clusions correspond to the manner in which organic remains occur in the rocks.

4. *Organic Remains arranged according to their Origin.*

Organic remains may be divided, according to their origin, into three classes: 1. Marine. 2. Fresh water. 3. Terrestrial.

The last class appear in most instances where they occur, to have been swept down by streams from their original situation into estuaries; where they were mixed with marine relics. Sometimes, perhaps, they were quietly submerged by the subsidence of the land.

The following table will show the origin of the remains in the different groups of fossiliferous rocks.

Cambrian and Silurian Systems.	Marine.
Old Red Sandstone.	Marine, Fresh Water and Terrestrial?
Carboniferous Limestone.	Do. Do. Do.
Coal Measures.	Terrestrial Estuary Deposits
and submerged land. Rarely perhaps fresh water deposits.	
New Red Sandstone Group.	Marine.
Oolitic Group.	Mostly Marine.
but in few instances,	Terrestrial.
Wealden Rocks.	Estuary Deposit.
Cretaceous Group.	Marine.
Tertiary Strata.	Marine and Fresh Water.
Alluvium.	Every variety of origin.

It appears from the preceding statements, that by far the greatest part of organic remains are of marine origin. Nearly all the terrestrial relics indeed, and many of fresh water origin, have been deposited beneath the waters of the ocean.

5. *Amount of Organic Remains in the Earth's Crust.*

The thickness in feet of the fossiliferous strata, as given in the tabular view of the stratified rocks, is as follows:

Alluvium,	500 feet,
Tertiary,	2,000 feet,
Chalk,	1,500 feet,
Wealden,	2,210 feet,
Oolite,	2,270 feet,
Lias,	1,160 feet,
Upper New Red,	3,100 feet,
Permian,	1,040 feet,
Carboniferous	3,000 feet, in Nova Scotia, 8,000 feet, in United States, 13,500 feet, in Europe,
Devonian,	8,950 feet, in United States, 10,000 feet, in Europe,
Upper Silurian,	5,100 feet, in United States, 8,400 feet, in Europe,
Lower Silurian,	20,000 feet.