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EDITORIAL NOTES.

AT this season of the year the conduct of the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE is beset with peculiar difficulties. Owing to the holidays our contributors are scattered far and wide, letters have to be re-addressed often more than once, and the return of proofs is unavoidably delayed. Owing to distance from libraries, also, it is often impossible for either author or editor to verify references, or to keep in touch with the latest developments of any subject. Furthermore, the supply of reviews tends to fall off. Another great drawback to the holiday season is the impossibility of collecting information of recent events of personal interest in the geological world. The Editors take this opportunity of saying that they are always grateful for news of new appointments to geological posts at home and abroad, and other similar matters of interest to the geological world. Our readers will be able to judge for themselves as to the kind of thing that is wanted. Any help in the communication of such items will be gratefully received. It may perhaps be permissible to mention here one other matter of a quasi-editorial nature. Those of our contributors who desire separate copies of their papers or other communications should make a point of sending their orders for the same to the Editor along with their corrected proof. From motives of business economy it is necessary to break up the type almost immediately after the issue is printed off, and unless orders are received before we go to press separate copies cannot be guaranteed.

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MESSRS. W. HEFFER & SON, LTD., Cambridge, have in the press a book entitled *Notes on Geological Map-Reading*, with forty illustrations, by Alfred Harker, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., Fellow of St. John's College, and Reader in Petrology in the University of Cambridge. Probable price, 3s. 6d. net. The object of these notes is to teach the student to visualize a geological map as in three dimensions, and to show him that the questions which present themselves to the field-geologist reduce to exercises in very elementary geometry. This simplicity is gained by reckoning all slopes and dips as gradients, which enables one to dispense alike with trigonometry and with the protractor. The amount of dip, the thickness of a formation, the throw of a fault, etc., are thus measured directly upon a contoured geological map by the use of the scale alone.