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His name, so far as I can learn, first appears in our Transactions in the record of a meeting held May 8, 1866, when he contributed a paper on the Geology of Antigonish. As at this time he was elected an associate member. I presume he had not yet removed from Antigonish to Halifax. In December of the same year he read a paper on the Gay's River Gold Field. This district has not as yet proved equal in economic importance to many others, but it is specially interesting from a geological standpoint. In many countries rivers flowing across auriferous strata have accumulated at favorable points deposits of sand and gravel carrying particles of free gold. Afterwards the courses of these rivers have been diverted by natural causes into different channels, and the gold-bearing gravels have become accessible to the miner. These deposits sometimes occur concreted or hardened or covered with trap, modern soil, etc. The interest that attaches to the Gay's River mines is that this ancient beach or bed is not a modern one but of paleozoic age, a basal conglomerate of the Carboniferous, thus proving that the gold was introduced before the Carboniferous measures began to form, and presents an interesting and almost unique proof of the similarity of Geological action in very early times to that now going on.

In 1867, at the Paris Universal Exhibition, his services were also called into requisition, and his exertions secured another medal for the Provincial Government.

About this time the Doctor began to pay more attention to lithology, and remarked:

"Before 1867 I had devoted my attention almost exclusively to paleontology—to the collection of fossils, their study and correlation—to the association of fauna, their distribution and the conditions under which they 'lived, moved and had their being.' Availing myself fully of my advantages I made a special study of the Arisaig series of fauna, in order to mark the first appearance of new forms, their culmination and disappearance. When it is taken into consideration that this field is almost entirely fallow, that its strata are so replete with organisms, that they have been exposed for ages to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, lining the shores with fossiliferous boulders, requiring only the application

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