of Chaleurs, "living" as he has said "the life of a savage, sleeping on the beach in a blanket sack with my feet to the fire, seldom taking my clothes off, eating salt pork and ship's biscuit, occasionally tormented with mosquitos." The venerable Mr Philip Le Boutillier tells me of having piloted Sir William about the rocks of Percé and with him scaling the summit of Mt Ste Anne.

In his classical *Geology of Canada* published in 1863 Logan summarized the results of his observations here, and that part of his work in which our interest more specially lies is his detailed account of the limestones, sandstones and conglomerates of the region, enormous series of sediments which he termed the Gaspé limestones, Gaspé sandstones and Bonaventure conglomerates. Several of the Canadian geologists have added much to our knowledge of these formations; Dr Robert Bell, who early explored the region; Sir William Dawson, who studied the plant remains of the Gaspé sandstone; Elkanah Billings, who has made known almost our entire equipment of facts concerning the animal fossils of the rocks; R. W. Ells, who as late as 1882 reviewed the general geologic features of the country and added some important details, while Dr H. M. Ami has contributed a few observations on the faunas.

The Gaspé limestones were defined by Logan from their most remarkable development on the narrow tongue of land which constitutes the peninsula of Cape Gaspé eastward of Cape Rozier on the north and Little Gaspé on the south. Here the succession is apparently uninterrupted, the dip estimated at about s.w. 24°, and the series rests unconformably on the shales of Cambric age at Cape Rozier. Through this narrow neck of land not more than a mile across from the Gulf of St Lawrence to Gaspé bay at Grande Grève run two limestone escarpments, the northern terminating in Cape Gaspé, the southern in Shiphead and the two separated by an eroded, not structural, drainage way. Logan estimated the thickness of this continuous mass at about 2000 feet, and divided it into eight parts, divisions 1 to 8, between which was found no evidence of unconformity but some notable distinctions in quality, the strata becoming more highly calcareous with some intermixture of arenaceous matter toward the top. All were re-