Potsdam, 300-700 feet.
Calciferous, 300 feet about.
Chazy, 175 feet about.
Black River, 38-100 feet.
Trenton, 600 feet.
Utica, 100 feet.
Lorraine, ?.
Medina, 75 feet.

Descriptions of the trend of some ancient channels of the Ottawa are given as revealed by borings and the general topography of the area.

Details in regard to the position and extent of the main lines of dislocation are given and the fact noted that both vertical displacements and horizontal throws are represented.

It is believed by the author that the question of the occurrence of natural gas or oil in the Ottawa basin has never yet been actually tested. The borings already made have been placed in locations quite unfavourable for this purpose or in the case of those to the south of the Ottawa river have penetrated the rock at but few points. Gas has been found in considerable quantity in several of the deep borings which have been made in the clay along the ancient channel of the Ottawa. The location of favourable anticlinal folds is rendered very difficult owing to the thick overlying mantle of drift.

A. E. B.

SYNOPSIS OF THE GEOLOGY OF CANADA, BEING A SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL TERMS EMPLOYED IN CANADIAN GEOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE. By Henry M. Ami, M.A., D. Sc., F.G.S. (Trans. R. S. C., Sec. IV, 1900 pp. 187-225.)

This extract from the transactions of the Royal Society, with its hundred names newly coined to mystify the reader and to replace others well known and more appropriate, justifies an observation made by a Committee of the House of Commons that such purely scientific researches seem devoted rather to upsetting theories of antecedent scientists, than to the discovery of new principles or the addition of new information. The author divides the 3,616,980 square miles of British North America into