

the same, the centers and the axes of the composite mineral grains will be consistently parallel to each other and make an angle with the line. As a consequence, the fiber in the position of the rock is not being crushed gradually from the outside, as is the case with a normal fault, although it is being crushed gradually from the inside, as indicated by the direction of the shear stress.

SLIP FIBER

The term is used to define those occurrences in which the fiber is not a continuous line in itself, but either length parallel to the surface of the slip. Owing to the manner of occurrence, the fiber may appear to have a very considerable length, but this is due to the overlapping of the fibers, which are all flattened parallel to one another, and examination shows that the slip fiber is in reality usually shorter than the average transverse vein fiber. As the name suggests, the field indicators are that this variety of fiber always follows planes of slipping or shearing; there is apparently no evidence to show whether it was formed prior to the cross-fiber veins, or at some subsequent time. This type of occurrence is not at all common in the Black Lake District.

THE FUNCTION AND INTERSECTION OF CHRYSOTILE VEINS.

Under favorable conditions, such as are to be found especially in the producing quarries, the massive rock is traversed by a very complex network of veins, which meet, and also intersect, one another at all angles. Where two veins, inclined at a small angle, meet, they may continue as a single vein. An occurrence of this kind apparently represents either a single fissure which branched at one or more points along its course, or two nearly adjacent but slightly diverging fissures, in which case one may have been formed subsequently to the other as the serpentinization progressed; and from the simple or compound character of the vein below (or above) the forking, it is often possible to