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It may be again added that in all the points referred to the ter. granites of York show the closest possible resemblance to those of Charlotte county, as seen about the towns of St. Stephen, Milltown and (See Report of 1871). Baring.

In addition to the main belts of granite, limited isolated areas of such Granite rock occur at various points along their borders, as east of McAdam, between the Sheogomoe and Sullivan's Creek and again in the settlement of Zealand, their position and limits being indicated upon the geological map. From the number and relations of these areas it may fairly be inferred that at some depth benefth the surface they are continuous with each other, and the appare. contrasts which the schistose rocks exhibit, both in the amount of their alteration and in the distance from granite outcrops at which they are found, are probably connected with the same fact. On the other hand the singular abruptness with which wide belts of granite terminate without apparent reference to the strike of the overlying sediments, as illustrated in the last of the localities above named, is equally noticeable, and may be regarded as a further indication of their probably intrusive origin.

Symite. - This rock, although much less abundant than the granite, is of very frequent occurrence in the region under consideration, and covers some large areas. Of these the most noticeable, both for its extent and relations to the surrounding rocks, is that traversing the Woodstock. southern part of Carleton county, from Eel River about Benton to the St. John River at Bull Creek below Woodstock, having a length of nine and a-half and an average breadth of about one and a-quarter miles; while a second and smaller one but of which the exact limits could not be ascertained, occurs on the eastern side of the river along the course of Gibson's millstream. While in general a true syenite or hornblendie granite, of grey or reddish colour and coarsely crystalline texture, the rock sometimes contains, especially about Benton, a good deal of pale green epidote in crystalline grains, and sometimes chloride, while it is not unfrequently associated with or penetrated by dykes of dark-green diorite, a circumstance nowhere noticed in connection with the grani-Graduation tic region. A more interesting feature, as contrasted with the latter, ing rocks. is the very gradual passage exhibited by these symittic rocks into the felspathic, gritty and amygdaloidal beds with which they are associated, and which renders it well nigh impossible to draw a line of division between them, while in the case of the granites the transition is in almost every instance abrupt. It would almost seem as though the syenites, in the instances referred to, were only more intensely altered conditions of the associated rocks; but that they are in some instances at least intrusive is shown by the irregular way in which they are often found cutting the slaty rocks, or are enclosed in irregular masses

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