

A bed in the gneissoid series, about eighty feet below the visible summit at Sherbrooke, holds masses of a gritty schist, bearing some resemblance to beds in the overlying and unconformable quartzite series. The masses of schist, some of which are two feet long and six or eight inches thick, are interpenetrated with granitic veins. The bed in which they are found is overlaid by well stratified gneiss, and underlaid by massive beds of gneiss, which forms the material from which the so-called granite of Sherbrooke is quarried.

Four miles on a northerly course from Sherbrooke village, gneiss, distinguished by red felspar, has crushed through the quartzite series, being brought up by a fault, and the junction is visible for a considerable distance near the head of the Indian Harbor Lakes. In close vicinity is found a great area of coarse porphyritic granitoid gneiss, which occupies the country for several miles, its western boundary will be shown on my map of the Sherbrooke District.

The facts observed early last summer at Sherbrooke established the existence there of a sedimentary deposit below the quartzite series, highly metamorphosed, of great thickness, and embracing beds of numerous rock varieties, but they revealed little respecting its structure. These facts were, however, in strict accordance with the views I expressed in a paper read before the Nova Scotian Institute of Natural Science early in 1869, and which is now about being published in the transactions of the Institute for that year. Reference was there made to the gneissoid rocks near Mount Uniacke and near Halifax.

In order to connect and elucidate the facts observed on similar rocks at points so far apart, I made a section across twenty miles of strata, on and near St. Mary's River, from north to south; a section on and near the line of the Halifax and Windsor Railway, from Stillwater to Mount Uniacke, and coupled these with observations on the Ponhook Lake range, and the high range of hills which approach within three miles of Windsor.

Without entering into details, which are necessarily reserved for my report, I will enumerate the general results of these examinations.

A spur of the gneissoid series crosses the Halifax and Windsor Railway close to the forty-seventh telegraph post, south-east of the Stillwater Station. The track follows the junction for a short distance, after which the gneissoid series trends to the east, and the junction with a quartzite series is again crossed near the one hundred and twenty-ninth telegraph post, southeast of Stillwater, and about thirteen hundred yards northwest of Mount Uniacke Station. From near Stillwater the gneiss trends towards the St. Croix River,