and the south of Georgian Bay. The Corniferous is north of Lake Erie and beneath Lake Huron. The Mountain limestone is farther toward the centre of the continent, in the Mississippi Valley. The Laramie limestone stretches to the Rocky Mountains. If the reader can fix his imagination on each of these great limestone belts, he has a clew to a mental map of the geology of the country.

In the little map on the preceding page I have endeavored to indicate the locations of the great limestone masses just alluded to (except the Laramie limestone, which is too far west). The *horizontal shading* shows the trend of the Lower Silurian mass, which, in Ohio and farther west, is not discriminated from the Cincinnati Group. Its prolongation into Wisconsin is covered up with surface sands and clays. The *vertical shading* indicates the trend of the Upper Silurian mass, which is also lost in Wisconsin. In Ohio it probably exists in a belt encircling the Lower Silurian area, but it has not yet been completely traced out. The *oblique shading from right to left* denotes the great Devonian mass (corniferous limestone), which has not yet been distinctly traced beyond Lake Michigan. The *oblique shading from left to right* is the Mountain limestone, or Lower Carboniferous mass, which I have proposed to designate the Mississippi Group, because so extensively developed in the valley of the Mississippi River. Now, if the reader desires to know to what particular formation any proposed limestone quarry belongs, this little map will inform him. The letter C indicates the areas which are underlaid by the coal-measures of the country. In the Northern States these are the uppermost strata of solid rock. Hence all other formations *dip* toward the nearest coal-measures, and generally pass under them. In other words, all the strata numbered from 1 to 3 dip toward the areas marked C. It follows, also, that Nos. 2 and