

the dip being as above, about five degrees to the southeast. The gypsum is both compact and fibrous, and could be very readily removed for local use or transportation.

About two miles above this river, the red sandstone strata are again exposed, associated with gypsum, in what are known as the "Plaster Cliffs," attaining an elevation of 135 feet. The beds are nearly horizontal, and are apparently divided by frequent joints. The cliffs are very precipitous, in some parts overhanging the stream, and are in a very crumbling and dangerous condition. They are succeeded by other sandstones higher up the stream, with much less gypsum, and having a strike nearly north and south. They here form the bed of the river; and it seemed as we passed over them as if our canoes were gliding along a pavement of massive freestone slabs, polished by the action of the water, and here and there worn into holes by the eddies and pebbles. It is a little singular that, at the Plaster Cliffs and elsewhere, although the gypsiferous sandstones attain on the left bank of the stream an elevation of more than a hundred feet, and rise precipitously from the water, they do not appear at all upon the right, or only in beds a few feet above the level of the river.

In the geological reports of Dr. Gesner allusion is made to the existence of limestone beds about one mile above Plaster Island, and to the cavernous nature of the shore. I was unable to detect the locality referred to. We passed a spot where land travelling certainly appeared difficult and dangerous, but I saw nothing indicating the existence of former caves. Neither did I observe the stalactites, referred to by Dr. Gesner, as abundant upon the shore; but, at a spot about ten or twelve miles above the Wapske, and in the neighborhood of the Little Agulquac, I had the pleasure of finding great numbers of limestone geodes, in loose beds, overlying horizontal strata of reddish sandstones. These sandstones are divided by parallel joints, having a strike N. 62° E. (the same as that at the Wapskabegan), and form the bed of the river. The geodes are of about four inches diameter, and are lined upon their interior with fine large crystals of dog-tooth spar. This locality will afford excellent cabinet specimens.

From the Agulquac to the immediate vicinity of the Blue Mountain range, the soil continues reddish, sandstone boulders lie in the bed of the river, and immense beds are occasionally exposed. The sandstones *in situ* are distinctly seen at the Horse Island, a little