

rolling surface of the Breccia, from which the Pebble beds have been removed for road metalling, can be seen.

My personal belief is that the red clays are Carboniferous, and the breccia bed Permian.

C. J. GILBERT.

“STAGHURST,” BERKHAMSTED.

March 21, 1918.

A NOTE ON ISOSTASY.

SIR,—I am much indebted to Mr. Anderson for calling attention to the oversight in my calculation. His re-calculation is perfectly right. Consequently, instead of 1,100 feet as the possible thickness of sediment accumulated in a sea of 100 fathom depth, we have 1,872 feet; or in the improbable case of a density as low as 2·7 for the supporting column, as much as 3,000 feet. These figures are still far removed from those great thicknesses of shallow-water deposit for which isostasy has been claimed as an adequate explanation.

A. MORLEY DAVIES.

IMPERIAL COLLEGE, S.W. 7.

April 13, 1918.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE JENNINGS HINDE,

PH.D. (MUNICH), F.R.S., F.G.S., V.P. PAL. Soc.

BORN MARCH 24, 1839.

DIED MARCH 18, 1918.

(WITH A PORTRAIT, PLATE X.)

As a worker gleans in a cornfield after the crop has been harvested, I have endeavoured to collect some records of my friend George Hinde, whose life's work terminated in March last. He was a Norwich boy, like myself, and went to the Grammar School there, but being my junior by seven years we never met until many years later, our paths in early life lying wide apart.

George Hinde was the third son of Ephraim Hinde and grandson of the founder of the firm of Ephraim Hinde & Son, Paramatta manufacturers in that city. His father lived near his Norwich factory, but in 1847 bought a farm at Catton, where he and his family resided. George's mother died when he was 13 years old, and at 16 his father sent him to learn farming in Suffolk with a Mr. Spelman, where, being a studious lad, he spent his leisure hours in acquiring Latin, French, algebra, physics, and chemistry. About this time he heard a lecture by the Rev. Mr. Blowers on “Hugh Miller”, which greatly interested him, and he bought and read Hugh Miller's books, and thus his mind was first directed to the study of geology.

When 18 years of age he commenced to farm his own land at Bawburgh, near Costessy, Norwich. Early in 1862 he attended a series of lectures in Norwich by William Pengelly, F.R.S.; these further stimulated his desire to take up geology, which later on became the leading ambition of his life. In the same year he paid