contents, referring the reader to the publication itself, which has been very properly placed in the book-stores for sale.

First, we have the continuation of Sir W. E. Logan's exploration of the beds of Laurentian limestone; from which it appears that four important bands of crystalline limestone have now been traced for considerable distances through this contorted and altered series of strata. The aggregate thickness of all these limestones appears to be no less than 4000 feet, and so far no certain indications of fossils have been discovered in them.*

Another portion of Sir William's Report, very valuable at present, is a summary of the latest facts relative to the metalliferous deposits of Canada, and especially the copper deposits of the Eastern Townships. This part of the Report, as well as the tabular view of the localities in the Appendix, should be studied by every one interested in these deposits.

Mr. Murray's portion of the Report, more fully unravels the intricacies of another cupriferous region, that of Georgian Bay. Mr. Richardson describes the relations of the deposits in the peninsula of Gaspé and the neighbouring shores of the St. Lawrence. Mr. Sterry Hunt contributes a series of examinations of the mineral and chemical constituents of the igneous and altered rocks which penetrate the Silurian series in Lower Canada, and form the mountains of Montreal, Belœil, Rougemont, Mount Johnson, &c., with similar observations on the intrusive masses which have pierced the Laurentian rocks of Grenville and Chatham. We have also a series of examinations of the minerals of the altered sediments of the various series, including the gneissose epidotic and chloritoid rocks. His researches on the formation of gypsum and magnesian rocks, commenced in a previous report, are here brought to a close, and put us for the first time in possession of a simple and satisfactory explanation of the origin and formation of these deposits.

In the appendix to the report is a very valuable catalogue of the animals and plants collected by Mr. D'Urban in the counties of Argenteuil and Ottawa. This, and the catalogue of Lepi-

* In a limestone probably of this age from Madoc, the carbonaceous matter present is arranged in a manner which conveys the impression on microscopic examination that it must have formed part of organic tissues, and in slates associated with this limestone we have observed cylindrical perforations resembling the *Scolithus* of the Potsdam sandstone.