

sponding numbers having been painted on some conspicuous object on the several islands, thus enabling them to be readily recognized.

A short general account of the geology of these islands was given some years since by Dr. A. P. Coleman,<sup>1</sup> in a paper which appeared in this magazine, and a more recent paper by Dr. C. H. Smythe, Jr.,<sup>2</sup> gives a more detailed description of the diabase dykes which cut the country rock. Some additional information, obtained during a recent visit to the islands, is presented in the present paper.

The prevailing rock is referred to by Dr. Coleman as a granite, but as it usually possesses a more or less distinct foliation it might perhaps be termed a granitoid gneiss. The foliation is, however, usually very indistinct and a true banded arrangement of the constituents was not observed in it. It is composed essentially of quartz and orthoclase with but small quantities of iron magnesia constituents, these consisting of biotite and hornblende. As a much more massive rock which may be classed as true granite occur and is quarried on several of the islands, *e.g.*, Forsyth, Juniper and Grindstone Islands, the relation of this to the granitoid gneiss just referred to is a matter of much interest as bearing upon the problem of the origin of the Laurentian gneisses, the question presenting itself as to whether the granite in question cuts this granitoid gneiss and is later than it, or whether the gneiss is produced from the granite by movements set up in it, either in a plastic or solid state.

The granitoid gneiss composing several of the islands, as, for example, No. 18, No. 16 and Campbell Island (Sagastoweka) often shows a granulated or augen gneiss structure. The granulated structure is well seen in rock

<sup>1</sup> Some Laurentian Rocks of the Thousand Islands. Can. Rec. of Sci., Vol. V., No. 2, 1892.

<sup>2</sup> A Group of Diabase Dykes among the Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence River. Trans. N.Y. Acad. Sci., Vol. XIII., Aug., 1894.