

part. Without wishing to dogmatize upon the validity of the term "Quebec Group"—as established by Sir William Logan and Billings—the sum of evidence adduced, stratigraphical and palæontological, leads one to conclude that so far, at least, as the fossiliferous portion of that group is concerned, it is characterized and easily recognized as forming a truly natural group, oceanic in its origin, related to Atlantic formations, and essentially differing in its details from the Continental formations of undisturbed American central plateau. Amongst other interesting features of the May, 1896, meeting of the Royal Society, may be mentioned:—

PROF. PRINCE'S public lecture on "*The Fishery Industries and Resources of Canada*," illustrated by a fine series of lime light views of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, of the various inland lakes and rivers, of nets and fishing apparatus, and of the more remarkable species of fish with their eggs and young. Prof. Prince entertained his unusually large audience for nearly two hours, and gave a more complete and concise review of our vast resources and fishing industries in Canada than had ever been presented before any audience.

PROFS. COX and CALLENDER, of McGill University, presented a most timely and attractive paper entitled, "*Some Experiments with X Rays*." These were illustrated with interesting negatives taken in the laboratories of the Macdonald Physics building.

MR. BARNES' paper, "*On Some Measurements of the Temperature of the River Water opposite Montreal, made during the winter with a differential platinum thermometer*," brought a most practical question before Section III of the Royal Society. The conclusions with regard to the formation of "fragile" and "anchor" ice are discussed at length in the paper, which we hope to see published at length in the annual volume of the transactions of the Royal Society.