5. The Laurentian system.

Although it is not my intention in the present paper to discuss the question of the relations of the Laurentian and Huronian systems, I may remark, in passing, that these formations are folded together and appear conformable, yet it is quite probable that unconformabilities do exist within this great body of rocks; of which I have noticed apparent indications in several places as, for instance, south-east of Wabigoon Lake, south of Owl Lake, and in the vicinity of the Little Pic River, etc.

The Huronian rocks of the different areas north of the great lakes differ more or less from one another, both as to the presence or absence of some of their lithological constituents and in the relative volumes or proportions of certain kinds of rocks which may be present; but in the main, the general lithological difference betwen these areas may be considered as of degree and not of kind. No good reason has yet been shown for cousidering any of them as entitled to a separate classification. To attempt to separate them in the present state of our knowledge, would only lead to confusion. The so-called "Typical Huronian of Lake Huron," contains the same kinds of rocks as the "Huronian areas" of Lake Superior, although the quartizes are in relatively larger volume, and possibly part of the former series may prove to be a little newer than most of the latter.

If the Lake Huron quartzites and their associated rocks could be shown to belong to a formation distinct from all the rest of the rocks which have been classified as Huronian, it might then become difficult to prove their chronological relation to the Animikie formation. Stratigraphy would give but little aid in ascertaining their relative positions, if their equivalency with the Huronian schists of Lake Superior were in doubt. But I believe that almost all geologists are agreed, Prof. Irving among the number, that they belong to the same system. The somewhat lower angles of dip than the average, in part of the Lake Huron region, and the relatively large development of the quartzites, are the circumstances which have caused doubts in the minds of some, who have but limited personal knowledge of the Huronian system, as to their equivalency with the rocks of this age on Lake Superior, which are generally more schistose. But many other examples could be given of low dips in admitted Huronian regions. Again, the quartites of Lake Huron are conformably associated with great volumes of crystalline schists, apparently identical with those of Lake Superior. The white and grey quartzites, with jasper pebbles of the former region, are also found on the east shore of Lake Superior, and quartzites of different shades are met with in the Huronian bands north of Michipicoten, at Red Lake (to the north of Lake of the Woods) and elsewhere. Dr. Bell has shown that they exist in great force among rocks of the ordinary Huronian types on the north-west coast of Hudson Bay. My personal knowledge of the rocks of Lake Huron is not so complete as of those of Lake Superior; but from the descriptions of Sir William Logan and others, and from what I have myself seen of the Lake Huron strata, the greenstones and schists of the formation there appear to me to be precisely the same in character as their supposed equivalents on Lake Superior and not in the least like the rocks of the Animikie formation. Even the veinstones of the former region are markedly of the Lake Superior Huronian type, and quite different from those of the Animikie series. My impression is that the original Huronian of Lake Huron can never be shown to be equivalent to the Animikie, any more than can the Huronian of Lake Superior. They must either be classified with the last mentioned or as an intermediate formation.

The Hurry L. 2. includes two formations - an upper resembling the Animikie and the upper part (most) of the original Horonian. The lower propertion consists of folded green achiets like those below the Animikes

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