

distinctive appellation to a great belt of schistose rocks occupying the Lake of the Woods region, examined by him in 1883.

Mr. Lawson then pointed out the very marked difference between the almost exclusively sedimentary character of the Huronian strata and the very decided volcanic origin of at least a large percentage of his Keewatin series. These differences are well marked in the rocks we have been considering above. The term Keewatin has taken hold, and is now generally applied by the United States geologists, especially in Minnesota, to designate a large section of the celebrated iron-bearing rocks of Lake Superior and Northern Michigan. The Tower and Ely mines in this formation are two of the largest producers of iron in the United States, the Hematite ores therefrom being classed as some of the very best iron ores in the world. Gold has been discovered in this same series near the Lake of the Woods, and the Sultana mine is at present a profitable investment, while several others give fair promise of like results. These are facts worthy of the consideration of mining prospectors in this country, as there is no reason why similar results may not follow upon intelligent and systematic investigation and the judicious investment of capital here also.

The granitic belt near Gander Lake, already referred to, is about two miles wide. It is chiefly composed of rather large crystals of pale, flesh-colored and white feldspar, vitreous quartz and a fair sprinkling of black mica. The feldspar greatly predominates, giving a very handsome appearance. The Messrs. Reid have established a quarry here, from which they have raised a considerable quantity of excellent building material, which they have used extensively in the construction of piers and bridge abutments, for which purpose it has proved admirably adapted. They have also a considerable bulk of the same material ready dressed now on the ground, which, I understand, was contracted for by the Government to be used in the reconstruction of some of our public buildings in St. John's. It will present a very beautiful appearance, and afford a pretty contrast either to brick or freestone. The rock has a natural jointage in its bed, which greatly facilitates the work of quarrying and raising to the surface, and is not extra hard to dress.

Immediately to the north of this granitic belt a set of bluish-gray sandstones and quartzites, overlaid by a bluish, silky slate, the latter often peculiarly mottled, passing into a very black pyritifer-