

erally the upper half. Like the Potsdam Sandstone it is buffish in color, and disposed to crumble to pieces. In the north-west it is known as the Lower Magnesian Limestone. It contains the lead mines of Missouri (Talk XXI). Above this comes the St. Peters Sandstone, white, clean, and destitute of fossils; but this is not known at the east. Next is the Trenton Group, which contains the great Trenton Limestone. Like the other great central limestone masses (Niagara, Carboniferous, Lower Carboniferous) this forms a conspicuous landmark across the country, and constitutes the rich repository of the remains of the animals which dwelt in the Upper Cambrian ocean. This limestone mass forms the bluffs at St. Paul and Minneapolis; comes up on the north side of the Manitoulin Islands; stretches westward across Ste. Mary's river, and running through the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, goes down along the west side of Green Bay, into southern Wisconsin, northern Illinois, and north-eastern Iowa, holding the lead mines in these three states; outcrops over a large area about Cincinnati, extending to Madison and Richmond, Indiana, and Frankfort and Lexington, Kentucky; outcrops again at Nashville and surrounding region; stretches through central New York to Watertown, and across the St. Lawrence to Georgian Bay, stretching along its eastern shore and emerging again at the Manitoulin Islands. Everywhere, this group of limestones and shaly limestones is wonderfully rich in the remains of creatures which swarmed in the seas of the twilight ages of the world. Most delicate structures, most exquisitely preserved, which never cease to excite our admiration and our wonder. Many a geologist has devoted a large part of his lifetime to their study, and it seems a pity that we must pass them by with a simple mention.