to the north and south. This formation generally presents the aspect of a friable, reddish conglomerate, the pebbles varying in size up to a diameter of three fect. The masses are frequently of little coherence; in some cases the matrix is calespar, hæmatite, or quartz. The conglomerates, the distinguishing feature of the formation, alternate with beds and masses of red and grey, coarse- and finegrained, friable sandstones, and with beds of red and green marl and an occasional bed of limestone. Usually the upper beds are finer than these at the base, but many sections are largely made up of conglomerates.

Passing to the westward we meet the Carboniferous of St. Peter's Bay and the River Inhabitants. The marine limestone and some representatives of the division just alluded to border St. Peter's Bay and inlet and the northern shore of Isle Madame, and, passing under the higher divisions, skirt the Sporting Mountains, and passing round the head of West Bay, fill the valley of the River Inhabitants, and are exposed on the shore of the Strait of Canso at Plaster Cove. In this group are included measures which resemble more closely the typical Lower Coal-formation of Sir J. W. Dawson's 'Acadian Geology' than any met elsewhere in the island, and the tint on the map really includes both the marine limestone and the lowest division. These measures pass into the River Denny's basin and extend to the Grand Narrows.

The officers of the Canadian Geological Survey have grouped the Carboniferous measures overlying these subdivisions under the term "Middle" Carboniferous, including the Millstone Grit, Productive Measures, and beds referred with doubt to the Upper Coal-formation, as the dividing lines are obscure and the structure not yet fully worked out. On the map the Middle Coal-formation districts, as indicated by coal-crops, are marked by their appropriate tint, and the remainder of the debatable ground is referred to the Millstone Grit. Mr. Fletcher gives the total thickness of the Carboniferous strata at 21,960 feet, which probably embraces all the subdivisions already described in the Sydney district; and, possibly, the 1350 feet of measures referred to by him as overlying the Little-River coalseries (8926 feet thick) may represent part of the Upper Coal-formation, subdivision No. 1 of Sir J. W. Dawson. The measures do not present many points of interest calling for special mention. It may be remarked that the coal-beds and their extent are imperfectly known, and that they are not considered so valuable as those met elsewhere in the island. Some of the sandstones and shales of the River Inhabitants are little more than compact sand and mud, while at other points the rocks have the normal hardness of the Carboniferous strata.

In describing the Carboniferous strata lying north of a line drawn from Baddeek through Whyhogomah Bay to Low Point, Mr. Fletcher has adopted the following classification :---

Carboniferous { Middle : Millstone Grit and Middle Coal-formation, Lower : Conglomerate and Marine Limestone;

but I have followed the regular classification on the map.