

bands along the planes of fissility in the schist, is often many times in excess of the breadth at right angles to the foliation. Indeed many of the outcrops representing the less modified phase of these rocks, very closely resemble exposures of the highly differentiated and parallel alterations of basic and acidic bands so persistently typical of the granite and diorite gneisses usually classed as Laurentian. The wider and more continuous of these more acid portions agree very closely with pegmatite in structure and composition, while the narrow dykes which greatly prevail are micro-granitic in appearance.

Under the microscope, thin sections show these fine-grained felsitic looking dykes to be composed of a micro-crystalline or granulitic aggregate, made up, it may be presumed of quartz and feldspar, resembling very closely the groundmass of certain quartz porphyries. Cataclastic structure is so pronounced that all trace of larger individuals, if originally present, has disappeared and a very fine-grained mosaic, of sharply extinguishing feldspar and quartz individuals, which are very difficult to distinguish from one another, remains. There is a very much smaller quantity of decomposed biotite, most of which occurs in dark wavy lines representing mechanically disintegrated portions of this mineral, producing in the rock a very recognizable micro-fluction structure. The darker coloured portion of the rock is composed mainly of biotite with occasional scales of muscovite. Narrow alternating bands are composed of water clear feldspar and quartz, while calcite, surrounded by larger individuals of quartz and feldspar, characterizes certain lenticular areas. Besides these, small inclusions often occur representing the lighter coloured rock or micro-granite around which the individuals of biotite seemed to "flow" in long gentle curves corresponding very closely with their outline. The junction between the two rocks is rather sharp, but where these intrusions are larger and more numerous, there seems rather pronounced evidence of the commingling of the material of both rocks as a result of actual fusion. These are usually lenticular in outline narrowing down at either extremity and exhibiting small veinlets or tails of quartz, thus revealing their intimate