

division. Thus in a small volume called "*Esquisse Géologique du Canada*," published in connection with the Paris Exhibition, 1855, in the chapter relating to the rocks afterwards known as the "Quebec Group," after describing the Hudson River division near Quebec city and the overlying slates and conglomerates of Lévis, it is stated that "this formation at Quebec is succeeded by red and green slates with thin bands of calcareous matter, and intercalated towards the summit with great masses of quartzose sandstone, often calcareous, and coloured by a mixture of argillaceous matter which is greenish or reddish. This series of sandstones and slates which has a total thickness of 1000 metres has been named by Logan the Sillery group, and appears to be the equivalent of that which has been named by the New York geologists the Shawangunk or Oneida conglomerate, which in central New York lies between the Richelieu slates and the Medina sandstone."

Subsequently however the finding of Calciferous and Chazy fossils in the beds overlying the Hudson River portion led to a change of view as to the age of the Sillery and Lévis rocks, and to their being placed in a much lower position in the geological scale. The subsequent detailed work on these rocks shewed that the Sillery grits and slates were of the horizon of the Potsdam sandstone, while the Lévis limestones and slates associated, were Calciferous. As for the so-called Hudson River division, then supposed to be the lowest beds of the series, the work of Lapworth and Ami has shewn these to be presumably about the horizon of the Black River and Trenton.

It would thus appear that in connection with the Rensselaer beds the order as proposed by Mr. Dale, may be subject to criticism; more particularly when we consider the work done by Sir Wm. Logan in this area, and the resemblance, in every particular, to the beds which we call the Sillery and Lévis in Canada, and which the work of recent years has placed on a satisfactory basis. And it is interesting to note how the views of structure concerning the northern extension of these beds in Canada, abandoned forty years ago by Logan and his associates, have so lately been put forward by our fellow geologists south of the line. This may readily be regarded as a clear case of history repeating itself.