

to the other rocks, beyond the fact that it is in contact to the west with dark green somewhat chloritic hornblende schists, and that on the east the point is tipped with a knob of hard crystalline dioritic rock. On another point of the shore, one and a-half miles to the north-east of this occurs a second mass of serpentine, under conditions very similar to those just described. It is in contact to the west with green schists as before, and the extremity of the point occupied by the same dioritic rock, but with this difference, that between the dioritic and the serpentine there is a dyke fifteen feet wide of the quartz-porphry, evidently an off-shoot from the main mass occupying the island off shore a little to the south. The masses of serpentine in these two points, and on the small island in immediate proximity to the quartz-porphry, are nearly in a line, and also in a line with the general strike of the rocks at this locality; but whether the serpentine is interbedded with the schists, or was originally intrusive, it is difficult to say from the evidence available in this particular case. The presence of the quartz-porphry as an intrusion, associated with what appear to be dykes of diorite striking parallel to the dyke of quartz-porphry, would seem to warrant us in regarding all these rocks—serpentine, diorite and quartz-porphry—as different manifestations of outflows along a line of fissure, probably at widely-separated intervals, and altered according to the well-known tendency of these rocks, or rather of their original forms.” Mr. Bayley has made microscopical examinations of these serpentines, and says that in many of them the forms of the original olivine can be clearly seen, although there is no trace of the mineral left. Dr. Lawson also reports serpentine to be more largely developed on the inland and shore of Shoal Lake Narrows than elsewhere in the region. He mentions also a boss of serpentine projecting through the black hornblende schists in the immediate vicinity of their contact with the gneiss.

Many minerals are associated with the Laurentian serpentine, but very few are found in workable quantity.

Small quantities of chrysotile have been mined for asbestos in lot 2, range 7, Templeton, but the fibre was so coarse and short that these works were soon abandoned.

The magnetic ore formerly smelted at the Marmora iron furnace was obtained from lot 8, range 1, of Belmont. This deposit presented