England, continued in the Archæan belts of southern New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, and finally bending around to connect with those of Newfoundland, thus closing in the same basin on the east. As the result of these uplifts and the accompanying processes of plication and metamorphism, the interior of the basin became, to some extent, protected against the subsequent action of those similar earth-movements which in aftertime affected so seriously other portions of eastern America.

(2.) The following of the period of Archæan uplifts last referred to, by a period of intense volcanic activity, confined for the most part to the same areas as those affected by the former, and synchronous, in all probability, with that of the similar volcanic outbursts of Lakes Superior and Huron. These outbursts were accompanied by, or were attendant upon, movements which chiefly affected the southern border of the Province, adjacent to the Bay of Fundy; the Huronian rocks being here piled up to an enormous thickness, with evidences of frequent changes of level in the course of their accumulation, while in the interior of the Province they are comparatively scarce. The nature of the deposits would indicate a somewhat rapid deposition, and mostly in shallow water.

(3.) The submergence of portions of the basin beneath the sea-level in the Canadian era, as indicated by the limestones of this age bordering the Straits of Belleisle, as well as the boulders, containing relics of the Georgia or Olenellus fauna in the limestone-conglomerates of the Quebec Group. Portions of the rim of the basin were also submerged, as indicated by the character and fossils of the Cambrian formation at St. John and elsewhere, but the movements here would seem to have been quite various, as indicated by the following table, based upon the observations of Mr. Matthew :—

A-B. Basal or Georgian Series.	*Etcheminian Stage.*	Conglomerates, &c.,	showing littoral origin.
		Fine shales,	indicating deeper water.
		Shales and sandstones,	of shallow water origin.
	Georgian Stage.	Glauconite shale, Shales, Shales,	indicating deeper waters.
C. St. John or Acadian Series.	*Stage* 1.	*a.* Sandstone, *b.* Sandstone,	formed in shallow waters.
		c. Dark shale,	formed in deeper waters.
		d. Black shales,	formed in the deep sea.
	Stage 2.	Sandstones, Coarse shales,	worm burrows and ripple marks, shore and shallow waters.
	Stage 3.	Black shales, Ctenopyge beds, Grey shales,	with deep-water sponges.

It is not a little singular that the formation ends with deep-sea deposits, there being nothing to mark that return to or above the sea-level which would naturally usher in the changing conditions and the changing life of a succeeding era.

(4.) A more general submergence in the Cambro-Silurian or Ordovician era, deter-