

Although these scapolite rocks have been ascertained to exist at only four localities, they probably occur abundantly in various parts of the district from which these were obtained, and it is very interesting to note that in his study of the Petrography of the Drift of Central Ontario,—his materials being collected principally about Cobourg, situated about the middle of the southern limit of this same district,—Dr. Coleman found several specimens of “scapolite-diorite schist,” which, judging from his description, must be identical in character with the rocks described in this paper.

Although the derivation of at least a part of the hornblende of these rocks from pyroxene is well nigh certain, the derivation of the scapolite from plagioclase, which, as before stated, has been pretty clearly proved in the case of the Norwegian rock, is not so evident in these similar rocks from Canada. There is certainly nothing in the sections fatal to this supposition, and several facts mentioned in this description of the slides seem to give some support to it. A much more exhaustive study of the rocks in their relations to the pyroxenic and dioritic rocks of the district would, however, be required to decide the question, and such an investigation would probably throw additional light on the curious paramorphism which the constituents of some rocks undergo, apparently under changed conditions of pressure. Fouqué's experiment, referred to above, on the minerals resulting from prism of the Norwegian rock, is of especial interest in this connection, as tending to show that hornblende and scapolite are not stable forms at high temperatures, at least under the ordinary pressure. The whole question is one of much interest, and one which, of late, has attracted a good deal of attention.¹

As mentioned above, the rocks from McDougall and Palmerstone occur associated with crystalline limestones

¹ See Williams on The Gabbros and Associated Hornblende Rocks occurring in the neighbourhood of Baltimore, Md., p. 49. Bull. U. S. Geological Survey, No. 28.