

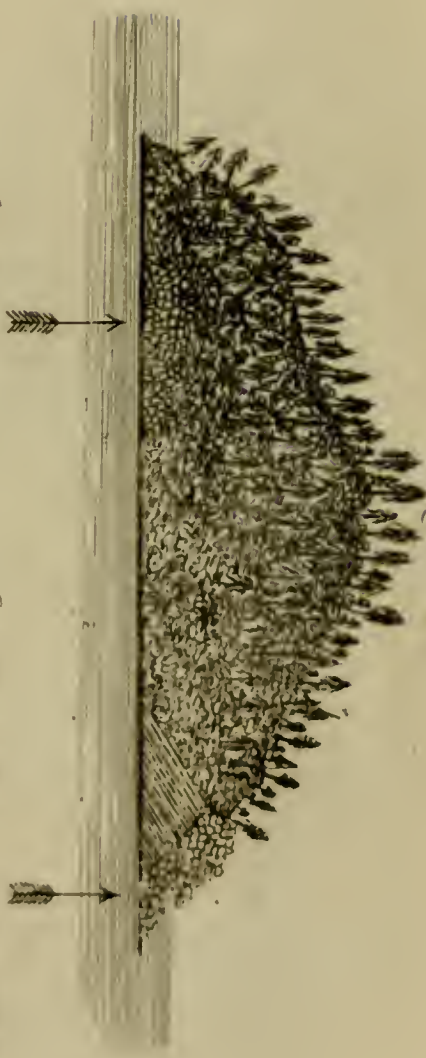
## SOLAR SPOTS.

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*Among the Plates there will be found Diagrams, representing the Position and Number of the SOLAR SPOTS which were observed from Cape Diamond, in 1816, 17, and 18, by Mr. Watts.—Their accuracy may be relied upon.*



Fig: 1.



{ Columns of Basaltic  
Trap (Granite) }

{ Columns of Basaltic Trap (Granite)  
from 1 1/2 Feet to 10 Inches in Diameter }

Fig: 2.

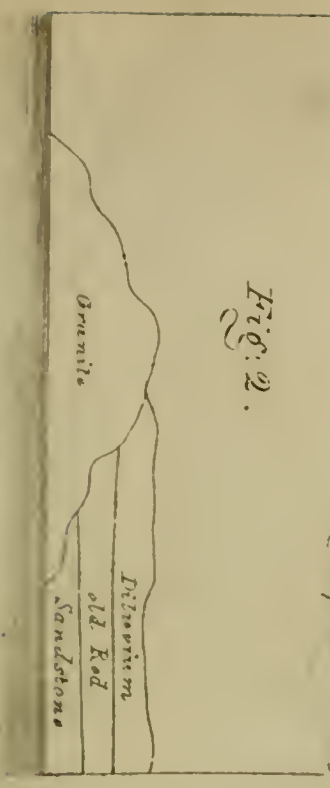
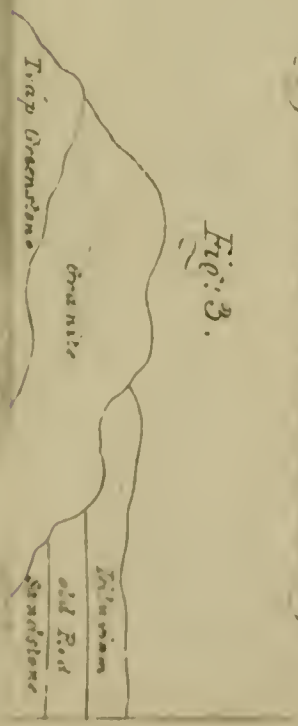


Fig: 3.



