ditions that stimulate much that is good beside the spirit of scientific inquiry,'[1] Ward laboured with signal advantage, but, alas! for a period all too brief.

The volume of the *Quarterly Journal* for 1875 contains a valuable paper on the 'Rocks of the Mining District of Cornwall, and their relation to Metalliferous Deposits,' by J. Arthur Phillips (1822–87), who resembled David Forbes in his chemical knowledge and wide experience in the field. This paper was followed next year by one on the 'So-called Greenstones of Western Cornwall,' and two years later, by another on the 'So-called Greenstones of Central and Eastern Cornwall.' He published other important papers, notably those on the 'Constitution and History of Grits and Sands,' and on the Red Sands of the Arabian Desert.

Frank Rutley (1842–1904) began his petrographical work, also in 1875, by a paper on 'Peculiarities in the Microscopic Structure of Felspars,' and he laboured on with remarkable industry and enthusiasm, even in his later years when stricken with severe illness. In 1877 Professor T. G. Bonney published an investigation of the Serpentine and Associated Rocks of the Lizard district, and the first instalment of a study (with the Rev. E. Hill) of the Pre-Carboniferous Rocks of Charnwood Forest. But with the former year microscopic petrology may be said to have established itself in our *Journal*, and the number of contributions since that date has steadily increased. In the volume for 1900 its methods of research are indicated in at least twenty-four papers.

There is no doubt that the study of petrology brought about a revival in the study of mineralogy.

The Mineralogical Society of Great Britain and Ireland was established at a meeting held on February 3, 1876, when there were present: H. C. Sorby as chairman, D. T. Ansted, the Rev. S. Haughton, M. Foster Heddle, T. G. Bonney, A. H. Church, A. Geikie, R. P. Greg, James Nicol, and F. W. Rudler. The meetings at first took

[1] J. E. Marr, Address to Geol. Soc. 1906.