

ibly), Gneisses (syenitic), Amygdaloids (dioritic), Porphyries (possibly). As these can all be found *in situ* (in position) in the Cobequid Mountains and as we are certain they have been transported from that quarter, an importance is attached to a collection of these which cannot be attached generally to a Boulder Collection. If an opportunity should present itself it is advisable to collect specimens, as I have done, from the rocks *in situ* and place them beside the boulder specimens for the purpose of comparison. In the above list of specimens I have placed some (possibly) that may *not* be found in this deposit although they are found in similar deposits in Halifax Harbour. In this case the deposit is out of the line of known rocks in the Cobequids. Amygdaloids, if such there be in this deposit, are not to be confounded with those of Blomidon or Partridge Island. They will be Cobequid Mountain amygdaloids of a different constitution and of *post-Archæan* and *pre-Triassic* age. There are such to be found in the Cobequid Mountains.

It is chiefly from the use of these as railway ballast that I have come to be particularly acquainted with its constituents. This mode of transportation interferes materially with the investigation of Glacial transportation.

I have experienced this inconvenience in my work on the east side of Bedford Basin. Here there is abundance of glacial drift, through or close by which the railway passes. The railway engineers informed me that the ballast came from Truro. In this way the Truro drift has become mixed with the Halifax drift. As this has been used up and down the line, caution has to be exercised in observation on the drift wherever the railway traverses. This ballast has rendered the Truro drift of easy access to others than those of Truro. This is an advantage where the fact is known.

This accumulation differs in its structure from similar accumulations around Halifax. This will be seen from comparison with the late Observatory Hill, H. M. Dockyard. (*Vide* last number of CANADIAN SCIENCE MONTHLY.)

Walking up Salmon River on its left side we observe walls of Triassic New Red Sandstone. This is a geological formation underlying the drift. The walls are what we call in geological language, sections. They are composed of soft Sandstones of dark red color and hence have been called Red Sandstone. They have been named New Red Sandstone in order to distinguish them from the Old Red Sandstone. A distinguishing feature of these there-