Paid laundry at home
5.00
$7.26
Due me 1.20
Charles Schuchert
Yale University
New Haven, Conn.
1914.

39057
Eastern Canada with
One Team
Prof. E. Haycock
Acadia College
Wolfville, Nova Scotia.

Meet J. A. Bell at Windsor
May 26, 1914.
Sold him 100 brook, Aictanc
and Dictyocoma orbisleri locality

Haycock
Land him, held, and Black, p.m.
see above slides of life instead for
each period.
New Haven, May 16, 1914.
Left New Haven with Mr. Lam at 5.50 P.M. for Boston, got there at 9.40. Put up at the Adams House and then walked about the city for an hour.

Boston, May 17, 1914. Sunday.
After breakfast saw the Capitol, then in the Park. Then to Harvard where we spent most of the afternoon seeing the various rooms of Cambridge history. Then to the Boston Society of Natural History and the Boston Library.
Had dinner at the Adams House and then took the 7.30 at North Station for Boston. Had an affair tonight.
St. John, 8 B. May 18, Monday.

Got here at 12 noon eastern time, stopping at the Grand Hotel.

We are often seen collecting persons at the Suspension Bridge. This week a large group of white line from England. This morning, 12th, with a drill once, they were on the American side. They had a drill once and a number of volunteers, the line on the fort and a few ships did. The Iceland solid tinder and made ours to move to the sea. Now this is a series of light green H.N.1 and some of the line of fire, with a rope line for the most of the Iceland.

Then another drill once followed by the return of the sailors, with a light green H.N.1 and more than 30 feet. We are also looking at the fort, and much crumble as distant on the river. One of the cases. At the end we are still the "off"
To the incision,
was upon the skin that was to be cut. The first was made at the top a short distance from the fistula.

She washed the interior of the cavity with salt water.

The skin was drawn from the skin to which it was attached by the fistula.
Reptiles and Amphibians. Apart at the top of the ex frame are sit the larger list of reptiles. These two groups may be called the main groups. The backbirds (orthids) come from 25 to 30 feet below the larger reptile bed. They do not occur in such common guide, but are always placed in the purple.

Today, Tuesday, May 19, 1914
At the bottom a wall in July 50 feet
and at the base are abrupt cliffs of a section. Above the cliff there comes from 30 to 40 feet of the sandstone section of the Ensign formation of the Upper Cambrian. Above are the contact with the Ordovician 30 to 40 feet above the sandstone and descends into the Cambrian. These are the top, Cambrian sediments. The contact with the Ordovician 30 to 40 feet above the sandstone forms a cliff. The sandstone forms a cliff. The contact with the Ordovician 30 to 40 feet above the sandstone forms a cliff. The sandstone forms a cliff.
This stone is seen of wide distribution in
water at John.

These shales and others with thin sandstones
continue to the next strata or our county, and
then are soft brown and green shales to the bottom
of the valley in which lies a stream. On the
other side of the stream the land rises into
the softer Cambrian.

If there is no repetition the Cambrian must
be several thousand feet thick. This is as far back
any idea of the thickness.
May the Eucharist ever be esteem'd a blessing.
The specimens

Pebbles up to smooth rocks. These pebbles are not
tall rounded and are of hard material usually a
and granite. Then there are pieces of red granite using,
weathered and whole pieces, garnetites and schists. The
variety is considerable but rarely are any of the bre-
cone common. The while granites flown rather
usely into a coarse sand.

A little further with the white quartzite of
which also is seen from a mixture of part of the
trachyte cutting out near the site mentioned.

Carterpie. The dolomite is practically
recrystallized.

Below it is a thin zone of quartzite
and much recrystallized.

Left at 12.45 am. Dinner late on arrival
at 8.20. Staying at the Clement Hotel.
Truro, Dec 20. - Bedtime.

Before breakfast visited Victoria Park. At 9.40 on way to Cornwall, where we arrived at 1 P.M.

Had dinner at the Royal George and then by carriage to Truro. The team and man cost 5s. Mailed at 2.30 and got to Miss Johnston's at 5.30. Came 21 miles.

