

the Forks, heavy beds of slates or flags cross the stream with a strike N. E. and S. W., dipping to the northwest at an angle of 45° and more, breaking the course of the river, and producing a fall of about one foot. The water at this point is rapid, but after passing the exposed rocks again becomes deep and tranquil. In this portion of the stream the land is low, with few trees, but is thickly covered with blade alder bushes; the soil as far as visible, being principally sand and gravel. The course of the river is very tortuous, running successively to all points of the compass. To the right of its general course, at a distance of about a mile, a high ridge is apparent for many miles, pursuing a course about N. 30° E. Gravel beds are very numerous, and occasionally large boulders are found in the stream. The pebbles composing the former are principally slaty; but rounded lumps of milky quartz are also common, with a variety of silicious rocks, among which we found a fine-tinted, transparent cornelian, jasper, and a little chalcedony.

In the vicinity of a small stream called the Cedar Brook, which enters the river from the northeast, we passed over strata of fine, dark slate nearly perpendicular, and having a strike about N. E. and S. W. These slates are visible for some distance, and have seams of white quartz, and sometimes of limestones, running through them. Near here I examined the plants upon the bank, and observed *Trientalis Americana*, *Clintonia borealis*, *Oxalis acetosella*, *Smilacina bifolia*, *Linnaea borealis*, *Cornus Canadensis*, *C. stolonifera*, *Viburnum opulus*, *Sagittaria sagittifolia*, *Streptopus distortus*, wild currants and raspberries, *Thalictrum* (four or five feet high), *Mitella nuda*, and *Smilacina stellata*.

The Little Tobique receives its waters from a chain of romantic lakes, completely shut in by high granitic mountains. The first of these is about two miles long and one broad, and lies at the very base of Bald or Sagamook Mountain, one of the highest peaks in New Brunswick. It is but one of a continuous chain, but rising abruptly from the lake seems to stand aloof from its less elevated companions. It is of a gently swelling outline, and, although distinctly covered with vegetation at its summit, exposes on its sides broad and precipitous cliffs, laid bare by the action of slides, which have probably suggested its rather inappropriate name. With three others of the party I ascended the mountain, and was well repaid by the extensive view afforded in every direction. The height, as given by Gesner, is 2,240 feet; but as he did not, I be-