who placed the Sillery at the summit and the Levis at the base, whereas the true succession shows the Sillery at the base, followed comformably by the Lauzon, the Levis being at the summit.

4. The name of the Quebec group should be rejected in geology.

To all of these propositions I assent most heartily, the more so that I have maintained them nearly twenty years, for the most part single-handed, and on every favorable occasion.

A slight acquaintance with the history of geological opinion as to the crystalline rocks of the Green Mountain range and their relations to the adjacent uncrystalline sediments would have shown our authors that the views advanced concerning these two classes of rocks were not simply those of "Logan and his adherents," but of the majority of American geologists for the past fifty years. Amos Eaton and Ebenezer Emmons had, it is true, taught that the region of crystalline rocks in question constitutes an ancient anticlinal axis, and that the uncrystalline sediments along its northern and western base were deposited unconformably upon these old rocks and were in part made up of their ruins. The doctrine of regional metamorphism, then and since carried to great lengths both in Europe and in America, was, however, adopted by Mather; whose large quarto volume on the geology of the Southeastern District of New York, published in 1843, was at once generally accepted as authority, so far as New York and western New England were concerned. The continued eastward dips observed in the paleozoic strata east of the Hudson and the supposed gradual transition of the uncrystalline sediments into crystalline schists led Mather to assert that these latter were nothing else than the upper portion of the Champlain division of the New York paleozoic series, or the so-called Hudson slates in an altered condition. This view was cited with approbation in 1844 by H. D. Rogers, who, in company with his brother, W. B. Rogers, attempted to show in 1846 that the gneisses and mica-schists of the White Mountain belt, lying to the east of the Green mountains, were still newer rocks, and represented probably the horizon of the Oneida, Medina and Clinton of the New York series. Chas. T. Jackson moreover in his volume on the geology of New Hampshire, in 1846, while he declared that the White mountains constitute an axis of the