Arisaig, Mar 21. Thursday

Spent the day with Mac - up along the sea cliffs from Arisaig North to the end of Strachan's cliffs. Much water had fallen down making it more easy to get the fish and the herring excellent. Finns have a lot of them now.
Beeley Hill shaly, sandy shale (sandy marl?)

Beeley Hill slate and local small lenses of cretaceous sandstone.
May 22 - Friday.

We took a train to the Natural Bridges near Camden, and were met at the train by a man who guided us around the area. The bridges are made of sandstone and are fascinating to explore. The formations are quite diverse, with some resembling arches and others looking like natural bridges.

The area is quite remote, with few people around. We spent the afternoon hiking and exploring the different formations. The sandstone is quite rough, but the views are well worth the effort.

At dusk, we set up camp under the stars, listening to the sounds of the forest. The air was cool and fresh, and the night sky was clear and full of stars. It was a perfect end to a perfect day.

The next day, we continued our exploration, visiting other nearby locations and taking in more of the natural beauty of the area. It was a truly memorable experience, and one that we will never forget.
always of a good colour. There are many of these in the lower 20 ft. They vary more in size than in line as it seems part of a single sheet of mixed and rounded shingles. There are two or three parallel to the bed and one or two are seen to feel about the base of the dome (not known in the Taken). The lower Becky Hill stufe are complete and the bath stones are formed flat and of a variety of sizes.

On the eastern side of Becky Hill there are seen considerable of the Becky Hill formation but no contact with the underlying in seen. One again the more fault is more sharply defined than with the Ron Ball Stufe. There is one cut and one in the sand at the contact easily. One high fault here, the green fault on the sand here as always are in contact with the amphibite. Or the best...
Each side before us the first we met the contact with the alkali lake, the brown water of which the sun had dined after alkali play with great activity at night with cold and then a thin painted over it. In any event the alkali lake was a matter and was land in which the alkali was not in it. As the sun would rise, an alkali formation in hand and camp was on the edge. The bridge stands in the middle of the old and in the north the land of once the alkali was proud of the alkali on the lake.
May 23, Saturday.

Afternoon in the Asparko, I returned to a locality near the German coast. The Asparko is one of the highest and most exposed areas in the island, and

Be there work done at Asparko and elsewhere on the Devil's Nose. It is a series of red and brown beds interbedded with grey beds of greenish sandstones. The shales are always more or less maroon in color, and here and there are seen large, indurated boulders of greenish sandstone.

The interpretation of the caliche deposits, the pebbly rock of the northern end, and the climate due to

From the Island Hotel, one arrives by road to the Asparko and finds a very quiet, peaceful atmosphere.
On this energetic line the diabase which to one seems to be an asymmetry for it lies regularly when the bedding in a community, has its slip and the cPassed beds are perpendicular and quite on the orifice que a small piece from 4/4 to 3/8 inch in the orifice. About 2 feet higher is a another more decided orifice. 

Further examination shows that it is unmistakably a far and not an intrusive.
experiments. The bottle just above the second trap
in a row of 6 on the diastase became more and more active
of all sorts. Finally to the next we see a third
flow. Once again the case is highly peculiar
and has been brought upon me by ten experi-
ments.

All of his conduct prior to that time
completes our diastase into one and the
same. Once again the active diastase with abundant
during the diastase, etc.

All brevities assumed that the
brick at the sea shore beneath the diastase
was the end of the diastase. During out
the diastase nature of the diastase and that
the same flow lies upon the diastase, diastase
and diastase. I concluded it. To be another mile
to see if the diastase is and can remain at
my great surprise is seen the diastase dipping
into the sand, and then in the same quarter once again. In very wet the little stream which I once saw that bore the sea dilution has receded, but now there is a more complete dilution. Some of the beds of the stream now are filled with sand and gravel. The sand and gravel are less than 10 feet thick, and are visible even when the tide is up. There are several small streams, the current of which does not seem to have much influence upon the tide.
The question will then be asked as to what is the age of the "dead Germanian". If it is associated with the Slovenian, it is like our Italian and, in order to judge if the German came into it or merged into the Germanian quite late. At certain continental conditions before late Pleistocene time (may mean early Palaeo time), while at times it did not start until middle Pleistocene time.
Thurs Aug 25 Sunday.

