miles. Mount Johnson and Brome mountain lie on a line parallel to them, but a short distance to the south, Rougemont being the nearest neighbor to Mount Johnson and Brome mountain being immediately south of Shefford. It is highly probable, in view of this distribution, that these ancient volcanic mountains are, as is usual in such occurrences, arranged along some line or lines of weakness or deep-seated fracture. The "pretty nearly straight line" referred to by Logan on which the first six mountains of the group are situated must be considered either as a single line with a rather sharp curve in the middle, or as made up of two shorter straight lines, each with three mountains, which diverge from one another at an angle of about 30°, Montarville being located at the point of intersection. Mount Johnson and Brome mountain might then be considered as situated on short subsidiary fractures.

Brome and Shefford, however, which are the two largest mountains of the series and which are only separated by a distance of a little over two miles, are probably connected at no great depth below the surface, forming in reality one large mass, while Mount Johnson, like the similar volcanic necks of Fife and Würtemberg, may have no direct connection with any line of fracture. It must be noted, as mentioned by Dresser,[1] that while six of these mountains rise from the horizontal strata of the plain, the two most easterly members of the group, named Shefford and Brome, while still to the west of the axis of the range, lie well within the folded belt of the Appalachians, though, owing to the extensive denudation from which the region has suffered, this folding has had but little influence on the local topography.

No collective name has hitherto been proposed for this remarkable group of hills.[2] From their intimate geological

[1] "On the Petrography of Shefford Mountain," *Amer. Geol.*, October, 1901.

[2] The only instances in which these hills have been referred to as a geographical unit are, so far as can be ascertained, in a paper by SterryHunt entitled "On Some Igneous Rocks of Canada," *Am. Jour. Science*, March, 1860, where they are called the Montreal group; and by Elie de Beaumont, who in a late edition of his *Systèmes des Montagnes* included these hills as one of his systems, under the name of the "Système de Montréal." See Prestwich, *Geology, Chemical, Physical and Stratigraphical*, Vol. I, p. 294.