

probable ore, 37,000,000 metric tons, in addition to this amount. Low-grade ore, high in silica but of possible economic importance, 4,000,000 metric tons. A table of about 175 analyses of ores from various locations is added.

A. D. B.

The Iron Ore of Corea. By KINOSUKE INOUYE. "Iron Ore Resources of the World." Stockholm, 1910. Pp. 973-81; Plate 1.

Three types of deposits have been recognized, namely magmatic segregations, bedded deposits, and contact deposits, but little is known regarding the occurrence of the ores. The present output is about 70,000 metric tons per year, mostly limonite, with some hematite and magnetite. In one district a rough calculation gives 4,000,000 metric tons above level ground, but for the rest of Corea data are lacking. The producing mines are briefly described and a number of analyses are inserted. The iron content varies from 29 per cent in one of the contact ores to 70 per cent in one of the magnetite ores.

A. D. B.

Building Stones. By JOHN WATSON. Cambridge, 1911. Pp. 483.

This is a descriptive catalogue of the specimens of British and foreign building stones in the Sedgwick Museum, Cambridge, England. The rocks are grouped according to origin as igneous plutonic, igneous volcanic, metamorphic, and sedimentary. The sedimentary rocks are subdivided according to their geologic age. Under each of these divisions the rocks are taken up by countries and about half of the book is devoted to their occurrence, texture, and uses. The remainder of the book is the catalogue proper, giving the name and location of specimens by number. Brief notes as to color and texture, and in most cases chemical analyses and crushing tests are added.

A. D. B.

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AN EXPERIMENTAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE QUESTION
OF THE DEPTH OF THE ZONE OF FLOW
IN THE EARTH'S CRUST

FRANK D. ADAMS
McGill University, Montreal

INTRODUCTION

In connection with an experimental study of the Flow of Rocks, on which the author has been for some time engaged and in which he has been assisted by grants from the Carnegie Institute of Washington, the question of the depth of the Zone of Flow beneath the surface of the earth has naturally presented itself. This subject has an interest and importance, not only as bearing upon many problems in geology, but also on one question at least of direct importance in mining, namely, that of the depth to which mineral-bearing fissures may extend in the earth's crust.

That the outer portion of the earth's crust was susceptible of subdivision into a Zone of Fracture and a Zone of Flow was set forth by Professor Heim in his great work *Untersuchungen über den Mechanismus der Gebirgsbildung*, and was based upon the data which he had obtained from his life-long studies in the Alps.¹ In this epoch-making work Heim states that as the result of his observations in the Alps he concludes that the upper surface of the Zone

¹ Albert Heim, *Untersuchungen über den Mechanismus der Gebirgsbildung*, Basel, 1878, Bd. II, 92.