which it crosses a short distance below the mills at the outlet of the lower Ponhook Lake, and thence continues to the range of hills south and southwest of Windsor; the gneiss conglomerates being found in position on Butler's mountain. From Mount Uniacke Station its course towards the Atlantic is for some miles about south twenty degrees east, and sweeping round Hammond Plains it appears to connect with the great exposures west of Halifax to the Atlantic at Sambro Cape. Near Halifax it has been brought to the surface by a fault, and contact with a schistose series, which may form a part of the gold-bearing rocks, (Lower Silurian) is visible on the west shore of the North West Arm.

The general strike of this series, where it can be best studied near the Halifax and Windsor line of railway, is north thirty to forty degrees east. The general strike of the overlying quartzite series is north eighty degrees east.

The following beds have been recognized, but I do not vouch for the correctness of the order given below, as there may be repetitions. Neither do I suppose that these beds afford any adequate representation of the magnitude and extent of this series, for it will be seen that in consequence of the strike lying nearly on the course of its northwestern boundary, a section must be made in a southwesterly direction in order to cross all the exposed beds, and the details of the enumeration given below were derived chiefly from the tongue which is crossed by the Halifax and Windsor railway between Stillwater and Mount Uniacke.

PROVISIONAL GROUPING OF THE BEDS—COMMENCING WITH THE LOWEST OBSERVED.

1. Coarse grey gneiss—gneiss conglomerate.
2. Beds of dark grey micaceous schist, very compact and tough.
3. Gneiss conglomerate, coarse grained, holding pebbles of gritty quartzite, water worn quartz pebbles, and slabs of micaceous schist a foot long and five inches in diameter.
4. Beds of fine grained gneiss, schist conglomerate, and true quartzite, with thin beds of gneiss.
5. Gneiss, with masses of schist and water worn boulders of a conglomerate.
6. Highly porphyritic gneiss, the chrystals of white felspar are about an inch long, and thickly distributed through the mass, forming a beautiful rock.