

shells and other calcareous structures of various fresh water and marine organisms, such as mollusca and corals. Many limestones contain fossils, thus showing their organic origin, but usually the calcareous material is more or less crushed or broken up. Some limestones have originated entirely through the deposition of calcium carbonate from aqueous solutions.

205. Lithographic Stone (Limestone).

206. Hydraulic Limestone.

207. Dolomitic Limestone.

208. Calcareous Tufa. In this rock the calcium carbonate of which it is composed has been deposited from solution. The rock is more or less porous in appearance.

209. Shell Marl. This rock is made up almost entirely of the calcareous shells of small organisms.

210. Chalk. This has a similar origin to shell marl but is usually purer and more compact.

211. Tripolite. Is formed by the accumulation of the shells of minute organisms known as diatoms. It is composed of silica and is used as a material for polishing.

METAMORPHIC ROCKS, ETC.

Samples of
Metamorphic
rocks.

212-213. Gneiss. Is similar in mineralogical composition to granite, but is distinguished from this massive rock by having its minerals arranged in a more or less layer-like form.

214. Mica Schist. Composed essentially of the minerals quartz and mica. It splits readily into thin layers or foliae.

215. Hornblende Schist. Has a more massive appearance than mica schist, and its chief mineral is hornblende.

216. Quartzite. Is a hardened or metamorphosed sandstone.

217. Quartzite (flexible) or Itacolumite.

218. Slate or Argillite. The term slate is used somewhat loosely, but should be restricted to a rock which is a metamorphosed shale (clay). It splits or cleaves in directions independent of the original bedding.

219. Crystalline Limestone. This is similar in composition to ordinary limestone, but is crystalline in appearance. Some varieties used in the arts are known as marble.

220. Calc-schist. Is a variety of crystalline limestone.

221. Vein and Country Rock. This specimen is taken from the contact of the vein and country rock at the Deloro gold mine, Marmora, Ont.

222. Thin Section of Rock. This specimen shows a thin section or slice of diabase prepared for examination under the microscope.

223. Photograph. Shows the appearance which a thin section of diabase presents under the microscope. Photographs taken of objects through the microscope are known as photomicrographs.