In the morning, I went outside early. I met Mr. Mac Donald who was ready to take me to the train station. We left at 7 AM and arrived at 8:30. I took the train to Antigonish at 11:45 AM.

Mr. Mac Donald made out my expenses in the ticket. It cost 61 dollars, which included the Canadian Government tax. The total cost does not include meals and hotel accommodation. I am allowed 33 dollars for all expenses.

The transportation charges to Antigonish are $23.50, including the Pullman fare.

The train arrives at 11:45 AM. I took the train back to the $33. I found out on the way back.

At 7:30 PM at King George Hotel.

After dinner, wandered around Antigonish.
and saw the worm go to the climber. One
in like that come out of the earth that, a dark
marrow jetlike expulsive, and fire cut down
like fire. This faction in the trees and
of the trees is the true thing. It comes
full of fire. It must to some one it comes.

In the places, from time to time, on the
other side of the stream I see there a light and one
then the bottle, and is the means of the object.

I first saw the wood where the gravel
road crosses the dismantled air. Probably
1000 feet a once I saw don't really frame
across a pavement and 50 in on the pavement.
It was made by water and clay on a fine
and cleanmented, I saw it across a on all stones
besides the wood was I on and not across it.

As the wood car is semblative in so many
places and is always thick, the evidence in-

dicate that the country was resembling pity
in the valleys below. The climate was amid
and fairly cold. She arrived in, very, and has been amusing on account of the good amount of conversation deposited.

Antipal Island, Thursday.

Fished around the villages all morning and at noon P.M. off for Truro. Arrived there at 5 P.M. Staying again at the

Truro Mansions.

This 36. Tuesday.

Left on December 28th. He in the 6.40 P.M. left for Truro at 6.30 P.M. One trolley at the station and one at 8.30 P.M. for Horton Bluff. Returned to Rosedon at 5.10 P.M.
These very coarse grinds have not only broken through the solid oenoceras but also cut the Victory Lamin. They then belong to the great German Disturbance. These grinds are in good agreement, as through eastern Hesse, Holstein and especially in the southern part of Hesse, recta.

At the eastern end of the Black Hills, rock of the fault in rocks within Union in which I saw the following. The ore vein are thin bands of ore, carbonates. The material is thus, the petals away about 1/8 to 3/8 inch wide and individual point quartz, andf up to 1/4 inches across, one has to come in close to one walk and thus more in its action. The flowers of 1/8 of inch across. There is also much black marmomite but in undetermined are the beads, in solution. Here in the much titanite but more marmomite, a small

material in a peacock tail with carinated frill from the source of supply, because some of the quartz, points are rounded. only the edges to the smallest extent are worn away. The crystal in front of in more marmomite, and others, flinty and various channeling into the red clays. Here there are one or more quartz, also connected with flask and flow of marmomite, salts, and have much pyromorphite and marmite and other cases up to 1/8 inch in diameter. Then two three are m
The authors concluded that streams, even shallow ones, can erode the banks and steep the slopes. All in all it gives me the idea of stream action in the sea wave according. Rarely there are small accumulations of great depth, the real edges are broken like in their existence, have much mussel-like sand and have a heavily pitted. In places these are very irregular deposits by other observation are also seen here and there shallow areas deeper than vertical in depth.

The hard shales are crumpled and are arranged with thin shales as if they formed in recent years. During the intervals between the streams, the hard shales are due to black marls and pure marls.

The authors have at times such masses of solid shale including, masses torn up by the stream and cut into large blocks of 4 to 7 feet long by standing, cut off in each and by the authors. One sees in abundance of hips in the rivers, but occasionally in the beach when there are

Queen of Residences.
It may be seen from this statement that the address Horton becomes more plausible having as me view in this series.

The entire Horton may be 1,000 feet thick.

A well-known auxiliary Horton with fault zone.

A well-named Steeple Horton.
In a thin
and one layer are seen
and not like lust,
and there is a layer of
considerable depth with the
formation in certain layers
of Esther, but not in
outstanding, but did one of the cases. This reality
is clear in the east of the fault. It is here precisely
that the Scotia nice collected.
A few hundred feet further west and the
strata stand as nice

Marine Mammals

Stratification

It looks like a, if the accurate should be at the base
of the Huxley but here says the evidence ocurre. However
that they are at the top.

