

grown up under the idea that the darker flour produced from their home-grown red wheats was inferior in nutritive quality, and not good enough for their subsistence. The sooner all parties are disabused of this erroneous impression the better—the less of imported flour will be required in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Lower Canada—the more self-sustaining they will become—and the more prosperous the agricultural interest of the colonies.

Oats imported from Prince Edward's Island are here selling at 1s. 8d. currency per bushel, the freight being usually 4d. a bushel from that island, and 3d. from Quebec. This grain is extensively imported from Prince Edward's Island to New Brunswick. Labour is said to be cheaper there—£15 to £18, with food, being the wages of men, who, on the Restigouche, would ask £25 to £35 currency. But labour is always higher where lumbering is carried on to any extent.

The old red sandstones are seen in a nearly horizontal position on many parts of this coast. Along the shore, about a mile below Dalhousie, an interesting cliff section is exhibited of highly inclined rocks, consisting of limestones and calcareous shales, full of fossils, intermingled with harder, somewhat metamorphic beds—altered possibly by the neighbourhood of trap-rocks, which also abound along the south shore of the bay. Among the fossils were abundant large madrepores, cyathophylla, and productæ, with tubipores, branched corals, delthyris, &c.; but whether the beds were upper silurian or mountain limestone, as they are coloured by Lyell—I suppose from Logan's survey—I had not leisure to collect fossils enough satisfactorily to determine. Any scientific geologist who may hereafter visit the Bay de Chaleur will find this an interesting point to examine.

This morning being fine, Mr Campbell of Dalhousie was kind enough to drive me up the Eel River as far