

stones parallel with the walls of the vein (most metallic ores), or forming the whole of the vein (pyrites, and occasionally galena), or lining drusy cavities, both on a small scale and in large chambers (hæmatite, galena). Some ores are frequently found in association (galena and blende), or are noted for containing minute proportions of another metal (argentiferous galena, auriferous pyrites).

Successive infilling of veins.—The symmetrical disposition represented in Fig. 314 shows that the fissure had its two walls coated first with the layers *b b*. Thereafter the still open, or subsequently widened, cleft received a second layer (*c c*) on each face, and so on progressively until the

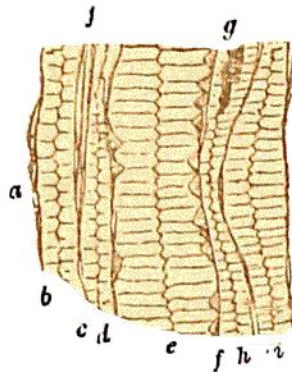


Fig. 315.—Section of Wheal Julia Lode, Cornwall, showing five successive openings of the same fissure (*B*).
a f f, Copper-pyrites and blende; *b, d, e, h, i*, quartz in crystals pointing inward; *c*, clay; *g*, empty space.

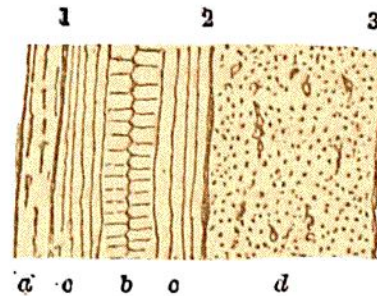


Fig. 316.—Section of part of a Lode, Godolphin Bridge, Cornwall (*B*).
a, Quartz coating cheek of vein; *b*, quartz-crystals pointing inward; *c c*, agatiform silica; *d*, thick layer of copper-pyrites.

whole was filled up, or until only cavernous spaces (druses) lined with crystals were left. In such cases, no evidence exists of any terrestrial movement during the process of successive deposition. The fissure may have been originally as wide as the present vein, or may have been widened during the accumulation of mineral matter, so gradually and gently as not to disturb the gathering layers. But in many instances, as above stated, proofs remain of a series of disturbances whereby the formation of the vein was accelerated or interrupted. Thus at the Wheal Julia Lode,