

Bands of dolomite sometimes accompany the limestone which is often interstratified with bands of quartzite. The quartzites appear to be heaviest near the junction of the limestone and gneiss, becoming thinner and less frequent as we recede from the calcareous rock. The greatest mass of quartzite met with, had a vertical measure of 400 feet, and it was in stratigraphical position beneath the limestone. The quartzite and the gneiss on each side of the limestone are often very thickly studded with garnets, and in some cases the aggregation of these is so close as to constitute a granular garnet rock. In the Gore of Chatham a band of limestone about three-fourths of a mile to the north-west of the one described, has been traced running parallel with it for seven miles. If the form which has been attributed to the first band be correct, the second would overlies it, with a great mass of gneiss between. A third band of limestone occurs about six miles north of the second; this has been traced for about four miles running east, which would be nearly parallel with the bearing of the second. In this bearing it has not yet been followed farther than to within a short distance from the line between the Seigniory of Argen-teuil and the township of Abercrombie, towards the rear of both.

Continuous exposures of limestone have been met with on the west side of the Rivière du Nord, at St. Jerome. They have been followed for two miles with a north bearing, and the strike of the stratification between Saint Jerome and the rear of Abercrombie, is such as to make it probable that the St. Jerome rock will ultimately prove to be a part of the third band. A feature common to both localities is the occurrence immediately near the limestone, of immense masses of lime feldspar. North of the Argen-teuil band, eight miles, examined across the stratification, consist almost entirely of it, in the form of labradorite, of which masses of the opalescent variety are in some parts enclosed in a paste of mineral without any play of colors. These feldspars are accompanied with hypersthene and ilmenite. This feldspar rock is abundant at St. Jerome, and its stratified character is conspicuously displayed, the beds running parallel with the limestone.

Mr. Hunt has traced a band of crystalline limestone for eleven miles, running diagonally across the township of Rawdon in a north bearing. On the west side of this, lime-feldspar forms the great bulk of the rock exposures for twelve miles across the measures, and shows a well-marked stratification. It appears probable that the Rawdon calcareous band is the same as the St. Jerome band, and that a synclinal axis exists between the two, the turn of the calcareous band on which is covered up by the fossiliferous rocks to the south.