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division of the Laramie," when in fact the adopted names is Paskapoo *beds*. Certain crystalline limestones in the Yale district (p. 202) are said to occur west of Lansdowne, at Adams Lake, whereas that lake is fifty miles *north* of Lansdowne.

Triassic rocks occur, also according to the author, in British Columbia, Vancouver and the Queen Charlotte Islands; and Jurassic, in the Arctic archipelago. The Cretaccous, largely developed in Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia, includes important coal fields.

The Quaternary deposits he divides into three periods; the Glacial or boulder clays; the Champlain or marine clays deposited during a period of submergence; and the Recent or terrace period of elevation.

He introduces three different names for the boulder clays: the Labrador formation for the boulder clay of the Laurentide glacier or glaciers; the Rupert formation for that of the Keewatin glacier; and the Cordilleran formation for the product of the Cordilleran ice sheet. These names are of no practical use, and, moreover, are misleading and tend to confusion. For example, how is it to be known from the term Rupert formation that it is a boulder clay, without referring to Dr. Ami's paper? No geologist has used any other term than the descriptive one of boulder clay or till for the product of Pleistocene ice. As well might the Triassic be given different local names in different parts of Canada.

Dr. Ami also adopts the term Champlain, presumably supposing it to be the equivalent of the Leda clay and Saxicava sands. This is a name not in common use north of the International boundary, simply because neither the upper nor the lower limits of the deposits classed under that term as defined by Hitchcock and Dana correspond with those of the marine beds of the St. Lawrence valley and Maritime provinces. The two geologists referred to have made the Champlain a glacial formation, but in Eastern Canada no deposits attributable to ice action have been met with in the Leda clay and Saxicava sands. Further, the fossils they contain are really identical with forms now living in the northern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the east coast of the Labrador peninsula, where no glaciers exist at the present day.

Only in the most recent of our superficial deposits have traces of the aborigines been found, together with their stone or copper implements and remains of beaver, deer, bear and other animals of the chase identical with those of to-day. H. F.

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