

pers in twenty-four hours. Such are the nature and effects of the cholera vaccine which according to the advocates of vaccination will cause death if it penetrates into the digestive system while it preserves when the inoculation is sub-cutaneous.

E. M. BONNET.

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### NOVA SCOTIAN GEOLOGY.

#### PAPER VIII.

Our first practical acquaintance with the Geology of Kentville, was made through the "Webster Collection," in our Provincial Museum.

The greater part of this collection is Mineralogical, about one-third of it is Geological and Archæological. There is first a slab of sandstone studded with the fossil *Lingulella*. When I first examined this specimen I regarded it as of Potsdam sandstone age. Locality unknown. The Rev. Mr. Sutherland of Gabarus, Cape Breton, discovered on Mira Ridge a similar sandstone with abundance of *Lingulella*. Of this he sent me specimens which are also in our museum collections. This formation succeeds the Archæan Formation of Gabarus and Louisburg. Since I examined the Geology of Kentville I am persuaded that the specimen in question was found in Kentville. It is much to be regretted that it was not labelled. It would have been unquestionable evidence of Lower Silurian age in the Geology of Kentville.

The most striking and characteristic parts of the collection are the Fawn-coloured slates, literally covered with the *Dictyonema Websteri*, Hall. This fossil was named after Doctor Webster, the discoverer. It is a pretty little sea fan. It belongs to what is called the Graptolite family of fossils. In Wales these are of Lower Silurian age. They are found in Cape Breton in Lower Silurian rocks. The species are different and have been named accordingly. I do not see any reason to separate the Kentville *Dictyonema* from the others by the intervention of time and to regard them as of Upper Silurian age, as is done by the Author of "Acadian Geology"

Another interesting part of this collection is an illustration of the manner in which rain prints were formed on the ancient sediments (rocks) e.g. of the carboniferous of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. The specimens are of dried marsh mud "rain pitted." I have already referred to these in my "Walks around Truro."