**REVIEWs**


This is a detailed report on the subject named in the title. The columnar section accompanying the report shows twenty-three beds of coal, not all workable, most of which are in the Pottsville Series. It is stated that only three horizons in the 1,200 foot section are sufficiently persistent and well defined to be serviceable as horizon markers. It is stated that all the strata exposed are of marine origin.

R. D. S.


The volume contains a historical sketch of the oil and gas industry of the state, and brief discussions of a general nature on (1) the origin of oil and gas, (2) their migration and accumulation, and (3) methods of production, refining, etc. These discussions are followed by a summary of the stratigraphy of Kansas (pp. 78–173), including the fullest account to date of the sub-surface crystalline rocks of the state. These rocks (granite) are said to constitute a buried ridge nearly 175 miles long and 10 to 25 miles wide, trending in a northeast-southwest direction (really north-northeast, south-southwest) from the Nebraska line near Bern, to northern Butler County. Its highest elevation is at the north, where its top is about 600 feet below the surface, and its maximum height above the surrounding crystalline rock floor probably is 2,500 feet or more. The age of the granite is conjectured to be pre-Cambrian, and to have been uplifted in the late Mississippian or early in the Pennsylvanian.

These preparatory chapters precede the main topic of the bulletin, the production of oil in Kansas (pp. 194–397). Most of the oil of the state is from the Pennsylvanian system, but the Permian, and perhaps the Mississippian, have yielded some. The production of oil in 1916, the last year for which data are given, was about 8,750,000 barrels, more than twice that of any preceding year. In 1916 more than 3,600 new wells were completed, about 10 per cent of them dry.

A small but clear geological map of the state accompanies the volume, also a map showing the distribution of oil and gas.
The volume bears no date on title-page, or elsewhere where a date is naturally looked for, though the date 1917 appears under the state printer’s name. Its publication appears to have been delayed, as so many other volumes have been in recent years.

R. D. S.


Like the preceding, this volume appropriately discusses the general fundamental questions concerning the origin and accumulation of oil and gas, and methods of finding it (pp. 10–48). A summary of the stratigraphy of the state (pp. 50–62) is followed by reports on the several counties. A map showing the oil and gas areas of the state accompanies the report.

R. D. S.


A useful volume, dealing not only with the geological phases of the subject, but with the industrial phases as well. It is not restricted to surface sands and gravels, but includes available materials of these types in formations from the Cambrian up. Incidentally the volume presents a brief, up-to-date summary of the stratigraphic succession of the state, which is welcome and useful. The volume should be of value to those engaged in most sorts of construction work, both now and in the future, as well as to geologists.

R. D. S.


This county report covers the physiography, geology, mineral resources, soils, climate, magnetism, and forests. The county lies in the coastal plain, and formations older than the Cretaceous therefore are wanting. One of the striking features of the geology of the region is the large number of unconformities in the Coastal Plain series. There