The typical Huxley is partially vary or more feet
thick and consists of dark blue to almost black shales
with more a less thick zones of fine grained sandstone.
Cells are hardened due to the great deformation.

The rest of the Huxley a more than one-half
The section consists in the main of dark blue to almost black shales with a few thin sandstone layers, then here and there a thin one, with more and more of sandstone forming the top. These layers are more dominant in the section and at times, are almost like layers of fine grained sandstone. Part of the sandstones are rippled, and some are broken.

One conspicuous feature in the layer, more or less, were septaria was seen. The layers at the top may be said to be divided lumpy. The thickness ranges from about 2-3-5 meters. It formed while there were still oysters.

Oysters were very abundant along with 
ventral scalps in the shales near the base of the section half of the section, otherwise it was an area where plants are scarce throughout but at the top are more common. In one place of sandstone about 6 meters thick and in the adjacent shales there many vertical septaria. In one they ranged from 3-10 inches, and there is one to long square foot
of ground. A forest now sheltered by the sandstone rock the tips rolled away in the mud into which some projected,

There can be no doubt that the aurelie Shale is of continental origin, but a marine found is seen here and the Estheria and Zeale must be of just water origin.

The great shale horizon here in probably almost continental origin although the true bedding of the shale casts more like marine deposits. The Ostracoda here are near the shore and as Beppichia remains here maybe of benthic water origin. However higher up one sees only land plants, sand-dune sea and moss, rippling of very shallow water and often of very irregular topography, semi-crawley and nest of plants.

The dark color of these shales is probably due plant material, broken up fragments, spores and sporic cases (the latter are common). At first one is disposed to regard these as marine because of their even bedding.
Hindoos. - Wolfville. May 27, Wednesday.

Left Hindoos at 9 A.M. for Wolfville to see Prof. S. Hagenau and the dictogenum or two

ster bikes at Brookfield.

This is Commencement day at Acadia
date at Wolfville and Prof. Hagenau was
at the back to ask one of the excursion.
I had to go and then upon the stage. It
lasted from 10:30 to 1 P.M. About 75 women
and men took their degrees and 3 honorary
deges were conferred upon their own graduates.

In the afternoon with an oat and Mile
we opened the county lines about. First our way
to Hagenau's fruit farm and then to Seed
Hill.

The Horton lies only in the lower ground
going into the Baskerway and Cornwallis
valleys. It is the impression that it runs
over the higher hills to the coast but may
have gone on the Silurian hill to the west of the Caspian valley.

The recent very important conclusion since the Triassic in the Caspian valley is not only to the Caspian ridge. The present belief that there is no Triassic in the Caspian valley in it is the same only in the lower; but of the Caspian valley, however, very clear states that it is only destruit. Triassic was incoherent in the upper Caspian valley. So, this Triassic deposit that has preserved the topography of the Persian tongue.

As drive down in the upper Caspian valley one comes upon arbitrary quarries and thin slates. The idea of earth is hard to make out. Everywhere, where one can see the slates, breccia is developed, to other rocks it is agglomeric breccia. Finally, one found the locality for chloride and a carbonate at Beck Stone.
Call tells me it is the opinion of Fletcher and others that the diluvian is confusionable upon the cold state resin, and that all were piled together. The doubt seems greater when one learns that the latter has a thickness of 36,000 feet, one-half of which is quartzite the other slate.
although one did not prize this soil, it always a right eleva. It has been to take the soil out of the surface. Occasionally there are signs of a greater general quantity. This same soil, and quartz, may result from the Cretaceous series. As such there have been many about Carman and vicinity. Chalks and marl, the fossil evidence is in form of upper cretaceous.

Prof. Hagerott showed me a large amount of Cretaceous material he collected in a pasture just a short distance to the north of Victoria Falls. The fossils while not good, show an interesting mixture with the Gorge in his small aslock. One can obtain them by digging. The bones of birds, reptiles, and insects of the upper Carboniferous, at least one group. Also ideineus, mammoth, beaver, Lepidoceras (reclining) and fossils in Megalothemus (small).
OICTAURY, Thursday May 28.

Left Hotelville at 9.30 and set for Middleton at 10.45. Stopping at the American House.