LAKES

SLIPPERY

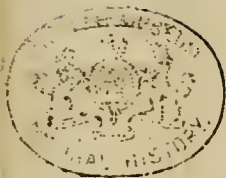
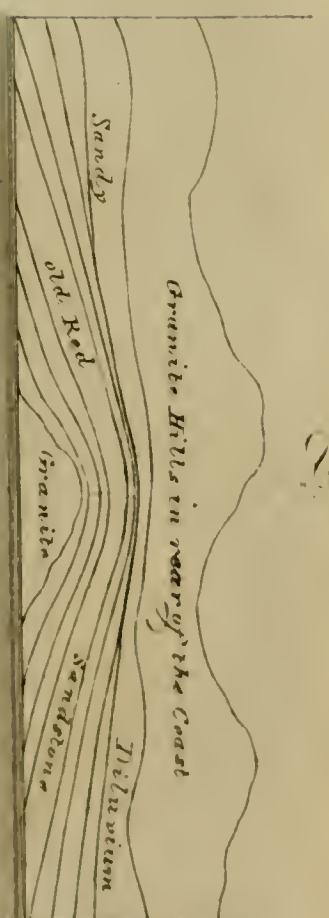
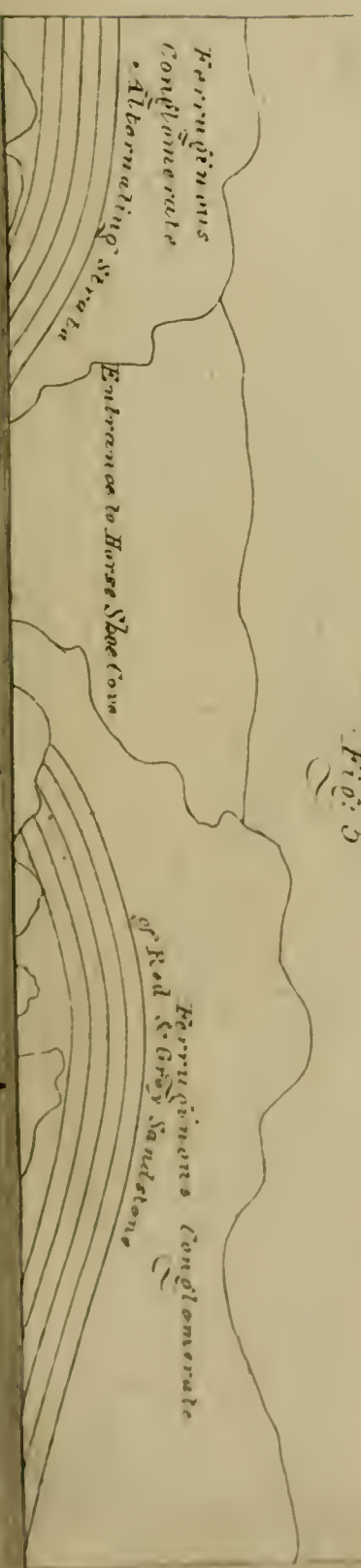


Fig. 1.



