sedimentary rock, and may be said to be almost pure carbonate of lime. I quote an analysis of the white chalk of Shoreham (Sussex), by Mr. David Forbes.[1]

Calcium carbonate	98·40
Magnesium carbonate	0·08
Insoluble rock *débris*	1·10
Alumina and loss	0·42
	100·00

Even the grey chalk of Folkestone contains a very large proportion of carbonate of lime, the other substances existing merely as impurities which can scarcely be said to enter into the composition of the rock. The following is an analysis by Mr. Forbes of the base of the Folkestone grey chalk:—

Calcium carbonate	94·09
Magnesium carbonate	0·31
Insoluble rock *débris*	3·61
Phosphoric acid, Alumina and loss	a trace
Sodium chloride	1·29
Water	0·70
	100·00

The most remarkable point in this analysis is that while white chalk is almost always associated with chert and flints, the chalk itself does not contain a particle of silica.

The chalk-mud of the Atlantic on the other hand contains not more than 60 per cent. of calcium carbonate, with 20 to 30 per cent. of silica, and varying proportions of alumina, magnesia, and oxide of iron. We must remember, however, that in the English

[1] Quoted in Mr. Prestwich's Presidential Address, 1871.