

to break or move along the lines bounding them. The mineral, however, although much distorted, as in all similar rocks, does not show more than traces of actual granulation under the pressure to which it has been subjected, and this only in a few places about the immediate periphery of the grains. Approximately equal amounts of green hornblende and highly pleochroic brown biotite are present, the former largely altered to chlorite and carbonates, and the latter in places decomposed to chlorite. Both of these minerals, however, are present in but small amount. A few grains of sphene and zircon are also present. The rock has evidently been submitted to intense pressure.

The granite on Juniper Island has been extensively quarried. The surface, where stripped for quarrying, is seen to be beautifully smoothed and grooved by the action of the ice, but where it has not been protected by the soil covering, it is considerably weathered and these evidences of glacial action are not so well displayed. The rock is excellently exposed on the face of the quarry. It is dark in color, owing to the dark color of the feldspar rather than from the presence of bisilicates or mica, which are not abundant. It does not show a gneissic structure, but on the glacial surfaces is seen to be somewhat uneven in character, owing chiefly to the irregular distribution through the rock of rather large and more or less irregular shaped and apparently broken feldspars which are dark in color, while the rest of the feldspar which constitutes the greater part of the rock is red in colour and is apparently in a granulated condition. In places there is also, for a foot or two, a tendency to parallelism among the iron magnesia constituents, a structure which would seem to have resulted rather from primary movements in a highly heated rock than from secondary crushing after the rock had cooled. The structure resembles that described above as occurring