

members of the Lower Silurian series, brought down by a fault. A reference to Sir William's paper in this Journal for June last, will show that the strata at the base of the fall, so far from being Primordial, contain in abundance the fossils of the Trenton and Utica formations, and that the latter may be traced over to the north side of Orleans Island, beyond which is the overlap that brings to the surface the rocks of the Quebec or Calciferous group.

Mr. Barrande then observes that "the results from the study of the Quebec group are another proof of the prompt and efficient aid which palæontology lends to geology, when local circumstances put at fault all the resources of stratigraphy." He next proceeds to analyze Sir William Logan's letter of December last, (this Journal Jan., 1861) and expresses his entire accordance with the views therein advanced, concluding with the following tribute to the labors of the Geological Survey, which we may be pardoned for reproducing.

"The vast regions of Canada have only within a few years been made known to geologists, and that they have already greatly attracted the attention of savants, is due solely to the rapid and productive labours of the Geological Commission which is charged with the survey of the country. Let us remember that one of the most honourable distinctions that France has ever accorded to geology was in 1855, conferred on this commission, that is to say, on Sir W. E. Logan who directs it, and his learned colleagues. All of us, simple laborers or volunteers in the science, then applauded these international honours, for we well knew how to appreciate the difficulties and the merits of explorations made on so vast a scale. It is therefore with gladness that we seize the opportunity now again offered us, to express to our Canadian *confères* all our personal sympathies, and our best wishes for the successful completion of the arduous and honourable task which has been committed to them."