Book Notices

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This colored map shows the bedrock geology of the Madeira 7½-minute quadrangle, which covers an area in eastern Hamilton County and western Clermont County. The formations present are described and shown in cross section, and a brief discussion of the mineral resources is included. The bedrock consists of shales and limestone of upper Ordovician age. The principal mineral resources are the sand and gravel deposits in the major river valleys, which supply large quantities of ground water.

This report is the first of four adjoining maps of the Cincinnati area which will be published by the Ohio Division of Geological Survey. Property owners, planners, engineers, builders, and well drillers will all be interested in Report of Investigations 77 and in the other three maps forthcoming in this series.

Ohio Division of Geological Survey


This facsimile edition is, of course, identical to the original, published by Harper and Brothers in 1956. The only change is in price: the Harper version cost $6.50, this one is five dollars more. The book, written for undergraduate students and general geologists, includes chapters on collection, preparation, and preservation of microfossils; classification of microfossils; fossil protists; plant microfossils; conodonts; ostracodes; foraminifers; environmental significance of microfossils; microfossil stratigraphy; and applied micropaleontology.

The author's decision not to revise, correct, or update the original edition is unfortunate, for the original is liberally sprinkled with errors of fact or interpretation and, since 1956, there has been a great deal of progress (or at least change) in all areas of micropaleontology touched upon in this book. Chapters on the Ostracoda and Foraminifera were weak in 1956, but are rendered almost obsolete in 1970 by publication (in 1961 and 1964, respectively) of parts C and Q of the Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology, the introductory parts of which were compiled by specialists and are the recommended sources of information even for beginning students. The
coverage of conodonts in part W of the Treatise leaves much to be desired, but even it is preferable to that in Jones' Chapter 7. Lindström's superb little book, Conodonts (Elsevier, 1964), should, of course, be the principal reference in 1970 for introductory students interested in conodonts. Although Jones' Chapter 2, on Collection, Preparation, and Preservation of Microfossils, is an adequate introduction, Kummel and Raup's Handbook of Paleontological Techniques (Freeman, 1965) should be on hand in the laboratory and is a gold mine of information, not only for beginning students but for professionals as well.

It is the reviewer's opinion that micropaleontology can be adequately taught only in places with ready access to varied and extensive collections and literature, and to instructors thoroughly familiar with both. Jones' book, even if it had been revised and updated, would be unnecessary in such surroundings. In unrevised form it is not recommended either for instructors or students, because much of it is more than 15 years out of date and thus it conveys an impression of micropaleontology that is both inadequate and at variance with the times.

WALTER C. SWEET


This book, compiled by two sisters interested in how man adjusts to different environments and how even polar heroes come to terms with climate and terrain, contains 22 articles about expeditions and experiences in the arctic and antarctic. It is divided into four sections: The Mysterious Arctic, The Lure of the North Pole, The Mystery of the Antarctic, and The Challenge of the South Pole. Some of the articles are quite interesting and entertaining, such as How I Learned to Hunt Caribou by Vihljalmur Stefansson, and Arctic Ghost by Felix Riesenberg. Other articles, including Nightmare at Fort Enterprise by Sir John Franklin, The End is in Sight by Ernest Shackleton, and The Last March by Captain Robert Falcon Scott, provide an insight into the problems, hardships, and frustrations of those early polar explorers. The Serious Business of Exploration by Roald Amundsen is evidence of the dedication and work required to become a successful explorer and, along with a paper entitled Antarctica: the Urgency of Protecting Life on and around the Great Southerly Continent by Robert Cushman Murphy, should be required reading for all scientists planning to go to Antarctica. Sir Douglas Mawson, in Alone, attempts to live up to the following lines by Robert Service:

Just have one more try—it's dead easy to die
It's the keeping-on-living that's hard.

Many other polar explorers apparently have had the same approach to life.

One or two papers and the lists of important dates in the history of the north and south polar regions might be of interest to historians of science. The inclusion of some articles of marginal interest and editorial slips such as reference to, but omission of, material in the original works are the only detrimental parts of the book.

GARRY D. McKENZIE