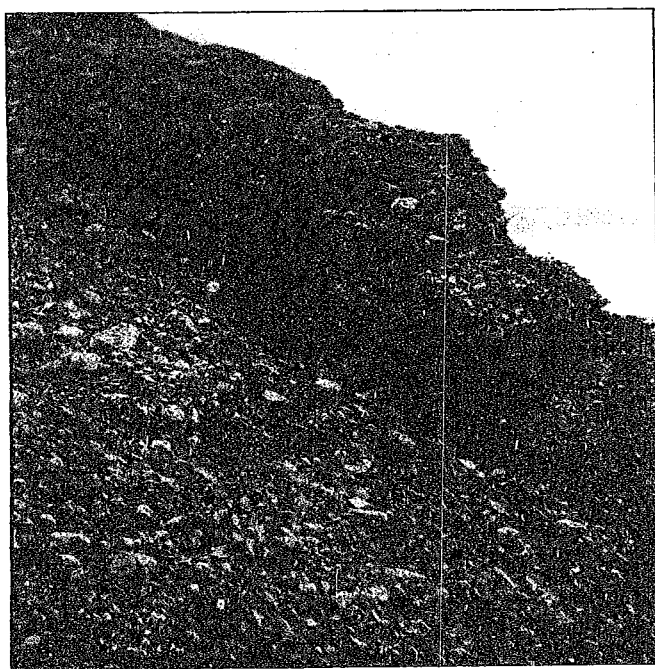


town. All the higher beds of Mt Ste Anne are composed of limestone conglomerates with very little jasper and as the cement is calcareous it falls away freely. It was noted by Ells that these pebbles and boulders of the conglomerate contain Siluric fossils. We have found in them *Chonetes canadensis*, *Spirifer murchisoni*, *Megalanteris plicata*, *Meristella arcuata* and *Dalmanites perceensis*, all fossils of the



Limestone conglomerate, Mt Ste Anne

Percé rock; also *Halysites catenularia*, *Heliolites*, and in some sandstone pebbles a small *Spirifer* like *S. vanuxemi*. These fossil-bearing pebbles were found to the summit of the mountain even in the platform on which rests the shrine of Ste Anne. As this point is nearly 1400 feet above tide, the thickness of these red beds can not be less than 1200 feet and down along the shore land it seems to fill or to have stained all the depressions between the scarps of vertical limestone so that even on the shore when the soil is opened, blocks of the conglomerate are set free.