## REPORT OF THE GEOLOGICAL BRANCH.

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nodules were seen. They vary in size from two feet in length to the size of a pea. Not one in fifty that may be picked up indiscriminutely appears to hold remains of organic origin worth collecting. These calcareous or lime concretions appear to be the result of the gathering of materials around some nucleus or centre which forms an initial point.

## CARP, ONTARIO.

On the 10th of June the O. F. N. C. visited Carp, Ont., and the Geological Section paid a flying visit to various openings for minerals in the vicinity of the village. On pages 91 to 94 of THE OTTAWA NATURALIST, Vol. XIX, No. 4, for 1905, an account is given of the principal finds made. Amongst these must be mentioned the curved crystals of the mineral hornblende. Similar crystals have been noticed by Dr. Victor Goldschmidt, of the University of Heidelberg, in the Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, No. 108, Science Series, Vol. 3, No. 2, p.p. 21-38, March 1904, in which he describes the measurement of crystals by means of the two-circle goniometer. To the members of the Geological Branch such curved crystals were new and hitherto unrecorded. The distinct curves formed by the sides of the crystals appear to be continuous at times, and at others somewhat shattered. Whilst the inside curves are continuous the shattered and cracked or V-shaped openings on the outer curves appear to indicate that distinct breaks have taken place subsequent to and attending the curving process whatever that was. The nature of the force which caused the curvature has not been determined. Goldschmidt points out in the same paper that there are two sorts of curved surfaces of crystals, namely, that due to the growth of the crystal; and the second due to dissolution. The curved crystals indicated appear to be those of hornblende and are associated in the vein of mica and magnetite with crystalline Calcite, much of which has suffered dissolution or in other words has been dissolved leaving the hornblende crystals standing in relief in colonies.

The deformation of the crystals from their normal erect form in the Carp specimens may be due either to force developed during crystallization or since they were formed. In the light of the experiments in the flow of rocks by Dr. Frank D. Adams, of McGill University, Montreal, it is not improbable that these crystals

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