

Trenton formation is probably about 700 or 750 feet in thickness ; the Utica shales, somewhat under 100 feet ; and the Hudson River series, between 700 and 800 feet. These formations are developed chiefly along the shore of Lake Ontario, between Kingston and the central part of Nelson township, west of Toronto ; and also on the shore of Georgian Bay, between Cape Crocker and a spot a little south of the outlet of the River Severn ; as well as throughout all the intervening country : including within the Trenton area, Lake Simcoe, Balsam Lake, Rice Lake, and other bodies of water. Kingston, Belleville, Peterborough, Cobourg, Port Hope, Barrie and Collingwood, are situated over the Trenton district ; Whitby and the country just west of Collingwood harbour, over the Utica formation ; and Toronto, Oakville, Sydenham (Owen Sound,) and Meaford, over the Hudson River strata. These various formations, as explained fully under their respective descriptions on a former page, run also across the northern part of the Manitoulin Islands.

The Niagara or Anticosti group succeeds the Lower Silurian strata. The Medina Formation (Map : No. 9), at its base, sweeps round by Queenston, Hamilton, &c., below the great escarpment of that district, and continuing its course, first towards the north and then towards the north-west, comes out upon Georgian Bay near Cabot's Head, forms the extreme base of that promontory, and runs, it is supposed, in a narrow belt along the central part of the Manitoulin Isles. These Medina strata consist chiefly of red marls, shales, and sandstones, capped by a grey freestone, known as the "grey band." On Lake Ontario, they exceed 600 feet in thickness, but diminish considerably towards their north-western limits. The green and red shales of the Clinton division (No. 10,) with their interstratified limestone beds, appear above the grey band of the Medina formation proper ; and are succeeded by the calcareous shales and limestones of the Niagara formation, holding *Pentamerus oblongus*, fig. 213, amongst their other fossils. The Niagara limestone (Map: No. 11) appears to represent in the Middle Silurian strata, the great Trenton limestone of the Lower series. Still higher in the scale, and farther to the west, follow successively the Guelph dolomites (No. 12), the gypsiferous and fossil-free strata of the Onondaga formation (No. 13), and the slightly developed Eurypterus beds of the Lower Helderberg group. These close the Silurian series. The country between the upper part of the Niagara River and the north-eastern shores of Lake Huron, is occu-