

was lost. Mr. H. G. Skill, of Cobourg, Ontario, who assisted the writer in 1891, discovered another dyke containing this mineral, about one quarter of a mile north of Murphy Lake, in Timber Limits 90^o Algoma District. During the progress of his explorations in the peninsula of Labrador, Mr. A. P. Low, of the Geological Survey of Canada, noticed the presence of Huronite in a dyke cutting Laurentian gneisses about ten miles north of Lake Kawachagami on the portage route between the Rupert and Eastmain rivers and also in two dykes, each about two hundred yards wide, breaking through rocks of Cambrian age, on the west branch of the Hamilton River, fifteen and twenty miles respectively, below old Fort Nascawpee, on Lake Petitsikapow.

Dr. Harrington (private communication) has noticed loose pieces of diabase containing Huronite a few miles beyond Amyot Station. He also mentions the occurrence of a diabase dyke four inches in width, containing phenocrysts of the same mineral, a short distance east of the crossing of the Magpie River, near Otter Station, on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Prof. N. H. Winchell, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, in his visit to the Lake Huron district, in 1889, made note of "the occurrence at Algoma of occasional very interesting boulders (1605). (1) They contain large and small rounded whitish green feldspathic spots which are distributed somewhat like porphyritic crystals but they have not the regular periphery of crystals. They are in a matrix of ordinary diabase of dark green colour and the spots make the rock noticeable, their largest size being somewhat larger than an inch in diameter. Some of the boulders are put in the foundation of the great hotel which the Canadian Pacific Railroad (2) projected at Algoma, and that is where we saw them first. Dr. Selwyn recalled the dyke cutting the Animikie on the high ridge back of Silver Islet, as the only spot where such a rock is in place," Professor Winchell, who visited this place in 1879, has sent me a small chip from a specimen then collected, as well as fragments of the Algoma boulder

(1) The number 1,605 refers to the number of the specimen in the rock series of the Geological Survey of Minnesota

(2) 18th Annual Report, Geological Survey, Minnesota, 1889, pp. 58 and 63.