

Below this point, the bed of the river is strewed with small and rounded boulders, of the size of paving-stones, and presents a very singular appearance. They are of three kinds, a bright red (feldspathic), a dark (syenitic), and green stone, and being polished brightly by the water, suggest the idea of a mosaic pavement. More ferruginous strata soon appear, dipping westward, and granitic boulders again become common. Granite ridges soon appear *in situ*, and seem to have displaced and to have been thrust through the other strata. The stream becomes rapid and violent, the vegetation of its banks poor and stunted.

The above-named rocks continue for a short distance only. About five or six miles above the Grand Falls, they are succeeded by beds of slates and s'aty sandstones, with some limestone, dipping into the bed of the river at an angle of 60° to the north, the river here running about northeast. The course of the stream is nearly at right angles to the strike of the slates, which form precipitous cliffs, perhaps seventy-five or one hundred feet in height. Like the similar gorge at the mouth of the Tobique, this spot is called the Narrows, and can only be navigated by the most skilful Indians.

Between the Narrows and the Grand Falls, sandstone beds appear with a strike about north and south, and dip to the westward at a high angle.

The Grand Falls of the Nepisiquit are too well known to require description here, their beauty and the excellent salmon-fishing at their base having long since attracted travellers to the spot. Geologically, the fall has been the result of the gradual wearing away of consolidated strata; the direction of the current having been probably determined by some pre-existing fissure in the beds. The rocks composing the gorge below the falls (which is about half a mile in length) are composed of contorted ferruginous slates, having a strike nearly north and south, and a dip of 50° to the westward. Through these slates the water has worked its way, gradually widening the channel, and running for a portion of its course directly opposite to the dip of the strata, but towards the lower part making a sudden turn southward, and then nearly following their strike. On the rocks below the falls I noticed in flower, *Campanula rotundifolia*, *Potentilla arguta*, and wild roses. Many of these rocks are filled with numerous crystals of cubic pyrites.

Leaving the gorge, we soon passed over more sandstones and