

is also to be remarked that no very thorough search has as yet been made for fossils in the Lake Superior region, and that, as in Europe, such argillaceous sandstones as those west of Thunder Cape, may yet yield the organic remains necessary for the thorough identification of the formation.

According to those views the Lake Superior sandstones would be of the same age as the Upper new red sandstones of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, which is coloured as Triassic on the Geological map of Canada. Dr. Dawson's descriptions of this formation in Nova Scotia shew many points of resemblance between it and the Lake Superior rocks. Amygdaloid and trap are found to overlie both sandstone formations, and the rocks of Blomidon correspond to those huge beds of a similar nature which cover the sandstone and form the broken coast and archipelago extending from Point Porphyry to Battle Islands. Large concretionary balls are mentioned as occurring in the sandstone at Shubenacadie, which may likely enough have the characters of *Thongallen*, and native copper which occurs in tolerable quantity in the Triassic traps of Lake Superior, also occurs in veins intersecting the trap of Cape d'Or.

It is of course to be anticipated that very serious objections will be raised against the views just expressed. It will probably be maintained that the St. Mary sandstone is conformably overlaid by strata whose fossils prove them to be of Silurian age. These strata occupy a region east of Sault Ste. Marie, with which I am not intimately acquainted, but nevertheless I would consider that the facts and analogies above mentioned would justify a re-examination of the district in question.

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