

and continuing northward into equivalent and newer strata on Prince Edward Island.

The *New Glasgow* formation is overlaid by some 25 feet of impure fossiliferous limestone, which in turn is capped by sandstones, shales and coaly or carbonaceous bands (*Smell Brook* formation.) Then follow an extensive series of yellowish gray and green freestones or grits, such as are seen in the vicinity of Pictou town, (*Pictou* formation); these are followed upward by coarser grits and conglomerates with an occasional band of cherty limestone overlaid by red shales and sandstones of Cape John and vicinity, constituting the *Cape John* formation. The Cape John rocks, sometimes called Permo-Carboniferous, are well developed in Prince Edward Island, especially along the south shore and probably represent the equivalent of the Windsor and Westville formations of Nova Scotia.

In New Brunswick, the "*Albert shales*,"—*Albert* formation—of Albert and Westmoreland counties, containing some forty per cent of hydrocarbons, belong to the Eo-Carboniferous. These are overlaid by conglomerates and marls, usually referred to the Millstone Grit.

The "Millstone grit formation" (so-called) appears to occupy almost the entire area of Carboniferous rocks in north and eastern, as well as central New Brunswick. The coal-bearing strata of Grand lake belong to this formation. In several isolated areas, outliers of Carboniferous limestones are seen to occur, and occupy a position, according to some, unconformably below the "millstone grit." The strata which by many geologists have been classed as Devonian in New Brunswick, in the vicinity of St. John, and which comprise the *Bloomsbury conglomerate*, the *Dadoxylon sandstone*, the *Cordaite shales* (constituting what the writer terms the Bloomsbury and Lancaster formations), with the *Mispec* series, are referred by me to the Carboniferous, as equivalents of the Union and Riversdale formations.

In the St. George Bay basin of Newfoundland, rocks of Carboniferous age also are recognised and probably represent the equivalents of the Windsor and Westville formations of Nova Scotia.

The only Carboniferous rocks so far recognized in the province of Quebec occur in Gaspé, and consist of conglomerates, called the "Carboniferous conglomerate," "Bonaventure conglomerate" or more simply and properly: *Bonaventure* formation.

*The Lanrentian Highlands*.—North of the great Archaean nucleus or protaxis, and on the most northerly of the Arctic islands, Carboniferous strata were discovered by the various explorers who visited the polar regions. Gypsiferous rocks and limestones occur on the east side of Prince Regent Inlet. Lower Carboniferous series overlaid by Car-