

The most abundant locality of these tracts was on the field of Mr. Hénault, about half a mile westward from that near the mill. There are here four exposed areas in the space of four chains. The first shows ten tracks, running in different directions and sometimes intersecting one another; they vary in breadth from four inches and a-quarter to five inches and a-half, and, adding to one another, measure 108 feet in length; the second displays eleven tracks of five to six inches wide, and measuring about 108 feet; the third shows five tracks of from four to six inches wide and altogether sixty-one feet long; the fourth, five tracks from three-quarters of an inch to five and a-half inches wide, and giving an aggregate length of eighteen feet; and another area in the next field has ten tracks of four to six and a-half inches wide, a total length of fifty-six feet.

The following is a section of the beds, as they succeed one another in descending order in the vicinity, the whole of them being fine grained.

	ft. in.
White sandstone, hard and compactly granular, with indications of closely soldered elementary layers.....	5 0
White sandstone as above.....	1 0
White sandstone with small ferruginous spots and indistinct traces of <i>Scolithus linearis</i> at the top; the joints in the rock are stained with peroxide of iron.....	2 0
White sandstone, even-bedded, and splitting into rectangular blocks, fit for building purposes	1 6
White sandstone with very regular cleavage and bedding, fit for building, and glass-making; there are ripple-mark and reticulating fucoids on the top.....	1 3
White sandstone with a smooth surface.....	0 7
White sandstone with ripple-mark and tracks.....	0 5
White sandstone with ripple-mark.....	0 2
White sandstone with a smooth surface and tracks.....	0 2
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White sandstone; this bed is made up of beautifully regular parallel layers of two to four inches, closely soldered together but distinctly marked by very slight differences of color; the joints are remarkably regular and the bed would yield excellent material for glass-making and building, and perhaps for flagging.....	3 0
White sandstone with broad ripple-mark on the top, measuring eight to ten inches from ripple-ridge to ripple-ridge.....	4 0
Light grey limestone in patches running into sandstone, and displaying abundance of <i>Scolithus linearis</i>	0 4
White sandstone.....	5 4
White sandstone slightly calcareous, with a thin more siliceous bed at the top, varnished over with iron stain and marked by <i>Scolithus</i>	4 11
White sandstone marked on the top with <i>Scolithus</i>	1 1
White slightly calcareous sandstone with ripple-mark and <i>Scolithus</i>	1 6
White less calcareous sandstone with <i>Scolithus</i>	0 6
White calcareous sandstone; the calcareous matter increases in patches, and the rock wears unequally.....	2 0
White slightly calcareous sandstone with <i>Scolithus</i> , prevailing in a few inches at the top..	2 2
White slightly calcareous sandstone with a <i>Scolithus</i> bed at the top.....	2 1
White slightly calcareous sandstone; <i>Scolithus</i> at the top.....	0 6
White sandstone with a <i>Scolithus</i> bed at the top holding calcareous patches.....	2 6
White sandstone with calcareous indications and a <i>Scolithus</i> bed at the top.....	2 6
Concealed.....	10 0
Greyish calcareous sandstone with two bands of limestone pebbles towards the middle; the top and bottom surfaces of the bed are figured with large reticulating fucoids; some of the meshes of the net work are fourteen inches in diameter, and the stems one and a-half to two inches wide; the forms of the meshes are sometimes four, sometimes five and sometimes six sided; the part included within the mesh is filled up with clay or rather a crumbling dark green shale, giving a brownish streak; when the shale is removed, the stems stand out in relief to the height of half an inch; geodes or nodules of reddish calc-spar occur in the bed sparingly disseminated.....	2 0

55 3

The ripple-marks which occur on surfaces so close in succession among the rack-beds, run in a different direction on each surface, as if they had been caused not by a current in deep water, running in one general direction, but by a tide ebbing and flowing, and obeying the influence of varying local accidental causes. On