exist. May they soon be appreciated, and taken advantage of, as they deserve.

These crystalline rocks in the Eastern Townships are regarded y the Geological Survey of Canada, as a metamorphosed portion of the Quebec group, which belongs to the inferior part of the Lower Silurian series. This view of their age coincides somewhat with that of Keilhau, relative to the similar formation around Trondhjem, which according to him "appears, through transitions, to stand in intimate connection with the fossiliferous Silurian strata."

In the foregoing, I have endeavoured to compare in their petrographical and economic relations, the three groups of rocks mentioned at the commencement of this paper. It was not originally my intention to pursue the subject farther than this; but seeing that the comparison which I have endeavoured to institute would be incomplete without some reference to the mutual geological relations of these groups in Norway, I offer the following remarks before concluding.

The oldest of these groups is the Primitive Gneiss formation. This at least was the opinion of the older geologists, such as Naumann, Keilhau and others, who specially studied the saviour Scandinavian formations, but Kjerulf and Dahll, to whose researches I have yet to refer, have lately declared themselves opposed to this view. According to Keilhau, the gneiss formation. of Kongsberg and of Flesberg, is, to the east of these districts, conformably overlaid by the Tellemarken quartzose group, into the rocks of which the gneiss forms a gradual transition. The same relations are described by Keilhau, as occurring at other points of junction, and he concludes that the Tellemarken quartzose group is to be regarded as filling up a very broad depression in the underlying gneiss formation. The quartzose group is not found in contact with any of the schistose series described, but the analogous quartzose group of Alten and Quænanger is overlaid conformably by the mica schist rocks of Tromsen and Senjen. The relations of the latter to the Dovrefjeld slates are unknown, for wherever the last mentioned come in contact with strata belonging to the primitive gneiss formation, both the quartzose and mica schist groups are absent, and the slates of Dovrejeld rest conformably on the gneissoid strata. the other hand, these Dovrefield slates form a continuous transition, through less and less crystalline slates, greywa cke slates, and