

sharply. The granite of the ledge, the fragments of the recomposed granite, and the great majority of those of the conglomerate are of identical character. Although the actual contact between the granite and conglomerate was not seen, there can be no doubt that here was an old shore line and that the granitic debris of this lower slate-conglomerate was derived from the granite, this being a pre-existent ledge. A second visit to this place was made by us in the company of Dr. Charles Barrois, Dr. Hans Reusch, Dr. Carl Schmidt and Dr. Th. Tschernyschew. After having carefully examined this and another adjacent locality in which the relations were somewhat obscure, these gentlemen all agreed that the above is a correct interpretation of the facts.

This contact is not between the lowest formation of the Original Huronian of Logan and Murray and their Laurentian, but is at the base of their lower slate-conglomerate, that is, is below a member of the Lower Huronian series. When it is considered that granitic rocks do not originate at the surface, but must have been deeply denuded before they can yield blocks to a basal conglomerate it may be considered a certainty that at Garden River, there is a physical break of great magnitude between the Lower Huronian series and the basement rocks of the region.

Contact east of Thessalon.—A locality four or five miles east of Thessalon visited by the late Prof. Irving and the junior writer in 1883, and described by Prof. Irving in 1887,* was again visited by the writers last summer. Prof. Irving states that this place shows a true unconformity between the Huronian and the Archean. He describes and figures a granitic and gneissic basement complex upon which rests, with actual contact exposed, a great conglomerate, the debris of which is derived from the immediately subjacent rocks. While in 1883 the basal conglomerate was seen on a magnificent scale, the contact was found only for a few feet at the end of one island.

At our recent visit to this locality the water of Lake Huron was very low, at least three feet lower than in 1883. The contact instead of being exposed only for a few feet at one place was seen all the way across two low, dome-shaped glaciated islands, the length of contact in each case being 40 or more feet. The facts observed are as follows:

The lowest rocks of this vicinity were found not to be simply a granite or granitoid gneiss as might be inferred from the general descriptions of Logan, but are an intricate mixture of granites, granitoid gneisses or foliated granites, and various

* Is there a Huronian Group? R. D. Irving: This Journal, III, 1887, vol. xxxiv, pp. 207-216.