aspect of Pre-Cambrian schists and for a time these mountains were supposed to be as old as the lowest Cambrian. Their intimate association with Silurian and Devonian sediments at a number of points, together with the fact that numerous spurs were given off from the main masses of igneous rocks which penetrated these newer sediments in the form of dykes, the fossiliferous Silurian and Devonian in contact being frequently converted into schists and otherwise altered, shews conclusively that the age of most of these mountain masses must be more recent than the sediments which they penetrate so that they are at least post-Silurian.

There are however large areas of igneous rocks in association with the pre-Cambrian strata of the Sutton Mountain axis which are of Pre-Cambrian age, since they are overlaid by the slates of the lowest Cambrian. These have also been altered and are now often seen in the form of chloritic and other schists.

The age of the Granite masses which are conspicuous features in the eastern portion of Quebec, is probably not very different from that of the diabase hills just referred to. These cut rocks of all ages from the pre-Cambrian to the Silurian. The strata in their vicinity are all greatly altered, the slates being changed into chiastolite and staurolite schists, while the Cambro-Silurian limestones have been rendered schistose and are filled with small scales of mica, often with a large development of quartz veins.

The serpentine areas in which the asbestus of the Eastern Townships is frequently found apparently belong to the diabase and olivine group. They are often found in association with the Cambrian slates but they also occur in connection with the Cambro-Silurian and Silurian strata. They are apparently altered portions of the diabase and olivine masses.

The same remarks apply to most of the igneous rocks of the Gaspé peninsula. These is here a central zone of pre-Cambrian rocks, overlaid on the north by Cambrian slates and limestones, and on the south by Silurian and Devonian strata of the great Siluro-Devonian basin. Through these newer rocks great mountain masses of diabase and kindred rocks protrude; similar to those found in the areas east of the St. Lawrence, and these are evidently newer than the fossiliferous sediments which they penetrate, since, at several points, pieces of the fossiliferous limestones are caught and held in the igneous mass.