

can be readily traced by means of the distribution of the formations.

It would appear that the crown of the arch runs in a gentle curve from the western extremity of Lake Ontario, by Woodstock, in the neighborhood of which the base of the Corniferous formation folds over it. Proceeding thence by the Thames, in the general bearing of the Great Western Railway, it would reach the town of Chatham, and then pass to Pigeon Bay, on Lake Erie. The Springs of Enniskillen would appear to be north of this axis, and they may, probably, be on a subordinate one parallel with it,

#### HAMILTON FORMATION.

In the western part of Canada we have been unable to distinguish either the Marcellus shales or the Tully limestone from the Hamilton Group; and we shall, therefore, in describing the rocks of that region, include, under the name of the Hamilton formation, all the strata between the Corniferous limestones and the Genessee shales. This formation occupies the lowest portion of the saddle shaped depression before noticed as crossing the Peninsula from Lake Erie to Lake Huron, and separating the Corniferous formation into two eras. The space thus occupied is very much covered with drift, and the contact between the Corniferous and Hamilton formations has not yet been seen, so that it is not easy to assign their precise stratigraphical place to the exposures which are met with. The Oil Springs of Enniskillen, which are supposed to