After dinner took the train back to Oictancy 4 miles and then walked south-east to Tor North.

The iron mines are around Tor North but they are all shut-down now. On the dumps are some considerable Oictancy faults in the "shell axe." Specimens are very common and the largest among them is 8-10 inches. The rocks are slate and flag.

The ore is a very fine grained plant- and ac like that of the Clinton. The iron runs 75-77%; the bed is said to range from 3 feet to 14 feet. It lies in an olive green, almost spongy slate in which ore are one, two or three feet from the porphyre. These slate are like those the Riptonites, all of the rock-ports are single nodules and show washing together. Saw one species of a Tubo-

The strata lie in a syncline. To North is on the eastern limb and Oictancy on the western. The syncline may have an angle of one mile.
For details on the Aixian-Torkhow area see Fletcher, Summary Report C.E.S. in 1904 (295-6), 298-318. There is also a map.
If Ireland were on present it must lie more eastern than the Christian.

Chesmyn Bridge.
   Friday, May 29, 1914.

Cross from Middleton to Chesmyn Bridge, which is east of chimney bridge, both are east of Tor Bridge, and the latter is about 2 miles west of Chesmyn Bridge. Tor Bridge oriver in the same, east of Tor Bridge, where we saw the rim and river entrance.

Chesmyn Bridge is a small and Iowa small stream from the hill of Palencio, which is an Irish pond and the oceanic range. The northern margin of this wide valley is made by North Mountain of Palencio and some small cliffs.

As the extreme southern margin of the Triassic are swarm come in Chesmyn Bridge upon native standing stones and then a thick strata limestone sand calcareous lime. The
At the top of the Crinlinaur Ornithorynchus Bell got a very large head of Procaps on 2 moto arms from side to side.

In the Iron Ornithorynchus Bell got several large *Crepidomenes* eftata.
are also some sandstones and micaceous slates. The sandstone series is at least two feet thick, and contains the black shales. Carbonates occur in it almost throughout for more commonly at the top beneath the dark shales. The specimens are all rare due to the post movement all of these beds were unoin- forme. Usually the common clad fish is 

Leptops, a common variety of one of the Blondean (Choncian) forms) and the rare 

Dawn or Protozoa and Dea there be two one Leptops, a variety. Species are common. The shelly fossils are more or at least two from but also saw no Leptops a Uranobranchia. A very large Uranobranchia is often seen in forma- nomes. Saw no Leptopsid fish but two common 

fossils are not rare.

The Devonian is a series of lime sandstone, pillite, sandstone, sand rocks, and siltstone. The sand is usually fine and sandy. The thinning may be as much as one foot. The rock is mainly calcareous.
seen.

The olive green Llunian slates are like those seen at Bezoek Hill and elsewhere to the north. But now we found that maybe a Chineto or an ortho.

The slates throughout gradually stand on end or at least at 45 degrees. If there is a change in slits they will not intercut.

The section is a direct one from Up. Cristiara through to Becquer, as near and mounting into the north and. Then initially a great time back. The contact seems to be a disconformity line, or with the Llunian slates at the base of the section. Fletcher measured the section as upward of 1500 feet thick. Of these 1100 feet in Llunian fermentum. (top oil seen), and over 400 feet in Llunian (base nowhere seen).
Middleton - Yarmouth. May 30

Saw Blue eastward at 9, A.M.

I left Middleton at 11.30 for Yarmouth.

Arrived at 4.45 P.M.

On board steamer Prince George. Left Yarmouth in a rain with some wind at 6 P.M. Have room 74 all to myself.

Got to St. John on fine Sunday morning at 9 A.M. The steamer was ahead of schedule one-half hour. Left for New Haven at 10 A.M.
May 24. in town in the night $3.00

25. Caledonia to Toronto $2.50

25.  ~ Argel Barge Hotel 2.75

26. Toronto at Toronto 1.20

26. Toronto to Windsor 1.80

30. Middleton to Boston 8.00

30.  ~ Jumping Off Point .60

30. Meal on Steam (dinner) .75

30. Bath .30

31. Breakfast .50

31. Boston to N.H. 3.25

31. Baggage Transfer $0.35, $0.35 .70

31. Drink on car 1.00

Total $29.00