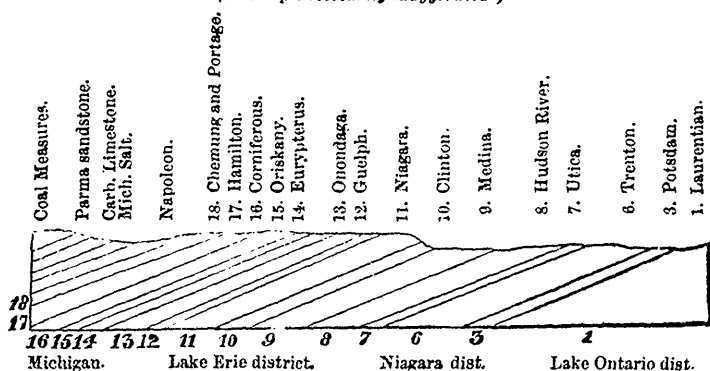


the strata within this area have a *general* westerly dip, extending as far as the central part of Michigan, in consequence of which, on proceeding from the gneissoid belt of the Upper St. Lawrence, just east of Kingston, towards the southern extremity of Lake Huron, the various formations (exclusive of the Calciferous and Chazy series?) from the Potsdam to the Hamilton beds, with those also of Kettle Point, are successively traversed. The dip of these strata, however, (except here and there, under local conditions) is exceedingly slight, rarely exceeding two or three degrees, and averaging in general less than half-a-degree, or about 30 or 40 feet in a mile. The annexed section will serve to convey a general idea of the sequence of these formations, as shewn on the map, between the gneissoid belt east of Kingston, and the coal strata of central Michigan. The thickness of intervening rock between the top of the Hamilton formation and the lowest of the Michigan coal seams, is about 840 or 850 feet.

Fig. 250.

SKETCH-SECTION OF FORMATIONS OF WESTERN PART OF CANADA
AND EASTERN MICHIGAN.

(The dip necessarily exaggerated.)



At the extreme east of this basin, a little beyond Kingston, a narrow band of Potsdam sandstone rests on the western slope of the gneissoid or Laurentian rocks. This is followed to the west—the Calciferous and Chazy formations being apparently absent—by the strata of the Ontario group, comprising the Birds-eye, Black River, and higher limestones of the Trenton formation, the dark bituminous Utica schists, and the arenaceous shales, &c., of the Hudson River Series. The