

BOOK NOTICES.

ESSAI D'UNE MONOGRAPHIE DES DÉPÔT MARIN ET CONTINENTAUX DU QUATERNAIRE MOSÉEN, LE PLUS ANCIEN DE LA BELGIQUE, par MICHEL MOURLON (Extrait des annales de la Société Géologique de Belgique), Tome XXV., bis, p. 121, 1900.

Director Mourlon in this essay describes an ancient surface deposit of Belgium, with full details of the localities where it has been recognized.

Northern Belgium is covered with a marine deposit subjacent to the "Campinien," which carries the remains of *Elephas primigenius*, *Rhinoceros tichorhinus*, etc., with flint flakes and other remains of human industry. M. Mourlon traces this marine deposit to central and southern Belgium, where it is represented by terrestrial and fluvial deposits. In these, down to the very base, he finds flint chips and implements of paleolithic type. This formation he terms the Continental Moséen, and considers it equal in age to the ancient gravels, antedating the present river valleys, which Prestwich has described.

Director Mourlon draws the following conclusion: "I think I may assume from all that precedes, that, in the present state of our knowledge, the presence of flint flakes in the deposit referred to the Landenian of the vicinity of Mons, as well as the mammiferous bonebeds in the Brinxillan sands of Ixelles, appear to authorize us to consider these deposits as constituting a new geological horizon, whose age remains to be determined, but which is anterior to the pebble deposits with *Elephas primigenius* at the base of our Quaternary Diluvium--the Campinien.

At the end of the memoir is a map of Belgium showing the area over which the Marine Moséen is spread.

G. F. M.

A NEW PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.—Probably in no other scientific branch has there been such a change of method in the matter of presentation as in the study of the topography and physiography of the earth's crust. In the old days it was all included under geography which it was *in toto* with the exception of a brief prefatory explanation of planetary relations and the phenomena of changing seasons and temperatures. Geography in the old days dealt with the rivers and mountain ranges, the valleys and bodies of water, but chiefly with the arbitrary divisions of the earth's surface made by man, the political centres and commercial marts. All this has been changed in recent years. The natural has been separated from the artificial, and the former has been given its right place in school curricula. An import-