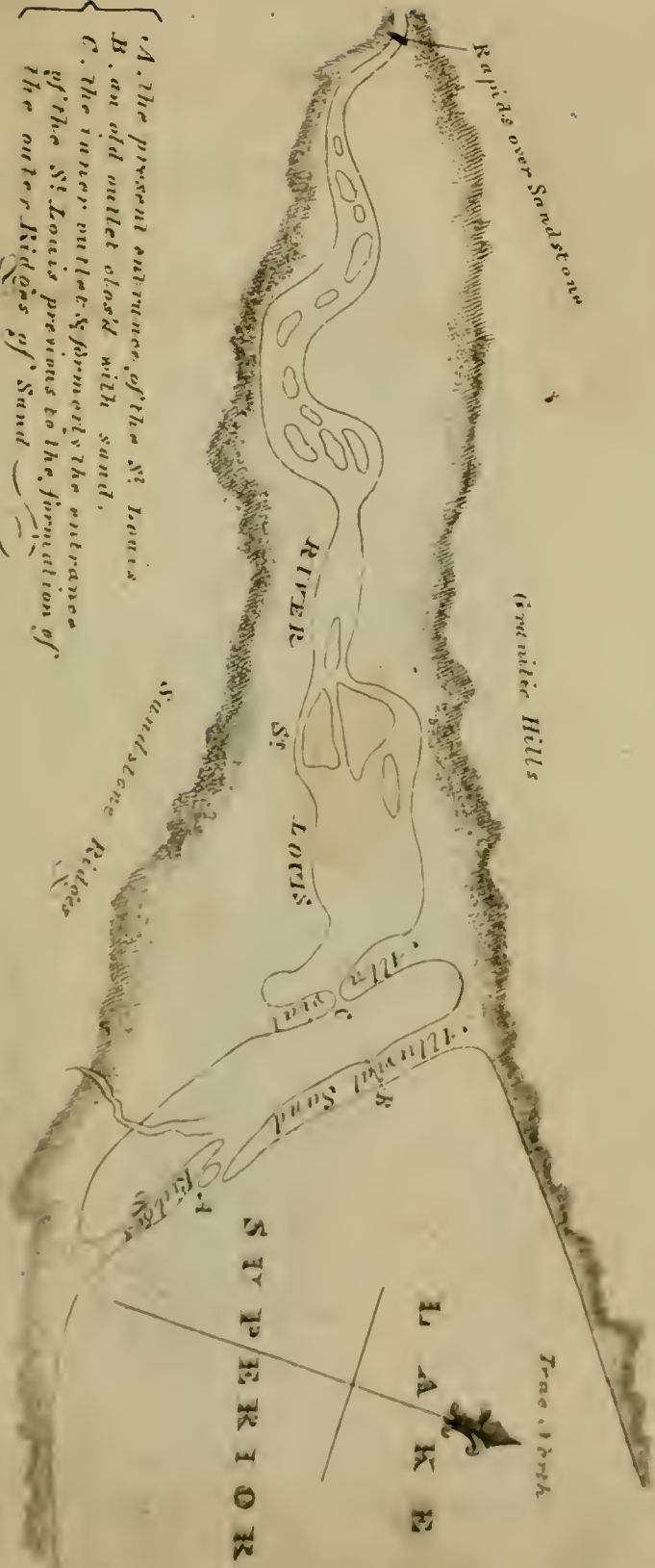
L.AKE SUPERIOR

Fig. 5





A. The present entrance of the St. Louis  
 B. an old outlet closed with sand.  
 C. The inner outlet. Shows the entrance  
 of the St. Louis previous to the formation of  
 the outer Ridges of Sand.

