

2.1 feet	Bluish sandstone.....	2.1 feet.
0.8 "	Shaly partings.....	0.8 "
3.7 "	Thin shaly sandstones	
		6.7 "
4.0 "	Sandstone: The "Gray Band."	
1.3 "	Sandstone.....	0.9 "

By this means it will be seen that the whole series does not materially alter in thickness, but that the undulations of the surface of the "Gray Band" resulted from unequal deposits of sand along the sea margins, and afterwards the inequalities were filled up by sediments of slightly different character. Sometimes the "Gray Band" shows ripple marks on its upper surface, while the more shaly partings have their surface characterised by wave action.

At Grimsby, the lower portion of this band is of the usual gray color, but it passes into bright red sandstones irregularly deposited, and conspicuously mottled by large spots of a gray tint. At this locality the *Archæophycus harlani* is very abundant, and though found in both the gray and red sandstones, it is more common in the former.

At Dundas the capping portion of the "Gray Band" consists of a bluish sandstone resembling quartzite, though this subdivision in the character of the beds is not noticeable at Hamilton.

All the thicker beds of Medina sandstone form excellent building material, though difficult to work on account of its compactness and toughness.

Along the *cañon* of the Niagara River more than 200 feet of the shales are exposed. So, also, there are excellent exposures in many of the gorges about the head of Lake Ontario. Perhaps the best section of the shales is to be obtained by following up the stream which flows into Burlington Bay after passing by the village of Waterdown. In the deep gorge of this stream the upper 250 feet of Medina shale is more or less exposed, though in some places covered by land-slides. The base of the Medina is exposed at a short distance east of Oakville.

At Dundas, an Artesian well was sunk a few years ago, and the following is the log of the boring, as published in the *Dundas Banner*: