

Height of Land, and are described in the Reports of the Geological Survey 1870-71 and 1871-72, by Messrs. Richardson and McQuat, respectively.

From these observations it may be concluded that, with the exception of the comparatively small areas of Cambro-Silurian rocks in the neighborhood of Lake St. John, and perhaps similar small areas at other points not yet explored, all the rocks between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Height of Land are of Laurentian age. And these rocks probably extend far beyond to the shores of Hudson Straits, occupying the greater part of the Labrador peninsula, with but few areas of newer rock overlying. On the west side of Lake Mistassini, the coarse grained red gneiss, composed of quartz, orthoclase, mica and hornblende, appear with a general strike of N. 30° E. The space between Crooked Lake and this side being overlaid by the Cambrian limestones which extend to the western shore of the lake. On the Rupert River, the coarse-grained red gneiss predominates over the finer-grained varieties.

Extent of
Laurentian
rocks.

At the junction of the Marten and Rupert Rivers, and for some distance below, a darker gneiss, containing larger quantities of dark green hornblende, appears. In the river, at the first portage of "The Fours," a dyke of dark greyish-green dioritic trap, over twenty yards wide, running S. 70° W., penetrates the red gneiss and holds gneissic fragments near the plane of junction.

Trap dyke.

Farther down the river, the exposures are fewer; the last is at the House Rapid, one mile above Rupert House and consists of the common red gneiss. Strike W. 10° S.

HURONIAN.

A series of rocks similar to the epidotic and chloritic slates of the Shickshock Mountains and the Eastern Townships, is seen first about forty miles south-west of the southern extremity of Lake Mistassini. These rocks have been fully described by Mr. Richardson in the Geological Survey Report for 1870-71, from which the following is an extract:—

Richardson's
report.

"This series was first observed at the north end of Lake Abatagomaw. Thence it occupies the country along the line examined, to and along Lake Wakinitche, including Lake Chibogomou and the lakes and portages between it and Abatagomaw [large lakes lying south-west of Mistassini]. The last of it was seen at about two miles beyond the outlet of Lake Wakinitche, nearly four miles in a straight line from where it was first observed on Lake Abatagomaw. As already stated, the rocks of this series are met with almost immediately