

by taking log sines for co-ordinates, the result being a series of parallel straight lines.—Dr. A. Hutchinson and W. Campbell Smith: Labradorite from St. John's Point, Co. Down. The large fresh crystals of felspar, which occur in a basaltic dyke, have physical characters—specific gravity 2.706, extinction on 010 and 001 -23° and -11° respectively, refractive indices α 1.5630, β 1.5665, γ 1.5712—which agree closely with the position of the felspar in the plagioclase series given by its chemical composition, which is approximately represented by the formula 33 Ab 5 Or 62 An.—Dr. G. F. H. Smith: Apparatus for preparing Thin Sections of Rocks. A description was given of the apparatus recently made for the Mineral Department of the British Museum.—Russell F. Gwinnell: Calcite Crystals from a Water Tank. The crystals, which were deposited during the dry summer of 1911 from water derived from a spring in the marlstone of Belton Park, near Grantham, Lincolnshire, averaged 0.1 mm. in greatest diameter, and showed the unusual unit rhombohedron form 1011.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BEMBRIDGE LIMESTONE AT CREECHBARROW HILL.¹

SIR,—As Mr. Keeping's latest Report on Creechbarrow Hill leaves the question of its true geological structure still somewhat uncertain, I venture to draw attention to one or two points which may, perhaps, be of some help towards arriving at a correct conclusion.

1. If the Pipeclay is to be relied upon as a datum-line, some idea can be formed of the approximate thickness of strata between it and the Limestone above.

2. Latest borings on the eastern flank have proved Pipeclay as high up as 393 feet O.D., at a horizontal distance below the summit of not more than 610 feet. Shown thus—

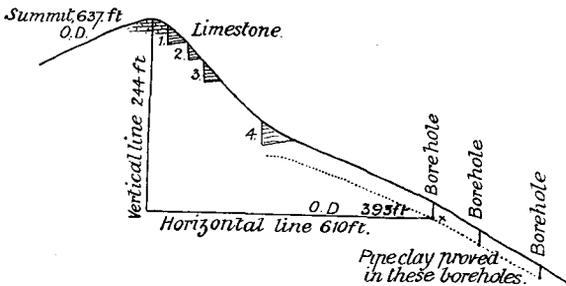


Diagram of Creechbarrow Hill, showing excavations and boreholes.

1, 2, 3, 4. Trenches which showed stratified deposits of gravel, large flints, sand, and clay, apparently dipping into the hill.

N.B. Most probably the outcrop of the Pipeclay is much higher up, leaving so much less space for later deposits.

¹ See British Association Report, Section C (Geology), Dundee Meeting, September, 1912, on Mr. Keeping's further examination of Creechbarrow Hill, Isle of Purbeck. (GEOL. MAG., November, 1912, pp. 509-10.)

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).

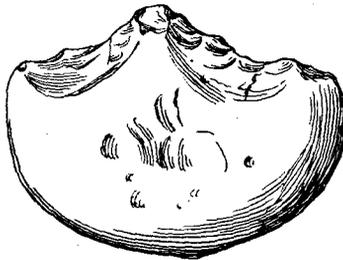
GRANGE ROAD, WAREHAM.

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