

Mingan Islands consist chiefly of the Chazy formation, the Trenton beds appearing at the south side of Large Island, one of the group. The northern shore of the Island of Anticosti is made up of Hudson River beds, the rest of the island consisting of Middle Silurian strata. In Gaspé, the Hudson River formation occurs on the north shore, between Cape Rosier and the River Marsouin. Eastward and southward the peninsula is chiefly composed of strata referred to the Devonian series, in which a thin seam of coal and numerous fossil plants are met with; whilst along the Bay of Chaleurs and the coast south of Gaspé Bay, the inclined Devonian beds are overlaid unconformably by a vast thickness (amounting to no less than 300 feet) of Carboniferous sandstones and conglomerates, the *Bonaventure Formation* of Sir William Logan. These strata, however, are quite destitute of coal.

Mountainous masses of eruptive traps and trachytes occur towards the more western extremity of the St. Lawrence Basin. These break through Lower Silurian strata, and were formed, probably, during the Upper Silurian or earlier part of the Devonian epoch. They are traversed in most cases by dykes of more recent origin—apparently erupted towards the close of the Devonian period, or perhaps at a still later date. The more important of these intrusive masses, comprise: Rigaud (in Vaudreuil Co.); Mount Royal or the Montreal mountain; Montarville or Boucherville (in Chambly Co.); Rougemont (in Rouville Co.); Belœil (in Verchères Co., near the Grand Trunk Railway); Monnoir or Mt. Johnson, south of Belœil; and Yamaska. Other masses of a similar character, as those of Brome and Shefford, lie just within the Eastern or Metamorphic Basin; but as these are evidently connected with the above series, the whole may be described together. The mountains of Montreal, Montarville, and Rougemont, are essentially augitic traps or dolerites. They present a dark color in most parts, and contain, in many places, distinct and comparatively large crystals of augite; Fig. 251. Small granular masses of olivine, with



Fig. 251.

black grains of Magnetic Iron Ore and Ilmenite (minerals described in PART II.) are also commonly present, especially in the Montarville and Rougemont mountains. These trappean masses are penetrated by dykes of white or light-coloured compact trachyte (see PART III.), which contain minute crystals of iron pyrites, and generally effervesce in acids from the presence of intermixed carbonate of lime. The Rougemont mountain, is traversed also by granitic trachyte