ly white, which on the weather surface has become much kaolinized. Some of this decomposed feldspar yields an opaque white or grayish substance, probably saussurite. Accompanying the hornblende, and apparently merged into it, magnetic iron occurs, distinct crystals of which stand out from the mass on the weathered surface. Iron pyrites is also sparsely disseminated in minute crystals. The rock possesses considerable specific gravity, no doubt owing to the large amount of metallic substances contained in it.

The high, precipitous ridge which runs along the western side of the narrow valley of Shoal Harbor River is made up of a set of highly metamorphosed rocks, consisting of peculiar light-colored micaceous flagstones with a rough, slaty cleavage, intersected by belts of dark-colored quartz porphyry. Other portions of this ridge exhibit masses of a flesh-colored brecciated white, weathering rock, apparently a volcanic ash. Towards Thorburn Lake the rock outcrops are chiefly of a chloritic character again, more or less slaty in structure. Hard, dull-colored graywacke with some purplish-colored breccia, apparently interstratified, crop out near the foot of the lake. Strings and patches of epidote characterise all these rocks, and quartz veins, accompanied by pure chlorite, are of frequent occurrence. One of these, cutting a purple breccia near Thorburn Lake, was considerably stained with green carbonate of copper, and contained small strings or nests of a very rich, gray sulphuret of copper (Tetrahedrite).

Just at the outlet from Thorburn Lake a dull, brownish jaspilite forming a wide belt comes in and strikes down the valley of the S. W. River of Clode Sound on its southern side, forming a high, bare ridge. It was traced on the strike out to the south shore of the Sound, where it occupies a considerable stretch of the shore. This jaspilite weathers a rusty brown, has a high specific gravity, and in all respects resembles an impure jaspery iron ore. In many places where water trickles over its surface and lodges in small pools much oxide of iron has accumulated, and the surfaces of the rocks are coated with it. Frequently, also, the overlying gravel deposits are cemented together with the same mineral substances. Whether it contains sufficient metallic iron to render it of commercial value or not has not as yet been ascertained. Specimens have been sent abroad for analysis, but no return has come to hand. This whole series of strata are in such a highly metamorphosed