in another. Hæmatite, brown iron-ore, and galena not infrequently occur in this form in limestone, as in the "pockets" of hæmatite and "flat-works" of galena in the Carboniferous Limestone, and more notably in the ore "chambers" of the Eureka and Richmond mines of Nevada, and the Emma, Flagstaff, and other mines in Utah, from which, in recent years, such vast quantities of ore have been obtained. The "gash" or "rake" veins of galena in the north of England occur in vertical joints of limestone which have been widened by solution, and are sometimes completely cut off

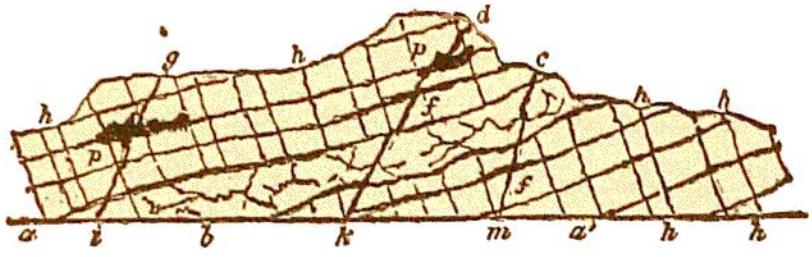

Fig. 321.—Section of Mineral deposits in limestone, Derbyshire (*B.*).

a a', Carboniferous Limestone with intercalated bed of pyroxenic lava or "toadstone" (*b*); *h h h h*, joints traversing the limestone, *i g*, *k d*, *m c*, veins traversing all the rocks and containing vein-stones and ores; *f*, spaces between the beds enlarged by solution and filled with minerals or ores ("flat-works"); *p p*, large irregular cavernous spaces dissolved out of the rock and filled with minerals and ores.

underneath by the floor of shale or sandstone on which the limestone lies. Lenticular aggregations of ore and vein-stone found in granite, as in the southwest of England, where they are known as Carbonas, cannot be due to the infilling of chambers dissolved by subterranean solution. They are usually connected with true fissure-veins; but their mode of origin is not well understood.

Stock-works are portions of the surrounding rock or "country" so charged with veins, nests, and impregnations of ore that they can be worked as metalliferous deposits. The tin stock-works of Cornwall and Saxony are good examples. Sometimes a succession of such stock-works may be observed in the same mine. Among the granites, elvans,