

vary in breadth. When cut and polished, this serpentine displays dark brown parallel bands, with thin blood-red vein-like lines, running through those which are red on the weathered surface. These red lines are sometimes disposed after the manner of false bedding. Very thin parallel bands of asbestos are found separating the red layers, together with occasional crystals of diallage; both of these, in certain lights, give golden-red reflections. With the red bands, chromic iron ore is associated, which is sometimes diffused in grains along the layers. Occasionally minute faults displace the layers, and where they cross those which contain chromic iron, the fissures connected with the fault are filled with the ore for some distance on each side. Beds of chromic iron, of two and three inches in thickness, are met with in several parts, and somewhat above the well stratified serpentine, the ore occurs on the surface in considerable quantity, in large loose angular blocks, which are traceable on the strike for some distance, showing that workable masses are probably imbedded in the rocks.

Mr. Richardson's explorations during the summer of 1878 have shown that this serpentine is close to important rock-masses of olivine, which have undoubtedly given rise to it. Dr. Harrington made a microscopical examination of a sample collected by Mr. Richardson, and reports on it as follows :

"It shows a few minute black grains, probably of chromite, and rarely a little of a fibrous mineral which resembles enstatite." According to Dr. Harrington the olivine rock from Mount Albert is probably not eruptive.

Speaking of that part of the Notre Dame range, Dr. Ells, in the Geological Survey Report for 1882-83-84, says :

"Among the prominent features of the Shickshock range are the two bare hills of serpentine, the one on the eastern extremity overlooking the forks of the Ste. Anne River, and known as Mount Albert; the other twelve miles west, on the Salmon branch, and called by Sir Wm. Logan the South Mountain. Of these the former was carefully studied and is described by Mr. A. P. Low, while the latter was the only one accessible to us. The latter presents a bold bluff on the south and west, rising to a height of over 1,200 feet above the Salmon branch, and extends for about two miles and a half east. The surface, like that of