Thus, in several particulars, this mineral differs from quartz. Its name is *Feldspar*. But feldspar is not always white nor cream-colored. Very often it is pink-tinted; often almost red. But you may know it to be feldspar by the same signs, independently of color.

So we find in this bowlder three different minerals, and their names are *Quartz*, *Mica*, and *Feldspar*. These three minerals mixed together form the rock *Granite*. There are several varieties of granite, according to the species of mica; according to the colors of the quartz and feldspar; according to coarseness of the constituents; according to the relative proportions of the three ingredients. But they are all granites. If, however, the minerals are not uniformly mixed; if they are ranged in courses, the rock is *stratified*, and it is not a proper granite, though quarrymen and builders often call it granite. Properly, it is *Gneiss* (Nice). If the mica is almost or completely wanting in a granite-like rock, the rock is *Granulite*. When a gneiss-like rock contains very little feldspar, it is *Mica Schist* (Shist).

Now, let us examine another bowlder, with a similar appearance, but in which the dark mineral is *not* mica. Be sure, first of all, that we have quartz and feldspar in it. Then, if the dark mineral is not scaly, it is probably *Hornblende*. It may be nearly black, or greenish-black, or dark green. It may be in grains, or in flat-sided fragments showing an indistinct fibrous structure. It can be scratched, giving a pale bluish-green *streak*. Now, a rock with these constituent minerals—*Quartz*, *Feldspar*, and *Hornblende*, is *Syenite*—so called because the rock quarried by the ancient Egyptians at Sye'ne was of this kind. Many persons call this granite also. The "Quincy granite," near Boston, is a syenite. Often syenite contains also some mica. This is the case with the "obelisk," in Central Park, New York, and the Mormon Temple, in Salt Lake City. If the constituent minerals tend to arrangement in courses, the rock is *stratified*, and we call it *Syenitic Gneiss*. If the quartz is wanting, or nearly so, the rock is *Hyposyenite* when the feldspar is of the common kind, and *Diorite* when otherwise. When