

and other rocks used in the arts and manufactures, with engineering geology and soils. In ascertaining the mode of occurrence and extent of various deposits of economic importance, a scientific knowledge of the structure of the ground is essential. In metalliferous regions it is needful to know the character of the plications as well as the nature of the rocks. The width of lodes may vary with rocks of different texture, and cavities filled with mineral matter may be expected at particular points in flexured rocks.

After giving some account of unstratified ore-deposits, the author briefly refers in chapter vii to peat, lignite, coal, and petroleum, and also to phosphates, rock-salt, gypsum, and cobalt. We cannot say that the author's treatment of his subject is systematic. In chapter viii we are told something about prospecting and developing, and the recognition of minerals, and also about quarrying and mining. Thence we pass on, in chapter ix, to building and ornamental stones. Here the author commences with a general account of igneous rocks, of dykes and sills and laccolites, and gives a short glossary of terms applied to rock-structures, a classification of igneous rocks, and a list of their chief rock-forming minerals. He then deals briefly with causes of weathering in building stones, a subject discussed subsequently in several chapters. In chapter xiii we have accounts of lithographic stone, lime and cement, brick and pottery clays, fire-clays, sands, grindstones, bath bricks, pigments, gems, and artificial stone. Fuller's earth is briefly mentioned, but that of Nutfield and Woburn should have been referred to Lower Greensand and not Lower Oolite.

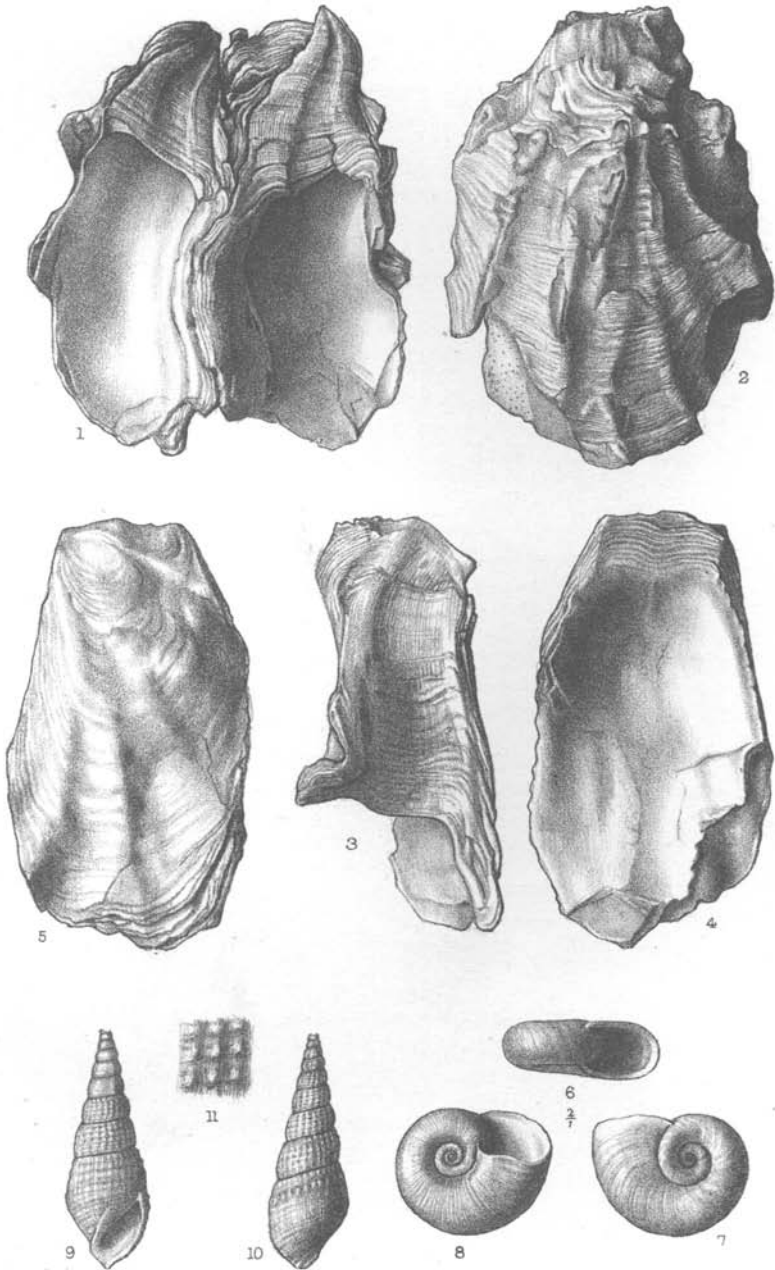
Chapter xiv contains an account of water-bearing strata and water-supply, with some useful diagrams, and two that are far from intelligible (figs. 147 and 149). Here the stratigraphical information is too meagre to be of much practical use. The references to impounding reservoirs in chapter xv are again too meagre to be of service. The concluding chapter deals with soils, and there is an appendix entitled "Simple rough methods for the determination of minerals and rocks." It would be well, as the author suggests, that the enquirer commences "by experimenting with known specimens."

