once to identify the substance composing these porphyritic crystals with the mineral described later by Dr. Thomson as "Huronite." The source of these boulders was not known and the mineral never found "in situ" until 1881, when Dr. Robert Bell, (1) of Ottawa, in his examination of the country to the north-east of Lake Superior, noticed the occurrence "of a dark grey crystalline diorite (in one place rendered porphyritic by spots of light-greenish yellow felspar) on the neck of land separating Lake Mattawagaming from Lake Wabatongwashene." This rather brief description was altogether inadequate to connect the mineral with the Huronite which had previously been described by Thomson, and it was not until Dr. Harrington, of Montreal, visited the spot on professional business some year later, that the true identity of these "spots" was clearly established. In 1891, Dr. Selwyn, of Ottawa, happened to be at the same locality which is situated between Missinaibi and Loch Alch Stations on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and he states that the dykes containing the Huronite cut both Huronian and Laurentian strata. During the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1884, Drs. Girdwood and Ruttan made a collection of the principal rocks met with on the main line from Chalk River westward. This collection, they subsequently presented to McGill University. Among the specimens, was one of a dark green diabase with phenocrysts of a mineral resembling Huronite scattered through it. This specimen had been obtained from a dyke cutting the granitoid gneisses a few miles north-west of Pogamasing Station. The microscopical examination, however, reveals the fact that the original Drummond Island boulder was not derived from either of these localities. Mr. W. G. Miller of the School of Mines, Kingston, who acted as Dr. Bell's Assistant in 1893, mentions the occurrence of a dyke containing Huronite near the contact between the granite and slates (Huronian) at Depôt Lake in the northern part of the Township of Proctor, about fifteen miles north-east of Cook's Mills. From its geographical position and the direction of the glacial striae this would seem to be the most likely source of the Drummond Island boulder, although this cannot be ascertained with certainty as the specimen from the locality

(1) Report, Geological Survey, Canada, 1880-2, part c, p. 4.