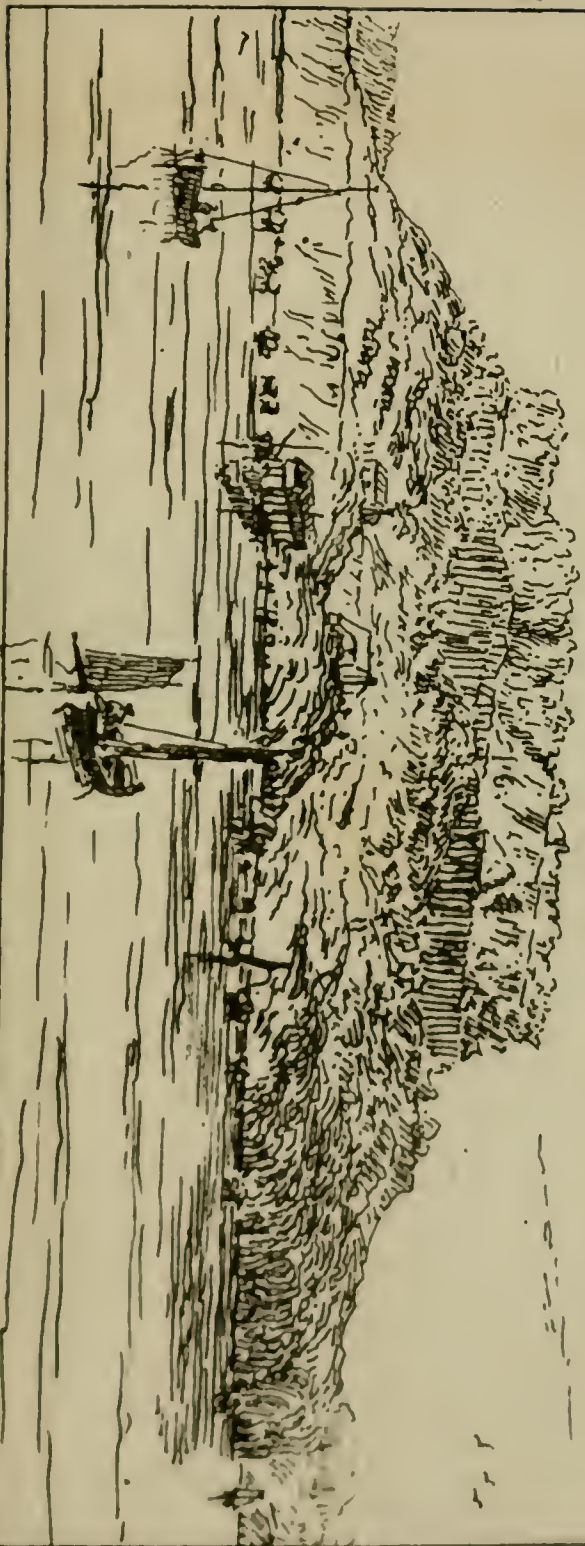








Pl. 4



*Cattle Reef Rock, Coast of Labrador.*



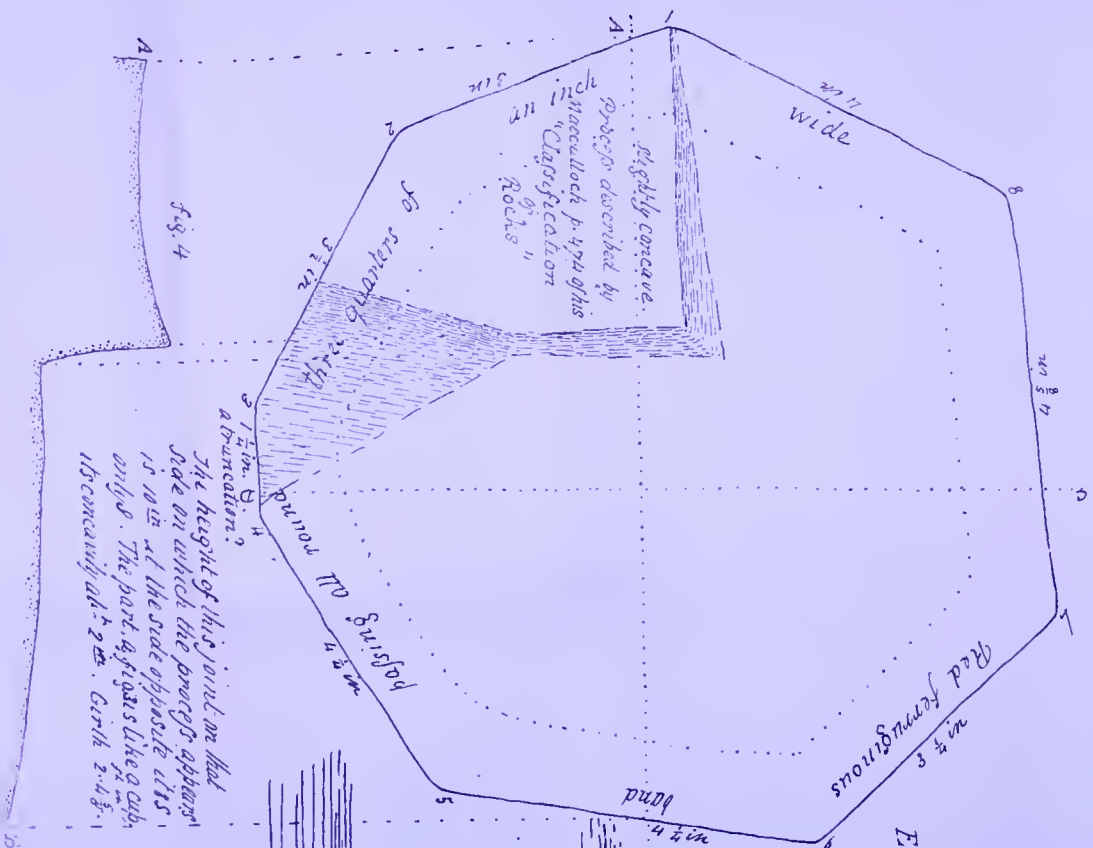


U.S. FISH AND GAME COMMISSION  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATURAL HISTORY

Rough Plan, Elevation and Sections etc. of one of the joints  
to one of the smallest columns of Basalt, brought by Captain  
Campbell, h.p. 79<sup>th</sup> Regt from Castle Reef Rock, Herby harbour  
