

lowed, rises as a rounded knob, twenty feet above its general level. This hill, like the others, appears to be composed of gypsum, as on its sides are holes extending down twenty feet below its top in which beds of gypsum are well exposed.

In the north-west corner of township 32, range 8, west of the Principal Meridian, is a rounded hill rising thirty-five feet above the plain, its greatest length being about 600 feet, and its greatest breadth 150 feet. Its surface is overgrown with small canoe-birch. Two holes, each about eight feet deep, have been dug by prospectors in this hill. One at the top shows, below a foot of decomposed material, seven feet of hard, compact, white anhydrite or "bull plaster," exhibiting a more or less nodular structure, and breaking on the surface into small irregular fragments. Very little bedding can be detected in the mass. The other hole is in the side of the hill fifteen feet lower down, and shows on top two and a half feet of white clay, consisting of decomposed anhydrite, below which is five and a half feet of white nodular anhydrite similar to that in the other hole. This gives a thickness, almost certainly, of twenty-two feet of this rock, and it is not improbable that the hill is composed entirely of it.

Again, just north of the Ninth Base Line, and two miles east of the township corner, between ranges 8 and 9, is a poplar-covered hill or ridge, thirty feet high. In various places on this hill are exposures of snow-white gypsum, similar to what has been described above, showing in some cases a thickness of ten feet in one section. The most of it is massive or crypto-crystalline, and lies in regular beds which dip slightly towards the west. Some of the beds or layers, however, consist of beautifully crystalline, clear, colourless selenite, which is easily broken out in lamellar masses of considerable size. This is the mineral which in the west, has been so often mistaken for mica.

The above is a brief statement of the known extent of the deposits of gypsum in this district, but it is highly probable that further investigation will prove them to extend over a much larger area. The Indians of the