CORRESPONDENCE.

GEOLOGICAL TIME.

SIR,—All geologists will thank Sir A. Geikie for his admirable address to Section C at Dover this year. May I add another sentence bearing on "geological time," from Huxley's address in February, 1869 (*Q.J.G.S.*, vol. xxv, p. L). He writes: "Mathematics may be compared to a mill of exquisite workmanship, which grinds you stuff of any degree of fineness; but nevertheless, what you get out depends on what you put in; and as the grandest mill in the world will not extract wheat-flour from peascods, so pages of formulæ will not get a definite result out of loose data."—F. G. S.

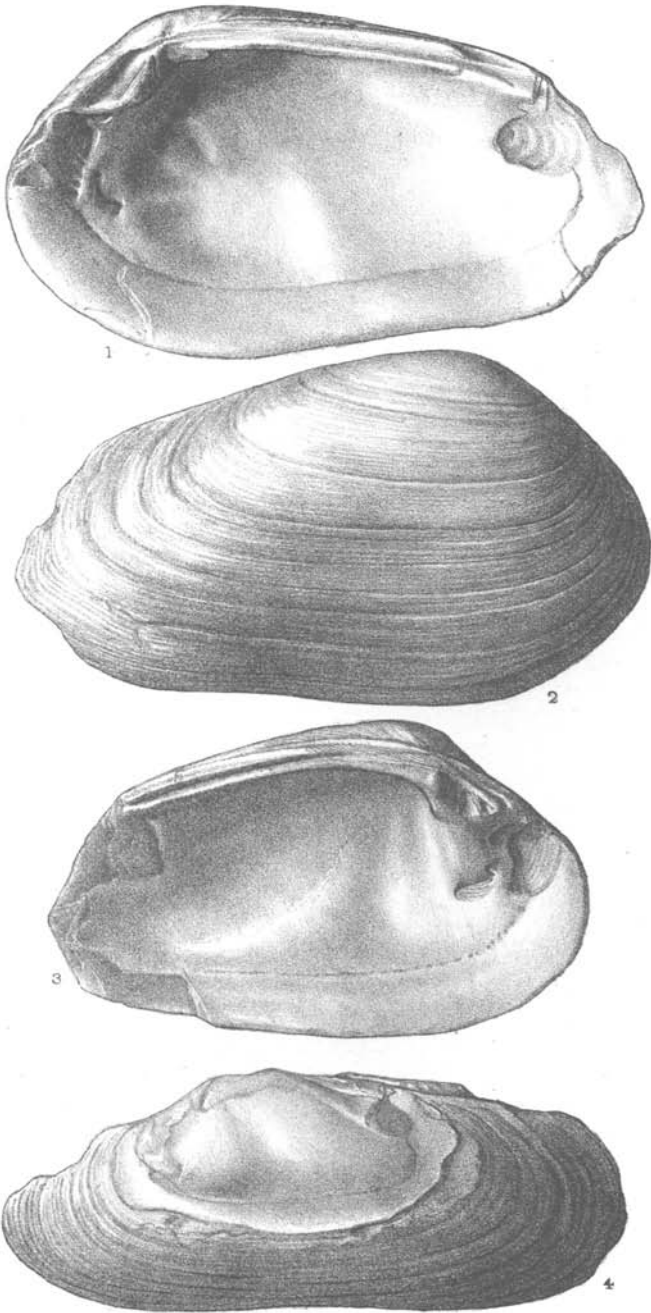
TURNHAM GREEN.



G.M.Woodward del. et lith.

West, Newman imp.

Egyptian Pliocene and Post-Pliocene Shells.



C.M Woodward del et lith.

W. H. R. Man imp.

Egyptian Post-Pliocene Shells.