

which crosses the country from Lake Huron to Lake Erie, and divides the region into two eras. These newer strata occupy a saddle-shaped depression on the great Cincinnati Anticlinical, which runs nearly east and west through the peninsula, while the course of this depression in synclinal is nearly north and south from Plympton, on Lake Huron, to Oxford, on Lake Erie. The belt of higher rocks has a breadth of only about twenty-five miles on the anticlinal, between the Thames and Sydenham rivers; but, on either side, it spreads to the north-east and south-west along the shores of the two lakes.

At Port Dover, and near the village of Jarvis, the Corniferous limestone formation is highly bituminous. Petroleum is found in many places, filling the pores of the corals. The *Petroleum Springs*, which rise from this formation in Tilsonburgh, probably have their origin in such bituminous beds, and other springs of the same character, which issue in *Enniskillen*, from strata above. The Corniferous, very probably, ascend through these newer rocks, from the same formation. Some of these springs seem to be on a line with the anticlinal, which runs through the western Peninsula. The oil being lighter than water, and permeating within the strata, naturally rises to the highest part, which is the crown of the anticlinal. It will be observed that the positions of these anticlinal forms in Western Canada thus become a matter of economic importance. The general course of the main anticlinal