

little south of east. These boulders are of the same material as that of the mountains I have described above, and increase in numbers and magnitude as one descends the stream. A few miles below the Forks (where the soil is alluvial, and supports extensive groves of elms) these boulders attain an enormous size, and cause numberless falls and rapids in the current. Many of them are injected with veins of milky quartz, and at times appear to be jointed. They continue to increase in quantity until one reaches a spot called the Indian Falls, where rocks *in situ*, together with huge granitic boulders, block up the stream and produce a fall of four or five feet. This is succeeded about half a mile below by another of similar elevation, the space between the two being filled with dangerous rapids. The rocks appear laminated and contorted, and are filled with veins of injected quartz, and pass the stream in a line running about 10° west of North. A portage was here necessary, during which I observed the following plants: *Wild-roses*, *currants*, and *huckleberries*, *raspberries*, *white and red clover*, *Epilobium spicatum*, *Potentilla arguta*, *Sagittaria sagittifolia*, *Kalmia angustifolia*, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, *Allium Schoenoprasum*, *Spiraea salicifolia*, *Pyrola elliptica*, *Platanthera, orbiculata?* and *Smilacina stellata*. A short distance below the Forks I noticed also, *Archangelica*, *Diervilla trifida* (not seen on the Tobique), and *Caltha palustris*.

About twenty miles above the Grand Falls of the Nepisiquit we passed the first formations of distinctly stratified rocks, consisting of slates and ferruginous slaty sandstones, much broken and contorted. They seemed to run nearly east and west, and dip northward (?) at a sharp angle. Some of the beds of slate appear to be of excellent quality.

These rocks are visible for a considerable distance, and have a strongly ferruginous color. At one point a high cliff, composed of them, projects into the stream, and was so intensely red, as to induce me to stop for the purpose of examination. I at first supposed it to be a bed of haematite, but it proved to be merely a magnesian slate, with only an external resemblance to the above named one. Much of it is soft and crumbling, and might, perhaps, be employed as a mineral paint. Some of it is probably *manyanesior* also, and resembles the slates at the Tatagouche mines, in the vicinity of Bathurst. The latter are probably but continuations of the same series.