

The strata are highly fossiliferous and the palæontological evidence presented seems to prove that the seas in which the Niagara sediments of the Winnipeg basin and of Hudson Bay were deposited were practically continuous, while both were separated from the Temiscaming basin and the region to the south west.

The Pleistocene history of the region seems to consist of a period of glaciation by a great ice sheet followed by profound submergence, during which time the ocean invaded a large portion of the Ottawa Valley forming a marine gulf rivalling in extent the similar invasions of the sea in Palæozoic times. The direction of motion of the ice varies from S. 7° W. to S. 18° W.

The report also contains much information concerning the fauna, flora and timber resources of the district, and has appendixes giving lists of elevations and catalogues of the Palæozoic fossils.

F. D. ADAMS.

CANADIAN GEOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE. By Dr. R. W. Ells.
Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., Vol. V, 2nd Ser.; Sec. IV, pp. 3—38.

In this important contribution to the Science of Geology, Dr. Ells, as president of Section IV of the Royal Society of Canada, discusses the problems still existing in Canadian geology, the new names added to the geological nomenclature of Canada, the history and development of the present classification employed in this country, followed by a discussion of the nomenclature in "the Great Archæan Complex with its vast series of overlying palæozoic sediments reaching upward in the geological scale to the Triassic formations" included in that portion of Canada, east of the Red River of Manitoba. Dr. Ells indicates clearly the various terms used in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick as well as in Ontario and Quebec.

It may not be deemed out of place here however to point out that, for instance, such names as "Dadoxylon sandstone," "Cordaile shales" and "Mispec group," as applied to the Devonian formations, are not, in the strict acceptance of the word, for-