details are given respecting the distribution of our metallic ores, the metallurgy and general working of these, together with a large amount of information on the applications, &c, of phosphate of lime, iron ochres, peat, and other economical materials occurring within the Province.

Finally, the Report closes with a long and systematically arranged description of the Post Tertiary or surface formations. In connection with this, a useful table is appended of the directions of glacial striæ, as observed throughout a wide range of Canadian localities, extending from west longitude 84° 29′ to 59° 12′, and from the parallel of 43° 2′ to that of 50° 36′. In our popular exposition of the Post-Tertiary deposits of Canada, published in a recent number of the *Journal*, and written some months before this portion of the Report came into our hands, we subdivided the deposits in question into three series, viz: 1, *Glacial* deposits (Lower Drift clays, sands, and boulders); 2, *Post-glacial deposits* (upper clays, gravels, and sand, or re-arranged glacial materials, containing fresh-water shells in Western Canada, and marine remains in the eastern part of the Province); and, 3, *Recent deposits* (Calcareous tufa, shell marl, bog iron ore, ochres, peat). The same order of arrangement, but with necessarily fuller elaboration, is followed by the Survey, as exhibited in the annexed table, extracted from page 887 of the Rport:

III.

Shell marl, calcareous tufa, peat,
Ochres, bog-iron and manganese ores.
Modern alluvions.

II.

Western Canada.	*Eastern Canada.*
2. Algona sand. Artemisia gravel. Saugeen fresh-water clay and sand.	2. St. Maurice and Sorel sands. Saxicava sand of Montreal, Upper sand and gravel of Beauport Upper Champlain clay and sand of Vermont.
1. Erie clay.	1. Leda clay of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa. Lower shell-sand of Beauport. Lower Champlain Clay of Vermont.

I.

Boulder formation or glacial drift.
Auriferous Drift of Eastern Canada