

GEOLGY APPLIED TO MINING. By J. E. SPURR. 2nd edition, pp. xxxii + 361, with 124 illustrations. New York and London: McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1926.

THE author of this book is well known as one of the foremost mining geologists of the United States, and as editor of the *Engineering and Mining Journal*. In this small book he sets forth in an attractive and readable form the results of his life-long study of ore-deposits in all their relations to general geology. Twenty years ago Mr. Spurr put forward some generalizations on the zonary sequence of ores which, if slow in acceptance, may now be regarded as fundamental in that branch of the subject, and in 1923, in that epoch-making work, *The Ore Magmas*, he expounded his considered views on the magmatic, intrusive origin of the greater number of the workable metalliferous deposits of the world.

In this book are set forth in an admirably lucid manner the general principles of geology as applicable to the needs of the practical mining man. The language is clear and simple, as all true science ought to be, and as the best of American science conspicuously is. Whoso reads this book should at least attain to a knowledge of what geology means, when stripped of palaeontological verbiage and the eccentricities of the arm-chair specialist. It is distinctly an outdoor book, illustrated by reference to a vast number of actual examples, most of them obviously drawn from the author's personal experience, mainly but not exclusively American. A careful study of it can be strongly recommended to all students of mining geology.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE YOUNGEST BEDS OF NIGERIA.

SIR,—Since the notes "On the Youngest Beds of the Southern Province of Nigeria" (*GEOL. MAG.*, August, 1926, p. 350) were written, "The Geology of the Eastern Railway, Section I", has appeared (*Geol. Surv. Nigeria*, 1925, Bull. 8, p. 51) and contains a mass of information by Capt. Wilson and Mr. Bain. The Lignite Group as developed between Port Harcourt and Enugu is an essentially argillaceous series, the beds passed through in the wells essentially sandy and the correlation accordingly fails in an important point.

The presence of pebbles in both wells, the coarse sand, the plant fragments, black clays with sandy partings (Jamoá, 315-25 ft.) and subordinate black, grey and brown clays suggest rather the Pebbly Sandstone of the Survey Report.

Copies of the logs have been sent to Dr. Falconer.

It should have been stated that both wells were commenced at sea level.

JOHN PARKINSON.

Dr. RASTALL expects to be absent from England from early in December till the middle of April. It is requested that during that time all editorial correspondence may be addressed to—

THE EDITOR OF THE GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE,
SEDGWICK MUSEUM,
CAMBRIDGE.