

and possibly *quadratus* at Taplow, *cor-anguinum* again south and west of Taplow to the margin of the area, where *Marsupites* comes on again. In this part of the area, at any rate, Mr. Baker's zonal boundaries, deduced from borings, are in marked discordance with the facts ascertained and published.

I do not, however, wish to suggest that the method of deducing the Sub-Tertiary zones from boring records is useless; on the contrary, when the amount of evidence available is larger, the method may be of some value. The results obtained by Mr. Baker show that his evidence is insufficient, but that may be because he has apparently not made use of all the evidence available. For the benefit of those interested in the subject I may add a few points not mentioned in the paper I am criticizing; all are referred to in the memoir I have quoted, while the first was published in 1886. At Egham the Chalk Rock has been proved at a depth from the surface of 700 feet, or 346 feet from the top of the Chalk, suggesting the presence of *quadratus* zone; at Ottershaw the total thickness of Chalk is known to be 646 feet, suggesting *Marsupites*; at Windsor the Chalk is exposed below the Tertiary and probably belongs to the lower part of *cor-anguinum*.

From this evidence, combined with that referred to by Mr. Baker, I inferred that the plane on which the Tertiary rests "has been cut across a series of gentle folds whose axes run about E. 15° S." (op. cit., p. 14). I do not regard the above as more than a tentative solution of the problem, and it refers only to the southern half of the area mapped by Mr. Baker (Fig. 1), but I wish to point out that his conclusions must at any rate be regarded as "not proven".

I do not understand the suggestion on p. 299 that "the Streatham-Beckton fault is pre-Tertiary". It is certainly post-Tertiary, since it involves the Tertiary strata and dislocates the upper surface of the Chalk. Whether there was pre-Tertiary movement along the same line we have as yet no means of ascertaining.

C. N. BROMEHEAD.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND MUSEUM,  
JERMYN STREET, LONDON, S.W. 1.  
July 9, 1918.

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#### OBITUARY.

WILLIAM LOWER CARTER, M.A., F.G.S.

BORN AUGUST 9, 1855.

DIED JUNE 19, 1918.

WILLIAM LOWER CARTER was born at Stafford and educated at Derby School, where he distinguished himself in Natural Science. On leaving school he commenced work in a bank, but having a strong desire for theological studies he entered as a student at Springhill College, Birmingham, matriculating with first-class honours at London University. From Springhill he proceeded to Cambridge, having gained an Exhibition scholarship at Emmanuel College, where he again took up Science classes and passed the Natural Science Tripos Examination with honours, specializing in Geology. Leaving Cambridge he spent some time at the University of Halle in Germany,

and then returned to Springhill College for a final theological course.

In addition to his pastoral labours, he was ever keen on scientific research, and did some valuable original work. He was for many years also the Honorary Secretary of the Yorkshire Geological and Philosophical Society, editing its important journals and initiating efforts for the study of fresh fields in geology. He filled the office of Recording Secretary to Section C (Geology) of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, attending all the annual meetings.



WILLIAM LOWER CARTER, M.A., F.G.S.

In 1908 Mr. Carter accepted the important position of Lecturer in Geology and Crystallography to the East London College, a post which he continued to retain until the time of his death, also lecturing in Geography and Botany at various colleges and technical institutes in London. In this sphere he proved most successful, being an indefatigable teacher to whom preparation was never any hardship, and his pupils regard him not only with the esteem due to a careful instructor but also with affection. It was while lecturing on June 7 at Queen's College, Harley Street, W., that he was seized with cerebral apoplexy, from which he never rallied, but passed peacefully away on June 19, 1918, at his residence, 9 Belmont Road, Watford.

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JOHN WATSON, M.A., F.G.S.

BORN 1842.

DIED JULY 3, 1918.

THE death of Mr. John Watson, of Bracondale, Cambridge, deprives the geological world of a follower of the economic side of our science who possessed a very wide and full knowledge of the geology of building-materials.