

and is associated with basic, often rusty-weathering gneisses. To the north it is cut off by the Morin anorthosite, whose southern limit here appears as a high and abrupt cliff crossing the country. The limestone has at several points been somewhat extensively quarried for the production of lime, having been burned at intervals for many years—the fact of its being a limestone having been pointed out to the inhabitants by Logan in the early years of the Geological Survey. It is stated to form a very strong lime, but one which from the presence of grains of various silicates disseminated through it, is more or less impure, and which is thus suitable for rough masonry work rather than for interior finishing.

Further south in the augmentation of Mille Isles, similar limestone occurs again, and was supposed by Logan to form a continuation of the same band as that exposed near St. Sauveur.

Another occurrence of limestone, which, however, is small and unimportant, is that on the west side of the North River near St. Jérôme. It is seen crossing the road which runs down the west side of the river, a short distance from the town, while blocks of it may be observed at intervals in the fields to the south of the road. Further south, the strike would carry it across the North River where it would be covered up by the Palaeozoic rocks. It does not appear, however, on the banks of the river, nor could any continuation of it be found to the north.

A more important development of limestone, in the form of a band, which, although it can be traced several miles, is still comparatively thin and impure, is found a short distance to the west of the village of New Glasgow, being exposed in the bed of the River Jordan near the edge of the Palaeozoic. From this point it can be traced in a direction a little east of north, skirting along the edge of the great anorthosite mass which occupies this part of the sheet, as far as the third range of Kilkenny, a distance of about six miles, where it is lost sight of. If it holds the course as above described, it would be cut off by the anorthosite a short distance to the north of the point where it is last exposed.

An isolated occurrence of a fine white crystalline limestone is also found on lot 10 of range 7 of Kilkenny, where it forms a low ridge about 100 yards wide, running north-and-south.

In the northern half of the township of Rawdon, beyond the limits of this map, there is a heavy band of crystalline limestone running through the township from north to south. The southern portion of the township where underlain by the limestone is, however, so heavily