

are scattered more or less thickly over the whole island. They are sometimes perched on the brinks of the cliffs, from which they may be easily dislodged. No stratified clay, and but little stratified sand, was noticed upon the island. Well marked lake-terraces were observed around Wequemakong Bay, but their levels were not ascertained.

ECONOMIC MATERIALS.

Building stones.

Building Stones.—Some bands of the Trenton limestone, at and near Little Current, would afford good building stone for houses. Most of the upper half of the Niagara formation consists principally of light grey dolomite, in both thick and thin beds. It would make a durable and handsome building-stone. At the northwest point of the island, there are some beds in the lower part of the same formation, of a light greyish-buff color, quite soft and easily worked. Judging from the natural exposures, it is evident that the stone is very durable. Some portions of the Guelph dolomite, along the southeast part of the island can scarcely be distinguished from the stone from the same formation, which is so highly prized for building purposes, in the neighbourhood of Guelph.

Flagstones.

Flagstones.—The lowermost stratum of the Niagara formation, or that immediately overlying the red marl, is very thinly and evenly bedded, and the joints are far apart. Many of the beds have smooth surfaces, and appear well adapted for flagstones.

Whetstones.

Whetstones.—The fine grained sandstone layers in the Hudson River marls at Cape Smyth, like those in the same formation in the county of Grey, are suitable for making whetstones.

Cement.

Hydraulic Cement.—Some of the harder beds near the top of the Hudson River formation, and some of those belonging to the Trenton in Manitowaning Bay, weather yellow, and appear as if they would make water-lime.

Quartzite.

Quartzite for Glass-making.—The Huronian quartzite, forming the bare ridges at She-gua-an-dah Bay, is white, and apparently free from impurities, and there is an unlimited quantity of it for this purpose.

Gypsum.

Gypsum.—This mineral is said to occur in promising quantities on the east end of the island, about three miles south of Wequemakongsing, but as this information was only communicated to me as we were leaving the island, it was found impossible, to visit the locality. In the same geological position, on the east side of West Bay, about a mile and a half from Metch-ke-wed-enong, small quantities of gypsum occur in the limestone, near the junction of the Hudson River and Clinton formations.