

- Millville.** higher beds, consisting of dark-grey to black fissile and rusty argillites, seem to run against and to be cut off by a northward sweep of the granitic mass. Along the railway and roads north of Millville the rocks are also chiefly argillites, which are often quite chloritic, but with these are heavy beds of grey and dark-grey felspathic sandstones or grits, which are somewhat amygdaloidal. Beds of diorite and pale pink to red porphyritic felsite also occur. These rocks are evidently the same as those of Oak Mountain, Benton and Woodstock, and like the latter may be of Pre-Cambrian origin, though no distinct evidence of a difference of age could be detected. Other considerable areas of rocks to which similar remarks apply occur to the east of the railway, about the headwaters of the main Nacawicac and the Beecaguimic.
- Nacawicac.** Near the source of the first named stream, in Mapleton, three very prominent hills, known as the Spruce Peaks, but which actually form parts of a single ridge, constitute a marked feature in the landscape. They consist of grey felspathic rock, in part fine-grained and approaching felsite and in part granular, with white silicious blotches and veins of epidote. Six miles further east another prominent ridge, separating the North-east Branch of Nacawicac from the heads of the Keswick and Beecaguimic, consists of a hard crystalline felsite, varying from dark-grey to red in colour and which is porphyritic with small crystals of felspar. Similar rocks occur upon both branches of the Beecaguimic, and may possibly be intrusive. With these exceptions the rocks of this district are chiefly slates and sandstones, sometimes chloritic and sometimes felspathic, the bare white ledges of which are exposed for over a mile along the railway track south of Nacawicac station.
- Spruce Peaks.**
- Felsite.**
- We come now to consider the second band of Cambro-Silurian rocks, included in or resting upon the great granitic axis of York county.
- West of the St. John River the rocks of this system included in the granitic area are few and unimportant—the only points known being a small area at the Meductic, others at the head of Grand (Schoodic) Lake, and, as reported, on the Palfrey stream, a few miles below Skiff Lake—but on the eastern side they are more considerable, forming a belt traversing portions of the parishes of Queensbury and Bright, and gradually widening from the St. John River at the Coac to the valley of the Keswick. They are here chiefly interesting from their relations to the granite and the comparatively clear view which they exhibit of the Cambro-Silurian succession. The former are well seen at the Coac, where purplish-grey or lilac micaceous sandstones, similar in every respect to those of Canterbury, not only show their contact with the granite, but are filled with a network of quartzose and granitic veins.
- Queensbury.**
- Contact with granite.**
- Caverhill.** Eastward of this, in Upper and Lower Caverhill, similar sandstones, which are often gneissic, are associated with black pyritous and rusty-

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