

renewed efforts, discovered and made fully known. While rendering a just homage to those who have made plain hitherto untrodden paths, let it not be forgotten how much remains to be known, how far we are, after all that has been accomplished, from a full and perfect knowledge of the infinite wonders of the created world. Our philosophers of the loftiest intellects and of the largest attainments, need not, like Alexander, mourn that there is nothing left for them to conquer.

RELATIVE DATES OF VARIOUS INTRUSIVE ROCKS CUTTING THE LAURENTIAN SERIES IN CANADA.

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In describing the distribution of the crystalline limestone bands of the Laurentian series of rocks, in previous Geological papers, it became necessary to allude to a large area of intrusive syenite. There are other igneous rocks, however, in the same district, and the relative dates of all that were observed are very well marked.

The oldest intrusive masses are a set of greenstone dykes, composed of a greenish white feldspar and black hornblende, with a small amount of iron pyrites. Their width varies from ten to one hundred yards, and they all possess a well marked transverse columnar structure. The largest are occasionally moderately coarse-grained, and the smaller fine-grained, but they are all distinctly crystalline. Their general bearing is east and west, but the main dykes occasionally divide, a branch striking off at an angle of from twenty to forty degrees.

These greenstone dykes being always cut off by the syenite where they have been observed to come in contact, it is plain the syenite must be of posterior date. The area which the syenite occupies has been elsewhere described. In its lithological character the rock is very uniform, being composed for the most part of feldspar, either of some tinge of red or a dull white, with black hornblende, and a rather sparing quantity of translucent quartz. The red tinge prevails more on the west side, the white on the east. In the spur