

marl, &c. The Drift or Glacial gravels form a series of roughly parallel terraces or ridges, running from the Niagara escarpment, or its vicinity, in a general west and east direction. The highest ridge is in places from 700 to 750 feet above Lake Ontario. The latter is 232 feet above the sea.

(4.) *The Erie and Huron District.*—Forms a comparatively elevated table-land, extending from the summit of the Niagara escarpment southwards to the Niagara River and Lake Erie, and westward to Lake Huron. In its central and north-eastern portions it presents an average elevation of from 1,000 to 1,200 feet (higher in places), but slopes gradually to Lake Erie, 565 feet, and to Lake Huron, 578 feet above the sea. Constitutes a very fertile agricultural region, underlaid by Middle and Upper Silurian, and succeeding Devonian formations: the more important comprising the Clifton, Niagara, Guelph, Onondaga, Corniferous, and Hamilton subdivisions. The district is apparently traversed by some flat anticlinals running in a general west and east, or north-east, direction, but its strata are otherwise practically undisturbed. Gypsum deposits occur largely in the Onondaga strata; and brine and petroleum are obtained, by boring, from the Devonian formations. Glacial, Post-Glacial, and Recent accumulations, overlie the district generally.

(5.) *The Manitoulin District.*—Comprises the Great Manitoulin and adjacent series of islands lying off the north shore of Lake Huron. Geologically, it forms a continuation of the Ontario and Erie Districts, being underlaid essentially by Silurian strata, striking nearly due east and west, and following each other in ascending order from north to south. The principal subdivisions comprise the Black River-and-Trenton, Utica, Hudson River, Medina-and-Clinton, Niagara, and Guelph formations. In the Great Manitoulin, the northern portion contains numerous lakes, and the north coast is indented by deep bays, originating, apparently, in anticlinal undulations. The Niagara escarpment, with its steep face towards the north, runs through the entire island; and, southwards, bare outcrops of flat limestone strata extend over many acres. In other places the rocks are mostly covered by Glacial and Post-Glacial deposits, yielding tracts of average fertility.

(6.) *The District of the Upper Lakes.*—This district comprises a vast area of a more or less mountainous character, extending, from the north shores of Lake Huron and Lake Superior, to the boundaries of the Province in the north and west. It is essentially a