

importance of a structure which, when judged merely from its effects on the surface rocks, appears to be of only minor importance.

A further series of observations was carried out on the Jurassic iron-ores of the Irthlingborough district of Northamptonshire. The ores occur in the form of a nearly horizontal sheet of weakly susceptible ferrous carbonate partly oxidized to hydrated oxides. They give rise to small magnetic disturbances which are quite capable of detection, and these may be of use in determining the boundaries of the sheets in areas not affected by larger disturbances of deep-seated origin.

The results obtained by the joint magnetic and geological work in the two areas show that this method of investigation may be used to extend our knowledge of the underground structure. It appears also that an extension of the method to other parts of the country would yield information of considerable scientific and economic importance.

Geological maps were exhibited by Dr. A. Hubert Cox, M.Sc., F.G.S., in illustration of his lecture.

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#### CORRESPONDENCE.

RICHARD HALL.

SIR,—Excellent notices have appeared recently in *Nature* and in the *GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE* calling attention to the important work accomplished by Mr. Richard Hall, now retired, during his thirty-eight years of service in the Geological Department of the British Museum as a "preparer of fossils".

Sufficient stress has not been laid on Mr. Hall's skill in the development of invertebrate fossils, also in the preparation of delicate microscopic objects and the cutting and polishing of rock-surfaces exhibiting organic structures. Special attention might be called to the large series of sections of Monticuliporoid corals figured and described by Dr. Foord, Mr. Robert Etheridge, jun., and the late Professor H. A. Nicholson.

He also made the large sections on glass of the Palæozoic corals now in the Geological Department, which enable the student to study with ease the internal characters of the Cyathophylloid and other groups. Later he prepared microscopic sections of Foraminiferal rocks which proved of material assistance in researches in the geology of Africa, Madagascar, New Guinea, Borneo, etc. It is a surprising fact that an operator who could so successfully disentomb from its matrix a great reptile like the *Pariasaurus* should have been equally proficient in the preparation of delicate sections of microscopic objects.

R. BULLEN NEWTON.

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#### MISCELLANEOUS.

LUDLOW MUSEUM.—We are glad to learn that the Ludlow Natural History Society has received a bequest of £200 from the late Mrs. Agnes Mary White, daughter of the well-known geologist, the late Mr. Humphry Salwey, of The Cliff, Ludlow. It is a welcome contribution to the funds of an important institution which has suffered much from lack of means during recent years.—A. S. W.