

sharp anticlinals occur. Thus, a short distance below the forks of the brooks just mentioned, the shales have a dip of S. 10° W. which, in ten chains further down, changes to S. 30° W. < 60°, declining in a few yards to < 40° in the same direction. There is an antiline in this part of the stream or possibly a roll in the measures. Ten chains lower down, the dip is reversed to N. 40° E. 85° showing a sharp antiline and probable fault.

From this, down stream to the forks of Falls brook, coarse and fine sandstone with greyish shales are exposed at frequent intervals. All are highly inclined at angles 60°-90°, with much broken and faulted strata and occasional masses and dikes of newer volcanics. These tilted strata extend up Falls brook for several hundred yards, the falls being about half a mile above the forks of the stream. From this fork, down to the fork of Anthracite brook, the prevailing rock is the ordinary grey sandstone showing plant stems occasionally. These rocks are much broken up and angles of dip are high. At the forks of Anthracite brook bluish shales occur, and in a distance of fifty yards the dip of these is only eight degrees to the northeast. The shale contains numerous black, rounded concretions, having a central point of iron pyrite. The dips are irregular, and hard, broken, altered, sandstones and shale extend for 100 yards to black and grey shale with a S.W. dip 40°.

Thence down the stream for some distance outcrops are lacking, the banks being low. The descent from the mine to this place, a distance of about one mile and a half, is nearly 400 feet. The bed of the stream is in places choked with drift trees and boulders of green conglomerate, rendering walking both difficult and dangerous. Where the rocks are exposed they are usually much disturbed.

Just below a small brook from the left bank, which rises a short distance north of Camp Robertson, heavy beds of hard green conglomerate outcrop, with well banded, grey sandstone, dipping S.W. < 50°, the dip changing in 50 yards to S. 60° W. < 35° and, a fourth of a mile farther, to N. < 80°, the area being evidently affected by faults. A hundred yards below this, the dip is northeast, the shales are sandy and very ochreous and continue for some yards with the same dip and at an angle of 25 degrees. One hundred and fifty yards down the stream, the angle increases to 75 degrees, and the rocks are again much broken up, and at the last exposure on this stream the dip is N. 50° E. < 50°. Below this to the lake the banks are usually low and show no rock exposures, with the exception of a small ledge about half a mile east of the forks of the Yakoun river. The descent to the valley of this stream where the trail to Camp Wilson crosses is about