NATURAL HISTORY.

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		Feet.	Inches
1.	Yellow clay, giving red brick	8	0
2.	Yellow clay, making cream yellow bricks by mixture;		
	-there are small calcareous concretions in it	1	8
8.	Yellow sand with a thin layer of calcareous material		
	at the bottom	0	9
4.	Yellow clay, giving white brick	1	8
5.	Bluish or ash-colored clay, giving white bricks ; clay		
	calcareous	Ú	9
в.	Yellow sand	1	3
7.	Ash-coloured clay, burning white	1	6
8.	Yellow sand	0	9
9.	Ash-coloured clay, burning white	2	0
10.	Bluish sand	0	2
11.	Ash coloured clay, burning white; it has a jointed		
	structure, and the thickness is said to be	60	0
		70	

The same authority says: "The bluish or ash-coloured clay fit for white bricks is said to have been cut to a depth of between 70 and 80 feet, in a well in the neighborhood, where it was as well suited for the purpose at the bottom as at the top. Boulders are occasionally found throughout it; but the number is not great. Pebbles and boulders occur in the red brick clay. On its surface it supports large gneissoid boulders of a red colour; and boulders of crystalline limestone from the Laurentian series, are met with near Mr. Jarvis's The bed immediately under the red-brick clay is considered house. too strong for bricks, that is, it holds too little sand. It is sold at half-a-dollar a cart load for the manufacturing of common red pottery. A circumstance worthy of observation is, that the potter's clay, with occasionally a layer of sand, and the red-brick clay above, appear to undulate with the general surface, (not, however, descending to the bottom of deep ravines,) while the white-brick clay lies in very even horizontal strata; from which it would seem that the one must have been worn down into gentle hollows before the other, which may be much more recent, was deposited.

SECTION III.—NATURAL HISTORY.

THE FLORA.—So short a time has elapsed since the site of the city was the southern boundary of a dense forest, undisturbed by the axe of the woodman, that very little modification can possibly have taken place in the indigenous plants of the imme-

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