Chateaux bay, Coast of Labrador.



fig. 1



Elevation seen between bands 8 of 10

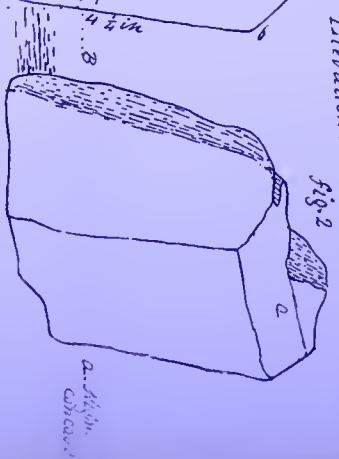
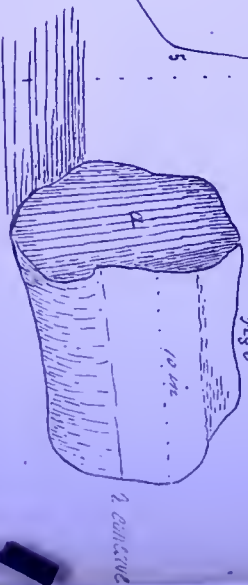


fig. 2

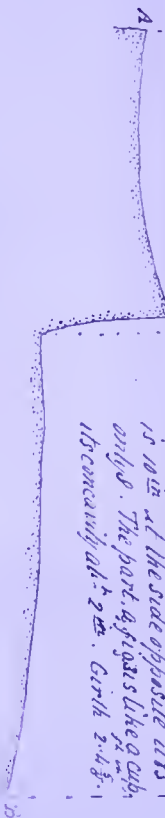
Sketch of the joint on its side



a concave

The height of this joint on that  
side on which the protr. appears  
is 10<sup>1/2</sup> at the side opposite it is  
only 9. The part appears like a slab  
is concave at 2<sup>nd</sup>. Circ 2-4-8.

