerals and fossils formed during the course of many years by the late Miss Caroline Birley (1851-1907) has been bequeathed by her to the Trustees of the British Museum and to the Manchester Museum in the University of Manchester. The collection is particularly rich in zeolites, and more especially in zeolites from the Faroe Islands. Shortly before Miss Birley's visits to this locality in 1889 and 1890, there had been an extensive fall of rock, and she was thus fortunately able to collect many fine specimens. The description of 'sphaerostilbite', published in this magazine (1898, vol. xii, pp. 26-9), was based on material in Miss Birley's collection.

The unique collection of jade presented by Mr. Heber R. Bishop to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York is described in two huge volumes entitled 'Investigations and Studies in Jade' (New York, 1906). The volumes measure 19 x 26 inches, and weigh respectively 70 and 55 pounds. The paper, printing, and binding are of the best obtainable, whilst the plates are veritable works of art, reproducing the translucency and colour of the mineral with extraordinary faithfulness. In addition to the catalogue of the collection, there are several articles, contributed by well-known experts, dealing with jade (nephrite and jadeite) from every possible point of view. The mineralogical portion, of which Dr. G. F. Kunz had charge, contains articles by Max Bauer, F. Berwerth, F. W. Clarke, A. A. Damour, J. P. Iddings, L. A. Jaczewski, G. F. Kunz, A. B. Meyer, C. Palache, S. L. Penfield, L. V. Pirsson, S. H. Washington, and E. Weinschenk, besides fifty-eight new analyses by P. T. Walden and H. W. Foote. The work was privately printed and the edition limited to 100 copies, which have been distributed amongst the important libraries of the world, a dozen copies coming to the United Kingdom. Unfortunately Mr. Bishop did not live to see the completion of this truly remarkable work.