

occasion to return to this subject, and to remark also on the attempts which had been made to depreciate Logan's great work in the Laurentian and Huronian systems. In a still more recent paper on the "Older Rocks of Eastern Canada in comparison with those of Modern Europe,"¹ I have incidentally referred to the same questions, and in the new edition of my "Handbook of Canadian Geology" (1889), have upheld the Laurentian and Huron and the Quebec Group in all their integrity.

It would seem, however, from some recent discussions, especially on the other side of the international boundary, that there is still need to vindicate, not so much the reputation of our great Canadian geologist as some important facts of Canadian geology connected with his work, and which are not appreciated by some as they deserve.² I shall here refer mainly to the reasons which seem to me good and sufficient for retaining the term "Quebec Group" for that peculiar and important development of the lower member of the Siluro-Cambrian, Cambro-Silurian or Ordovician, which is so widely distributed in the eastern part of the Province of Quebec, constituting indeed the dominant feature, as the name itself would import, in the palaeozoic geology of this portion of Canada.

The "Quebec Group" of the great Canadian geologist should be understood in the sense in which he proposed it thirty years ago,³ viz., as designating "*a great development of strata about the horizon of the Chazy and Calciferous,*"

¹ Journal Geological Society of London, Nov. 1888.

² American Journal of Science and American Geologist, April, 1890.

³ The first publication of Logan's name known to me was in 1861; and it is true that before this time Amos Eaton had designated similar rocks as "First Graywacke," and Emmons had called them "Upper Taconic," but there were good reasons why Logan, while frankly admitting the credit due to Emmons for maintaining the true age of these rocks, should not think it expedient to adopt either of the above names, one of which had been discredited by the progress of science, and the other by errors and controversies, the evil effects of which continue even until now.