have been constructed for the extraction of the slate. The beds that supply the stone are at a depth of about fifty feet below the summit, and are worked by shafts. The upper twenty-five feet of strata are of clays alternating with calcareous stone; the lower, of fine-grained oolitic limestone, with numerous casts of shells." From the bottom of the shaft, a drift or horizontal excavation is made around, extending as far as safety will permit; the beds above being supported by piles of the less valuable materials. The strata thus worked do not exceed six feet in thickness; they consist of rubbly stone, with sand imbedding large concretional masses of fine sandy grit, which, by exposure to the frost, admits of separation into thin slates. The resemblance of this calciferous grit to that of Tilgate Forest is most striking; and when breaking it, and perceiving here and there teeth of crocodiles and other reptiles like those of the wealden, I could have fancied myself sporting on my own geological manor of Tilgate Forest, but for the trigoniæ and other marine shells, and the oolitic structure which every where prevailed. The grit, like that of Sussex, passes into a conglomerate, formed of smooth rounded pebbles, cemented together by oolite; beds of sands, clay, and friable, slaty sandstone, intervene between the layers of the oolitic, calciferous rock. Grits, similar to those of Stonesfield, occur at Wittering and Collyweston, associated with compact limestone and beds of