

of those of the Acadian provinces, since it rests neither upon the ascertained stratigraphical sequence nor on any inference from the organic remains. And in justice to Dr. Matthew, Sir J. W. Dawson, Messrs David White and R. Kidston, authorities quoted by him, he should state the evidence by which he is "constrained to place" (p. 207) in the Eo-Carboniferous ten or fifteen thousand feet of strata constituting the Mispic and Little River groups of New Brunswick, included in the Devonian by the two first named, by the last in the Upper Carboniferous. On pages 211 to 213 there is some obscurity of thought or expression concerning the age of his so-called Windsor formation, two widely divergent views being hinted at, each of which has been held in turn by Dr. Ami. The first, commonly accepted, refers that formation to the Carboniferous Limestone of England; the second maintains that its fossils indicate the summit, not the base of the Carboniferous system. The confusion of ideas is thus expressed: The Windsor formation is followed upward by the Millstone Grit; unconformably above the latter is the New Glasgow Conglomerate, the basal portion of a continuous series northward into equivalent and newer strata on Prince Edward Island called Permo-Carboniferous, Permian and Triassic and probably representing the Windsor and Millstone Grit formations of Nova Scotia! This circular classification is not stratigraphical. And if the Upper Carboniferous can not be distinguished from the Little River formation or Middle Devonian by its fossils, why should it surprise us that "no characteristic fossil evidence has as yet been obtained to enable us to clearly separate these rocks (called Permian) from the Upper or Neo-Carboniferous"? In the Geological Survey reports Upper Carboniferous and Permian have the same meaning.

It was not the author who examined the Crow's Nest and Kootenay passes (p. 210.) Instead of the North Saskatchewan, in the next sentence, he probably means the Bow River. The Albert shales of New Brunswick (p. 212) are not overlaid by the Millstone Grit as stated by him, but unconformably by Lower Carboniferous limestone, shales and conglomerate. It is also a notable fact that the Cretaceous beds of the Kamloops district in British Columbia (p. 217) described by him as "consisting of argillites, limestones and sandstones," contain no limestones. The author (p. 218) quotes the "Paskapoo series" or Paskapoo formation, or upper