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Striations-General direction in this Province-Common over the entire Province-Glacial work-Lake George-Bear Lake-West of Oromooto Lake; down the Magaguadavic-Remarkable formation of the western extremity of the Coal Measures-Oromocto Lake Escarpment—Table of Glacial Strise in New Brunswick—Progress of a Glacier-Thickness of the glacial mass once covering the Province-Agassis on the thickness of the ice during the Glacial Period-Dr. Dawson's views-Probable elevation of the Continent during the Glacial Period-Glacial Lakes-Escarpments-Dr. Rink's experience in Greenland—Conditions under which Glaciers are formed— Zones of Moistures—Glacial Zones—Notice of Agassis's theory of an Ice Cap-Glacial phenomena may be common to all geologic ages-Difference between Sea Coast escarpments and Glacial escarpments—Action of Glacial Rivers—Phenomena of Glacial Rivers in Greenland—Glacial Rivers excavate rocks and form escarpments— Escarpments may be formed at any level-A glacial mass cuts its way into a slepe, forming an escarpment continually increasing in elevation-The valley of Lake Ontario excavated by Glaciers-Glacial Strize show only the last record of the moving mass-Lake Basins and many escarpments show the work they have dene-Remodelling of Glacial work-Lake Basins-Origin of certain Lakes in New Brunswick-Valley of the Saint John near Fredericton-BEACHES and TERRACES-Marine Terraces-On the Bay of Fundy-Post Pliocene Marine deposits-Modern elevations and depressions on the coast—Extensive upthrow west of the Saint John—Glacial Lake Terraces-Contour Lines at the Mouth of the Nerepis-Terraces opposite Gagetown-Contour Lines and Terraces near Fredericton-Alluvial Terraces-Boulder Clay in the bed of the Saint John-Sections of the alluvium on the Banka of the Saint John near Fredericton-Table of Drift Islands which have escaped denudation Terraces of Lake Superior, &c.—Origin of—The GRAND FALLS of SAINT JOHN— Origin of-A Valley of erosion-The Tidal Falls at the mouth of the Saint John-Probably a valley of erosion—Early account of the "Falls"—"Horsebacks"—Action of Rivers on their banks-Influence of the motion of the Earth. - - -

CHAPTER XI.

ECONOMIC MATERIALS IN THE DRIFT.

Boo Iron Ore or LIMONITE—Its formation—Its distribution—Importance of the Ore in Canada—The St. Maurice Forges—Wad or Bog Manganese—Principal Ores of— Its use in the Arts—Its use as a material for separating Gold from Quartz Sand, or Clays-Its use in the separation of Silver-SHELL MARL-KAOLIN for Pottery-CLAYS for Bricks and Pottery-Moulding Sand-Blue Phosphate of Iron-GOLD-Its distribution in Auriferous Drift in Canada-In Glacial Drift-Mode of washing the Drift-The Hydraulic process-The Hydraulic process in California-Experiments on the River du Loup in Canada—Distribution of Gold in the Drift of New Brunswick—I. On the Upper Upsalquitch—II. The Nipisiguit—III. Campbell River and Long Lake—IV. The Serpentine—V. Blue Mountain Brook—VI. The Little South West Miramichi-VII. Springfield-VIII. Between Hopewell and Golden Mountain-IX. Dutch Valley Road-Conclusions-MISCELLANEOUS MATE-RIALS NOT IN THE DRIFT-Plumbago or Graphite-Dolomites-Origin of-Hydraulic Limestones—Composition of—Properties of—Grindstones—Probable Indian Relics on the Atlantic Coast-Professor Chadbourne's Account-Account in Sewall's Ancient Dominions-Mr. C. H. Hitchcock's Description-Mr. Morse's Account. - 213