

paet and greenish, with minute reticulating veins of white calcite and some quartz, and contains pyrites in small specks. As exposed in the sheds at this point the breadth of the dyke is 1,000 paces, and contains at one point a thin band of soft red slate. At the contact with these the wall of the dyke is well defined, and the slates appear to have been altered for an inch or two into a shaly, greenish, talcose-looking rock, though the rest of the bed does not seem to have been greatly affected. An interesting secondary dyke, from five to eight inches thick, is seen cutting the main belt of irruptive rock. Thence for a distance of about five miles along the railroad similar greenish dioritic or doleritic rocks are seen at intervals. In places these have the same concretionary structure as noted in the traverse above; frequently they are epidotic and chloritic, and contain a good deal of calcareous matter disseminated. At several points these bands of reddish or blackish slates and hard conglomerate, some of which appear to be altered by contact, are observed, but the area occupied by such rocks is very limited.

Between Belledune Point and Jacquet River several dykes of dolerite, generally amygdaloidal, though occasionally crystalline, are seen. These are, for the most part, small, and never more than a very few yards in extent. They are seen cutting the Silurian rocks, but not affecting the Lower Carboniferous beds, which cap them unconformably, and the trap pebbles often enter largely into the composition of the basal conglomerate of the latter. Beautiful sections are afforded along this shore of the Silurian, the Lower Carboniferous and the trappean rocks, and the relations of the three are very nicely defined. At Black Point, however, nearly opposite the lower end of Heron Island, the dolerite appears again in considerable force, cutting as usual through Silurian beds, and being intimately associated with the hard, dark brown conglomerates of this part of the coast. At Beaver Point also, about one mile further north, they again appear, and have a breadth of several miles; or to the mouth of New Mills Brook, where they are met by the heavy dark brown conglomerates in force. Other and larger areas also occur south of Charlo River, associated with fossiliferous calcareous beds. The western extension of these various bands of eruptive rocks has not been traced. The settlements in this part of the province are confined to a strip along the coast of scarcely more than a mile in width, and in the dense and swampy lowlands or the rough and hilly wooded portions further back, progress is almost impossible. They do not, however, extend probably to any very great distance, as they are not seen on the Upsalquitch, but may possibly assume the aspect of lenticular areas of greater or less extent, which have burst through probably at the close of the Silurian. Slices of these rocks will be prepared for examination under

North of
Jacquet River.

Charlo and
vicinity.