

The relation which exists between the Huronian of the typical area and the *Hastings* series of Ontario, the *Keewatin* series, *Couchiching* series of the Lake of the Woods and Algoma generally, and the *Grenville* series of the Ottawa district, is a subject full of intricate problems in petrography and field geology combined, of the highest interest.

No separate geological names of formations have been assigned to the three sub-divisions of the Huronian, as developed in the Lake Temiscaming region, but there is no doubt that forthcoming researches on the part of students in Archæan geology in Canada will result in the probable definition and correlation of the different members of both the Laurentian and Huronian systems in a manner which will enable us to classify the various phases of these two systems and their taxonomic equivalents in different regions, as regular formations not very dissimilar from the methods or principles used in the scale adopted in the nomenclature of subsequent systems. The most conspicuous periods of volcanic activity together with periods of quiescence as indicated by the strata would form important factors in the determination and separation of the different formations.

In the Rainy river district, in Algoma and Lake of the Woods regions, as elsewhere, Huronian rocks are extensively developed and prove to be an important metalliferous series, carrying gold, silver, nickel, copper, iron, and other useful minerals.

Along the west coast of Hudson bay and in the interior, as well as on Marble Island, rocks of *Huronian* age, consisting of chloritic, and micaceous schists, also of fine-grained quartzite associated with diabase and gabbro, are classified as Huronian. Mr. J. B. Tyrrell describes a large belt of Huronian rocks, 120 miles in length, along the west coast of Hudson bay from near Baker's foreland to a point 45 miles north of Cape Esquimaux. From the shore of Hudson bay inland, these rocks were traced for seventy miles up Ferguson river. On the Telzoa and Kazan rivers two additional areas of *Huronian* rocks are described, besides others in the basins of Doobaunt, Wharton, Kasba and Ennadai lakes.

In the district of Keewatin, and Lake Winnipeg region, Dr. Bell and Messrs. Tyrrell and Dowling have recognized many areas of Huronian quartzites, chloritic, steatitic, felspathic, and diorite schists, besides conglomerates and breccias.

Along Athabasca lake, and Churchill rivers Tyrrell recognized Huronian rocks, consisting of white quartzites besides fine red calcareous sandstones and schists.

*The Cordilleran Region.*—In British Columbia and Yukon territory, the Huronian system has been recognized as consisting, for the most part,