a little way out of the town, where there is a very astonishing exhibition of the action of ice. There is a round tower at the top of "The Point," with a guard of soldiers and mounting a few cannon, and this tower stands in the middle of an area of one or two acres, where the rock, a highly altered Silurian schist, is perfectly bare and polished. The undulations and contortions in the foliations of the schist are seen in section on the polished surface; and traversing these sinuous markings there is a wonderful system of parallel ruling in grooves of greater or less depth, crushed into the stone by bowlders and fragments of rock borne by the ice-cap in its slow progress over it. way Dr. Honeyman pointed out to us, and we photographed, a very well-marked synclinal axis in the schist, exposed in section This axis seemed to be the key to the structure in the sea-cliff. of the whole district, for the schists dipped down to it, in different directions on either side, for a long distance. Alexander Agassiz paid us a short visit from Boston during our stay, and we had great pleasure in introducing him to some novelties in his favorite groups, and chatting over our plans with him.

On the morning of the 15th, a large number of the members of the Nova Scotia Institute and their friends came on board, under the guidance of Dr. Honeyman, and we took them over the ship and showed them all our appliances; and at four o'clock in the afternoon we cast off from the jetty, and proceeded on our return voyage to Bermudas.

On the following morning we sounded in 83 fathoms on the eastern extremity of Le Have bank, with a bottom of stones and gravel, and a bottom temperature of 1°·7 C., that of the surface being 4°·7 C. Four hauls of the dredge were taken in rapid succession, the dredge remaining on the bottom on each occasion for about an hour. We thus got an extremely good idea of the fauna, which was decidedly subarctic in its character, with abundance of the characteristic large amphipod crustaceans