wise conglomerates." It is conceivable that conditions suitable for the formation of such "edgewise conglomerates" would probably be more or less local within the whole disturbed zone —that is, that a typical arrangement of the phenoclasts might not exist throughout the intraformational glomerates. Walcott does not mention the possible effect of the scouring action of tidal currents upon a previously mud-cracked surface. A tidal flat whose sediments were composed of a limy mud, when dessicated, would, if disturbed by a subsequent and sufficiently powerful tidal action, yield a quantity of tough, not brittle, phenoclasts, which might be redeposited with little or no signs of attrition except at the edges. Ripple-marked and mud-cracked bars and flats are very apt, at the present day, to be dissected by shallow currents, and these channels should act as catch basins into which the phenoclasts derived from the mud-cracked zone are tumbled by the onrushing tide. Agassiz (13) noticed that the lime-mud deposited by the waves of Florida hardened within a few hours to such a degree that it made a ringing sound when walked upon. This scaly deposit becomes exceptionally brittle between tides, and might, under certain conditions of deposition, be broken up by the advancing waves and re-deposited in much the same manner as suggested by Walcott.

(To be continued)

NOTE.

The Editor of THE OTTAWA NATURALIST has frequently been asked, by members of the Club, for information on Nature Guide books. He has thought it advisable to list the pocket guides which are now available, and which may be obtained at The Book Store (A. H. Jarvis), Bank St., Ottawa, or from James Hope & Sons, Sparks St., Ottawa. These are as follows:

> The Bird Guide—Land Birds
> The Bird Guide—Water Birds
> The Flower Guide
> The Tree Guide
> The Butterfly Guide
> The Animal Guide

All of the above are beautifully illustrated in colours. They are invaluable to the nature lover, and in price are $1.00 each.