

## NOTES.

The following deaths have to be recorded :—

JOHANN FRIEDRICH CARL KLEIN (1842–1907) was an honorary member of several scientific societies, and was elected to the Mineralogical Society in 1895. He was successively professor of mineralogy at Heidelberg (1873–7), Göttingen (1877–87), and Berlin (1887–1907). The mineralogical papers, which appeared regularly each year ever since 1869, were not the only results of his work, for he devoted much time to increasing and arranging the collections under his charge at Göttingen and Berlin ; and at one time (1879–84) he was one of the joint editors of the ‘*Neues Jahrbuch für Mineralogie, &c.*’ He determined the crystallographic and optical characters of a large number of minerals and organic substances, but his most important work was on the optical characters of pseudo-symmetric substances, and the action of heat on these characters ; in this direction he added considerably to our knowledge of boracite, leucite, garnet, apophyllite, &c. Later, he turned his attention to meteorites, and he was the first to recognize the presence of leucite in these bodies. He also designed an elaborate instrument, which he called a polymeter, and which is a combination of a three-circle goniometer, polariscope, axial angle apparatus, &c., in fact, of all the instruments required for the determination of the constants of crystals.

Carl Klein died on June 23, 1907. A detailed biographical notice, with portrait and list of his published papers, is given by Professor F. von Wolff, one of his former assistants, in the ‘*Centralblatt für Mineralogie, &c.*’ (1907, pp. 641–661). His successor at Berlin is Professor T. Liebisch of Göttingen.

BERNARD JAMES HARRINGTON (1848–1907), Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in McGill University, Montreal, was well known on account of his work in chemical mineralogy. He was a Canadian by birth, and after studying at McGill University and the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University (where he gained the prize in mineralogy), he was, in 1871, appointed lecturer in chemistry and mineralogy at McGill University. In 1872 he succeeded Dr. T. Sterry Hunt as chemist and mineralogist to the Geological Survey of Canada, retiring from this

position in 1879, in order to devote himself entirely to teaching; his appointment as professor at McGill University dated from 1883. He died after a long illness on November 29, 1907.

The list of his published papers is not a long one, but what he did was done thoroughly. His first mineralogical paper, published in 1874, was on a new mineral which he named dawsonite (after Sir J. William Dawson, Principal of McGill University, whose daughter he married); and his last, on isomorphism in magnetite, was published in this magazine only shortly before his death.

GIUSEPPE GRATTAROLA (1844–1907), Professor of Mineralogy in the R. Istituto di studi superiori of Florence, died on March 23, 1907. A notice of his work on Italian minerals is given in *Atti Soc. Toscana Sci. Nat.*, 1907 (Proc. verb., vol. xvi, pp. 44–49). The minerals beccarite, hydrocastorite, oryzite, pseudonatrolite, and rosterite, were described and named by him.

ALFONSO SELLA (1865–1907), Professor of Experimental Physics in the Royal University of Rome. His father, Quintino Sella (1827–84), after whom the mineral sellaitite was named, was perhaps better known to mineralogists, but the son was also author of several papers on minerals and on the physical properties of crystals.

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On the occasion of the centenary celebrations of the Geological Society of London the following address was presented by the President of the Mineralogical Society. The address was printed in one of the larger founts of the famous 'Bishop Fell' type, the matrices for which were presented to the University Press at Oxford by Bishop Fell about 1670. The following reprint is in a smaller italic type of the same kind.

The 'British Mineralogical Society' referred to in the address was founded in 1799, and was a forerunner of the Geological Society. The list of twenty-five members includes many well-known names of early mineralogists, amongst them A. Aikin, W. Allen, W. Babington, W. H. Pepys, R. Phillips, and, amongst the corresponding members, R. Kirwan. The MS. minute book of the society is now in the library of the Victoria and Albert Museum, and the proceedings were published in Tilloch's 'Philosophical Magazine'. Further particulars about the society will be found in H. B. Woodward's 'History of the Geological Society of London' (1907) and in this Magazine (vol. xi, p. 184).