

NEW LOCALITIES FOR THE MINERALS *BROOKITE*, *NATROLITE*,  
AND *BARYTES*.

SIR,—I have recently discovered a new locality for *Brookite* and *Natrolite* in Caernarvonshire (the old locality is near Tremadoc). The Gimblet rock, Pwllheli, consists of a compact ophitic dolerite containing labradorite, large brilliant crystals of augite, and magnetite. Fissures traverse the rock in all directions, and are filled with quartz and calcite. Small bright crystals of *Brookite* are imbedded in the dolerite and project into the fissures; they are in many cases surrounded and covered by calcite, but are revealed on removal of the latter by hydrochloric acid. The largest crystals have a diameter of one quarter of an inch, and are tabular in habit: the large faces are striated in the direction of the vertical axis.

The mineral *Natrolite* occurs in geode-like cavities in the dolerite, and is intimately associated with calcite and quartz. The radiating spherical groups of *Natrolite* are white in colour, and from one quarter to half an inch in diameter.

Last August I had occasion to visit Dosthill, near Tamworth, and am able to add a new mineral to the list of those hitherto known as occurring in Warwickshire. The mineral is *Barytes*, and occurs in veins an inch in diameter in the Cambrian shales. The crystals have a beautiful reddish colour due to enclosed ferric oxide.

122, LINWOOD ROAD, HANDSWORTH, BIRMINGHAM. W. J. HARRISON, JUN.  
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GLACIAL GEOLOGY.

SIR,—Although I scarcely think that Sir H. H. Howorth's letter, published in your November Number, calls for any remark from me, I cannot refrain from noticing a few of his arguments, as they reflect strongly upon his controversial methods.

It is an *impertinence*, it would seem, for me to say anything about Switzerland and its glaciers, or to look at them, seeing that others have already been there, and that a whole library was written upon the subject before I was born! Indeed, it was an unjustifiable public advertisement to say that I had ever been there or had even seen a glacier! At the same time he regards it as *preposterous* that "those who have never studied the mechanics of ice in a laboratory, and, what is more strange, have never seen a glacier at all," should write upon the subject. There is clearly no way out of the difficulty; I must do something preposterous or be impertinent, if I am legitimately to interest myself in glacial matters!

His answer to the demand I made for a statement of the angle of slope at which a glacier ceases to flow is equally characteristic. We learn that Forbes "collected considerable evidence to show what the least angle is upon which ice will begin to move. This is the slope, *the least slope*, available." In other words it is "as much again as half."

We also learn that although the Antarctic continental ice may move into deep water, and present a vertical wall of ice to the ocean 450 miles long and more than 150 feet high, to imagine that con-