

UPPER SILURIAN	...	Lower Helderberg. Onondaga. Guelph. Niagara. Clinton. Medina and Oneida.
LOWER SILURIAN	...	Hudson river. Utica. Trenton. Black river and Bird's-eye. Chazy.
CAMBRIAN	...	Calceiferous. Potsdam. Nipigon. Animikie.
ARCHÆAN	...	Huronian. Laurentian.

Owing to the absence of fossils considerable difficulty occurs with reference to the division of the lower series. The Laurentian is variously divided into two or three groups, and the Huronian has been divided into two divisions in different fields by some observers; but the work done so far in this direction in Ontario is not conclusive.

Considerable uncertainty also exists as to the exact ages of the Animikie and Nipigon rocks.

United States geologists now pretty generally give the name of Algonkian to the series of rocks older than the Cambrian, and younger than the fundamental complex of non-clastic crystallines for which the term Archæan is still retained. On the south side of Lake Superior, according to Messrs Irving and Van Hise, the Algonkian consists of an aggregate thickness of over 60,000 feet of rocks in which three general subdivisions, separated by great unconformities or time-breaks, have thus far been recognized. The Keweenawen or copper-bearing series, which consists of sandstones, conglomerates, lavas and tuffs, being the upper, and resting unconformably upon the two great iron-bearing series of the Upper and Lower Huronian, which include all the economically important iron deposits at present known in the region.

ECONOMIC MINERALS AND THEIR OCCURRENCES.

The mineral production of the province for the year 1894 is given by the Bureau of Mines, as shown in the table on the opposite page.

In speaking of the economic minerals, it might for some reasons have been preferable to limit the description to only such as are being worked at the present time, but the author's object is to point out minerals which