

*um parviflorum*, *Iris versicolor*, *Anemone Pensylvanica*, *Cornus Canadensis* (in flower very abundant), *U. stolonifera*, *Streptopus amplexifolius*, *Clintonia borealis*, *Viburnum opulus*, *Sanicula marilandica*, *Veronica Anagallis*, *Ranunculus acris*, *Thalictrum dioicum*, and *Primula Americana*.

The wild onion (*Allium Schoenoprasum?*) was also common upon the shore, with butter-cups, dandelions, violets, wild roses, and strawberries. Grasses and ferns were also abundant on strips of intervale, but I did not have leisure to determine them. The latter were especially luxuriant, frequently attaining a height of four and five feet. Among them I recognized *Pteris aquilina*, *Onoclea sensibilis*, *Struthiopteris*, and *Osmunda regalis*. The slates and limestones, which occupy the lower portion of the stream, are succeeded, about a mile and a half below the Red Rapids, by the outer beds of the Tobique Red Sandstone District, which, gradually widening, attains a very considerable development, and finally disappears in the neighborhood of the Blue Mountains. The soil rapidly assumes a deep, red tint, and strata of reddish sandstones are exposed in cliffs upon the shore. The red tint first becomes apparent upon the right bank of the stream; but at the Red Rapids, the sandstones, associated with coarse, red conglomerates, cross the bed of the river, with a strike about N. 70° E, and are exposed upon either bank. It is at this spot that the formation should properly begin in the coloring of our geological maps.

The Red Sandstone District of the Tobique is one of great interest and value. The rocks composing it are red and variegated sandstones, limestones, and conglomerates, with salt springs and beds of gypsum. The strata are nowhere much disturbed, and in general are of very moderate elevation. In many places the red sandstones are well exposed in the bed of the river, and being nearly horizontal, form a smooth and polished bottom. The soil of the district is excellent, and probably few portions of the Province offer so many inducements for settlement.

Near the Wapske or Wapskabegan one of the largest tributaries of the Tobique, the red sandstone strata are well exposed in nearly horizontal beds, dipping to the southeast at an angle of only five degrees. At the mouth of the Wapskabegan they are again exposed, and are interstratified with fine beds of white and pink and reddish gypsum. These are probably but a continuation of those referred to, and the line of strike between the two is N. 62° E.,