

what we have designated the second series of crystalline schists. It is in Norway divided into a lower or quartzose division—marked by a predominance of quartzites, conglomerates, and more massive rocks—and an upper and more schistose division.”

These lines describe exactly what the Huronian system is in Canada, and give all the needed details relating the characteristics of the rocks. We will now, in a few words, try to point out what are the distinctive characteristics of the Huronian and of the Laurentian rocks, and will show that, though the rocks of both series are much alike, there are differential characters which a geologist cannot fail to notice.

The Huronian system differs essentially from the Laurentian series by the frequent occurrence of schistose rocks and of conglomerates carrying fragments of ancient gneisses, and by its rocks, which are fine-grained and schistose, and of dark green and grey colours, while those of the Laurentian are of lighter shade, massive, and coarsely crystalline. It covers a large area in North America, has been observed in Newfoundland by A. Murray, and pointed out by him in the reports of the Geological Survey of that country.

In Canada the areas covered by Huronian rocks are mentioned by Dr. R. Bell in the “Report of the Royal Commission on the Mineral Resources of Ontario,” and we quote here what is said by Dr. Bell: “The greatest of all our Huronian areas forms a wide belt extending from the south-eastern extremity of Lake Superior