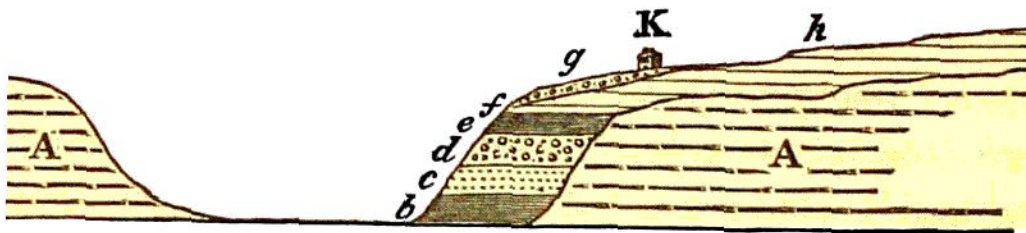


The village of Beauport is about a quarter of a mile distant from the St. Lawrence, on its left bank, and about three miles below Quebec. Near it, a small streamlet flows in a narrow ravine, about 110 feet deep, partly excavated in the drift, which, like that of St. David's before described (p. 95), had filled a more ancient hollow in the Silurian strata. By examining the cliff immediately below Mr. Ryland's house, and again a few hundred yards to the west, where lower beds were laid open by the river, and then ascending to the higher grounds northwards and towards St. Michel, I obtained the annexed section, the different parts of which I shall now describe.

Fig. 14.



Position of shelly drift in the ravine at Beauport, near Quebec.

- A. Horizontal Lower Silurian strata.
- b. Laminated clay.
- c. Yellow sand.
- d. Drift with boulders.
- e. *Mya*, *Terebratula*, &c.
- f. Mass of *Sazicava rugosa*.
- g. Gravel with boulders.
- h. Clay and sand of higher grounds, with *Sazicava*, &c.
- K. Mr. Ryland's house.

The lowest mass of drift (*b*, fig. 14), having a thickness of twenty-five feet, consists of fine, laminated, stiff blue clay, without fossils, similar to that containing shells on the Jacques Cartier, before mentioned. Next above, the beds *c* are composed of incoherent yellow sand, in regular layers, about twenty-five feet thick, also without shells. In the next mass, *d*, of loam and blue clay, having also a