

fossils, the weight of evidence is in favor of their Cambrian or Cambro-Silurian age.

To these general considerations it may be added that if we include with the Cambro-Silurian rocks of York the resembling strata of northern Charlotte county, it is in connection with these rocks, and for the most part with these only, that any actual and well authenticated discoveries of this metal have been made. Some of these, as regards the region about St. Stephen and the St. Croix River, have been referred to in previous reports. On the other hand numerous finds of gold have been reported from different localities in connection with the great slate and quartzite bands on either side of the granite axis in York. The greater part of these have been upon the eastern side of the St. John river and especially upon its tributaries the Nashwaak and Mniac, in regions which have been as yet only partially surveyed, but there is little doubt that the rocks in which they were found are of the same age and character as those now referred to. So far the gold obtained has been derived only from washings and in small quantities, but careful and systematic search will probably have the effect of disclosing the beds from which it has been derived, if not also a more abundant supply. Specimens of ferruginous quartz, derived from veins in this series have been submitted to analysis, but so far with only negative results.

*Tin.*—This is another metal of which the existence in this part of the province is to be regarded as a possible or probable, rather than as a demonstrated fact. It is true that the occurrence of tin in connection with the granites of the Pokiok River was long ago reported by Dr. Gesner, and a specimen obtained by him is now in the collection of the Gesner Museum in St. John; but the precise locality from which this was obtained is not known, and no similar discoveries have since been made. The fact, however, that tinstone has been found near Waterville in the State of Maine, in connection with gneisses and mica-schists which appear to be identical with the Cambro-Silurian rocks of York county, lends much probability to the fact of its occurrence here as well.

*Limestones.*—Two horizons of calcareous beds have been referred to in the course of this report; the one in connection with the highly crystalline schists and gneisses of Canterbury, the other with the Silurian calcareous slates of Carleton county. The rocks of the former, partaking of the character of the associated beds, are also highly crystalline and in part a true marble, but in general are too impure from disseminated micaceous and sandy material to be of much value either for ornamental purposes or as a source of lime. The purest as well as the thickest beds known are found a mile or so south of Dorrington