

3. There is a proved thickness of 166 feet of Bagshot Beds above the Pipeclay Series at Worgret Well, some $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles away N.N.W. (See Proc. Dorset Field Club, vol. xxvii, p. 162.)

4. A 10 or 20 feet contoured plan on a fairly large scale, indicating where trenches and borings have been made and their sections already described, would be a useful aid to any keen geologist who may be interested enough to make further investigation.

A. H. BLOOMFIELD

(Twenty-five years Collector to the late Mr. W. H. Hudleston).

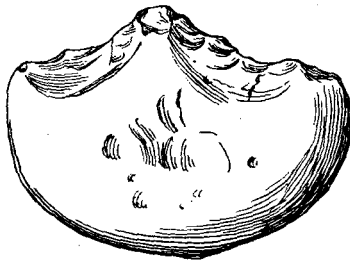
GRANGE ROAD, WAREHAM.

November 8, 1912.

FLINT IMPLEMENTS OF EARLY MAN: GEOLOGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

SIR,—Among the exhibits at the conversazione of the Geologists' Association held on Friday, November 1, at University College, London, was one by Mr. Hazzledine Warren, F.G.S., illustrating pressure-flaking upon flints produced experimentally.

Mr. Warren had adopted the method of fixing together with some cementing material two stones with the obvious intention of conveying the impression that in each case the stones so joined were the only two which had been used in producing the flaking upon the uppermost one. When, however, I examined one of the exhibits which showed the uppermost stone with two pressure 'bays', it was at once clear to me that these two hollows could, under no



Eolith from Plateau Gravel, Ightham. (Prestwich Collection.)

possible circumstances, have been produced by pressing it upon the underlying stone. On questioning Mr. Warren I elicited the information that he was unable to recollect whether the underlying flint *was* the one upon which the other had been flaked, and, after a long experience of flaking flints by pressure, I have confidence in stating that two such hollows as were shown could not be produced by pressing on any *single* stone of any sort or kind. As this question of the natural fracture of flint is of the utmost importance in deciding as to the 'humanity' or human origin or otherwise of certain ancient flaked stones, it appears to me most regrettable that Mr. Warren was not more careful in exhibiting reliable specimens. As also some

of those present at the conversazione who did not closely examine Mr. Warren's specimens may have gone away with an erroneous idea of the flaking which can be produced by pressing one stone upon another, it seems desirable that this matter should be made public and all misunderstanding about it removed.

J. REID MOIR.

12 ST. EDMUND'S ROAD,
IPSWICH.

HOME-MADE NATURAL EOLITHS, 'THE WARRENS.'

SIR,—At the London Geologists' Association Soirée, November 1, 1912, there was a most interesting display of the 'Warrens' as made by Mr. Hazzledine Warren, F.G.S. Mr. Warren's method seems to me a fallacious way to prove a natural origin for the Eolithic 'Cupid's bow' type, such as he showed on Friday night. Surely the proof, if any, is that they are 'Warrens' and nothing more. For, first, Mr. Warren selects a form of Eolith he deems as quite a natural one, the 'Cupid bow', and then sets to work to see how best he can produce this by a machine he has made. Second, he selects a suitable piece of flint and, further, two equal-sized pebbles, places them securely in position, and applies and so controls the pressure as to produce the best results to him. It seems to me quite impossible to compare any procedure of nature with all this carefully thought out and carefully controlled mechanical one. Nature, too, shows all her productions, and such as he might deem her successes and failures. Surely to be fair Mr. Warren should do the same. He, too, must be more successful now than he was. Let him, then, so improve his methods and his machine and make, say, palæoliths and neoliths. Would not this prove that nature made *these*? Mr. Reid Moir's show was the opposite, as he produced his home-made rostro-carinate forms, but sought to prove that *man* made those. Surely this seems far more logical. I see now that as photographs have been taken under water showing the hooked trout fighting with the angler, we may yet hope to see such taken under the sea, showing how water-driven stones really do their work upon each other. In the absence of any facts mere speculation seems useless.

F. J. BENNETT.

ACACIAS, WEST MALLING.
November 13, 1912.

OBITUARY.

RAMSAY H. TRAQUAIR, M.D.,
LL.D., F.R.S. L. & E., F.G.S.

BORN JULY 30, 1840.

DIED NOVEMBER 22, 1912.

It is with deep regret we record the death of our old and valued friend and fellow-worker in palæontology for so many years, Dr. R. H. Traquair, lately Keeper of the Natural History Collections