

and norites, all of which have been subjected to crushing and foliating agencies.

*The Cordilleran Region.*—In the Cordilleran region of British Columbia the Selkirk range of mountains belongs in part to the Laurentian system, and forms the axis upon which were deposited, both east and west, the succeeding and newer sedimentary geological formations. Granite gneisses carrying both muscovite and biotite, also hornblende gneisses and graphitic gneisses have been described by Dr. G. M. Dawson from the Yale district of British Columbia, whilst in the remote northerly portion of the Yukon territory, biotite-granite-gneiss, assigned to the Laurentian system have been recorded by Mr. R. G. McConnell.

In the extreme north of British North America a considerable portion of the islands in the Arctic Archipelago belongs to the Laurentian system. Granitoid gneisses, limestones and other crystalline rocks occur which resemble those met with in southern Canada.

#### THE HURONIAN SYSTEM.

*The Acadian Region.*—To this system have been referred the diorites, diabases, felsites and ashrock of the "Coldbrook Group" of New Brunswick, besides epidotic and chloritic and mica-schists and slates from King's, Albert, St. John, and Charlotte counties of the same province. The "Kingston series" as exemplified by the gneissoid rocks of Northumberland county, the felsite, talco-chloritic and other schists of Bostwick brook in King's county have also been referred by Dr. R. W. Ells and Prof. L. W. Bailey to the Huronian system. No rocks of this horizon have as yet been recorded from Nova Scotia. It is not improbable, however, that some of the crystalline limestones, dolomites, felsites, and more or less altered rocks classed as Pre-Cambrian may belong to the Huronian system. The "Movable slates" of Newfoundland by some called Huronian may belong to the Cambrian system.

*The Laurentian Highlands.*—In the peninsula of Labrador, Mr. Low has recognized two large areas of Huronian rocks; the first along the East Main river for a distance of 160 miles; the second, an area south-west of Lake Mistassini. Along the East Main river the Huronian consists of mica-schist, conglomerate, felspathic and quartzose schists, chloritic schist, hydro-mica slate, agglomerates and felspathic sandstones. On Belle Isle, Dr. Selwyn records the occurrence of felspathic sandstones, shales, tuffaceous sandstones, and diorite schists; whilst on the west side of Cape Wolstenholm, and Skynner's cove, Nachvak, Labrador, Dr. Bell obtained in 1885 green chloritic schists and a compact steatite or pipestone ascribed to this system.