fig. 4



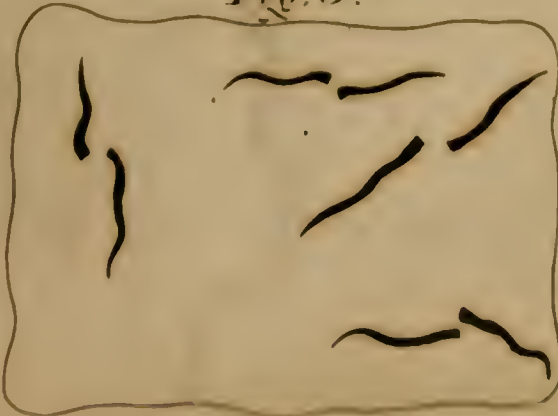
*Fig: 1.*



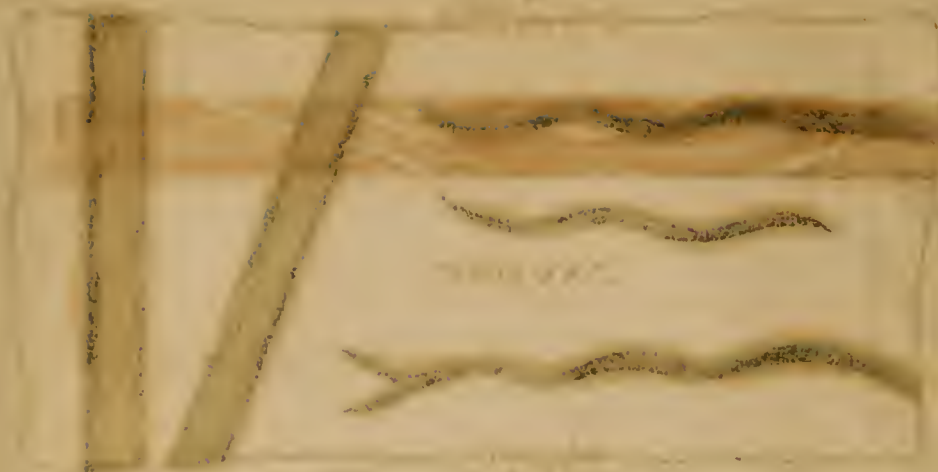
*Fig: 2.*



*Fig: 3.*



1873





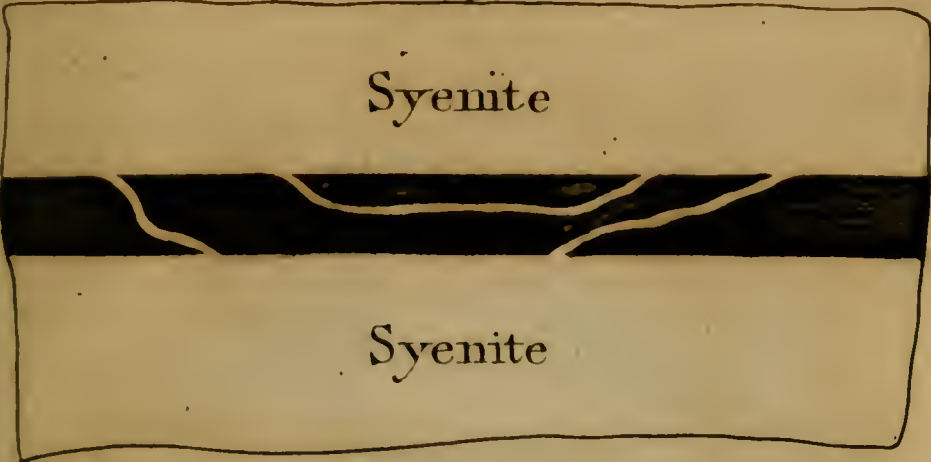
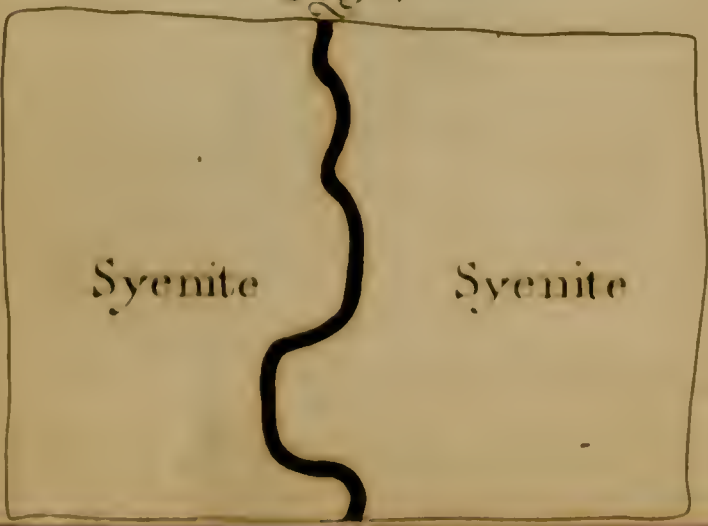


Fig: 5.



Fig: 6.



1840

1840







*MR. DICKSON'S FOSSIL ORGANIC REMAINS*

*from Lake St. John Lower Canada*

*Drawn the natural size*





from Lake St. John Lower Canada.  
Drawn the natural size from the specimen in the writer's collection.







1850  
1851  
1852  
1853  
1854  
1855  
1856  
1857  
1858  
1859  
1860



























