

which runs into Wentworth, mica was occasionally found to accompany the hornblende. The rock was rather coarsely crystalline in the main body, but dykes of it, in which the grain was finer, were sometimes observed cutting the limestone and the gneiss. These, however, were never traced from any distance up to the nucleus.

The syenite was found to be cut and penetrated by volcanic rock of a porphyritic character, which is therefore of a still later date. The larger masses of this porphyritic rock consist of fine-grained dull reddish-buff feldspar, with which is mingled a sparing quantity of fine-grained black hornblende, the mixture constituting a base in which well-defined crystals of the same reddish feldspar, of various sizes, from one-eighth to three-eighths of an inch, are thickly disseminated; the base is compact, presenting an impalpable grain, a conchoidal fracture and a jaspoid aspect, with various colors, from light to dark gray, brownish-black, and dull green. In addition to crystals of red feldspar this jaspoid base often contains a multitude of fragments of gneiss, greenstone and syenite, varying in size from small grains to masses several feet in diameter, and these are occasionally so abundant as to give the rock the features of a tufa.

The principal mass of this porphyritic rock occupies a pear-shaped area of about 250 acres, with the small end south, on the third and fourth lots of the fifth and sixth ranges of Grenville, from which, on the east side, a portion is projected into the second lot of the fifth range. The mass is wholly surrounded by the syenite, and a large part of it constitutes a mountain or group of hills, intersected by one or two ravines. In about the centre of the mass, on the summit of one of the hills, there exists a circular depression of about one hundred yards in diameter, nearly surrounded by a tufaceous porphyritic rim of about thirty feet in height. In this depression—which is situated in the sixth range, on the line between the third and fourth lots, about fifteen chains from the front,—there is held a turf bog, with an even surface, from which springs a growth of good-sized greenwood trees; and on sounding the depth of this bog with a boring rod, the rock beneath was found to present the shape of a cup, with the depth of twenty-five feet in the centre, so that, including the rim, the depression would be about fifty feet deep, with the exception of a break down to the level of the bog, on the east side. The nature of the rock, and the difficulty of accounting for the depression by any mode of wearing, gives to it in some degree the air of a small volcanic crater. But if it were such, it must represent only the deeply-seated base of the crater, as the evidence which is