ince of New Brunswick was of the greatest value and greatly simplified the difficult task they had undertaken.

In connection, also, with the work in Nova Scotia, we must not omit to mention the names of others who have done great and lasting work in that field. Brown, on the structure of the Cape Breton coal fields, Hind, Howe, Honeyman, and others, of the latter of whom it may be said that probably no man was held in greater esteem by the people of his province. His work in the eastern area, on the Arisaig section, has long since established his reputation as a skilful worker in this field.

In speaking of the work of these pioneers of the science in our sister provinces, there should be no attempt to throw discredit upon their labors or conclusions, even though it be found that the results of the most recent investigations in this field do not in all respects coincide with theirs. It is but fair to infer that, with increased study and more detailed methods of examination, many new facts will be brought to light, which will often of necessity involve changes in the interpretation of structure. This has always been the case, and always will be, so long as the study of geology is carried on, and the principle is as true to-day, as applied to geological work, as it was twenty or thirty years ago.

Passing now to New Brunswick, we find there some names which, as having taken a prominent place in the early study of the science, are well worthy of mention. Among these we again find the name of Gesner prominent, and he may be well styled the father of New Brunswick geology. Following him, we have Dr. John Robb, a former professor in the University of Fredericton, who, in 1849, published valuable notes, and a map of the province, while reference to certain interesting points of structure was made in the first edition of the "Acadian Geology," in 1855. During the early years of its study, from 1840 to 1860, sufficient was not known concerning the areas of crystalline rocks in the southern part of the province to determine their true age or position. The fossiliferous Cambrian slates about St. John had not then been studied with any attempt at detail, only a few imperfect remains having been obtained, which were not determinable, while, from the comparatively isolated condition of the country, opportunities of comparison with the established Huronian and Laurentian rocks of