

X.

Geology.

- 66. Geology and its object.
- 67. General structure of the solid surface of the earth.
- 68. Degradation of rocks.
- 69. Sedimentary deposits and crystalline matter in rocks;—mode of deposition.
- 70. Presence or absence of fossils of organic life.
- 71. Phenomena of geology.
- 72. Successive sedimentary deposits.

XI.

- 73. Geological classification.
- 74. Primary strata and subdivisions;—principal rocks; whether fossiliferous or not.
- 75. Transitory strata;—rocks and fossils.
- 76. Older secondary strata;—carboniferous system; its origin, order and principal fossils.
- 77. Red sandstone systems;—rocks and fossils.
- 78. Middle secondary strata;—oolite system; rocks and fossils.
- 79. Newer secondary strata;—cretaceous system, rocks and fossils.
- 80. Tertiary strata;—its divisions.
- 81. First fresh-water formation;—its rocks and fossils.
- 82. First marine formation;—its rocks and fossils.
- 83. Second fresh-water formation;—its rocks and fossils.
- 84. Second marine formation;—its rocks and fossils.
- 85. Alluvial deposits;—erratic blocks.
- 86. Caverns and fossil bones.

XII.

- 87. Formation of superficial crust or soil.
 - 88. Unstratified rocks;—their relation to sedimentary rocks.
 - 89. Granite, and porphyry.
 - 90. Extinct volcanoes; their relation to those in activity.—Basalt;—lava.
 - 91. Veins;—upheavals;—relative epochs of the upheaval of the principal chains of mountains.
 - 92. Situations which the useful minerals usually occupy in the different strata.
-