25. Orthoclase.

The mode of occurrence of this felspar has been referred to under Buckingham.

Analyses of orthoclase from Buckingham.

Analyses of orthoclase from Buckingham. analysis 16. It was intimately associated with calcite and small quantities of an almost colourless translucent quartz.

Hardness 6. Specific gravity 2.5364. Colour white. Lustre vitreous. Translucent. Two distinct cleavage planes meeting at the angle 90°. Fracture uneven. Before the blowpipe in fine splinters it fuses (at about 5) on the edges to a semi-transparent vesicular glass.

The material emplor of for analysis was very carefully selected; after drying at 100° C. its composition was found to be as follows:—

Silica	64.140
Alumina	18.620
Sesquioxide of iron	0.374
Protoxide of manganese	trace
Lime	0.740
Magnesia	0.065
Potash	14.868
Soda	1.766
Loss by ignition	0.406
	100.979

Oxygen ratio of RO : $R_2 O_3$: Si $O_2 = 1$: 2.73 : 10.63.

26. Orthoclase.

From the twenty-second lot of the seventh range of Buckingham.

It is the principal gangue of the greater number of the true veins of graphite in the Townships of Buckingham and Templeton. Authority, Mr. H. G. Vennor. The felspar was associated with a very small quantity of colourless translucent quartz.

Hardness slightly above 6. Specific gravity 2:5796. Colour pearlgrey. Lustre vitreous. Sub-transparent. Two distinct cleavage planes meeting at the angle 90°. Fracture uneven. Before the blowpipe in fine splinters it fuses (at about 5) on the edges to a semi-transparent vesicular glass.

The material employed for analysis was carefully selected; after drying at 100° C., it was found to contain:-