(*a*) the serial field number assigned to it, (*b*) a precise definition of the locality from which the specimen was taken, (*c*) name and formation, if known, (*d*) the relationship to each other of the beds from which different lots of fossils have been taken—best shown by reference to a section in the note book of the beds collected from—(*e*) name of collector, (*f*) date: day, month and year; (*g*) number and page of field note book in which the section or bed furnishing the collection is described. The serial field number placed on the label should appear in the note book in connection with the description of the part of the section or bed from which the specimen was obtained. All specimens taken from one bed in one locality, whether representing one or more species or individuals, should be given the same number and label. Fossils collected from different beds, even when only a few feet apart, should as a rule be given distinctive labels, and specimens taken from talus slopes or boulders should be kept separate from those found in place. As a rule, each individual fossil should be wrapped separately in newspaper or tissue paper at the locality where collected. Where the specimens are very fragile, like the shells of the post glacial clays of the Ottawa valley, for example, cotton batting and small vials or pasteboard boxes are required to protect the specimens from breaking. A single label will suffice for all the specimens from one collecting station if heavy manilla paper is used in making them into a secure package. This should be numbered on the outside in addition to having a label inside. Abundant material should be obtained wherever circumstances permit.

The preservation of both the moulds and casts of a fossil where the original material of the fossil has been removed is most important. All of the parts of a broken specimen should be carefully preserved and kept together. A tube of glue for repairing broken specimens should always be included in the collector's outfit. The collector should bear in mind the fact that his collection of fossils may be of much value in furnishing new data regarding the stratigraphic range and geographic distribution of species.

In collecting from a section where a considerable thickness of rock, with several fossiliferous beds, is exposed, the section should be measured as collecting proceeds. The section may be given a number, and each subdivision of it designated by a letter of the alphabet, the several lots of fossils from the different levels being marked with their respective letters. Detailed information concerning the physical and chemical characteristics of each subdivision of the section should be recorded. If the section studied is exposed along the sides of a gorge, a