Sockets for fire-drills (both from Alaska)	2
Mallets (both from Alaska, and probably pectolite)	2
Fragments	2
Spear head (?)	1
Burnisher or whetstone (from Alaska, and probably pectolite)	1
Pendant (from Alaska, and probably pectolite)	1
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Of the above specimens, sixty-one in number, seventeen show evidence, more or less distinct, of having been sawn in the manner subsequently noticed.

The chemical composition of jade is such as to show that it can scarcely be supposed to have originated from the usual materials of sedimentary rocks* by ordinary processes of metamorphism. The origin of a mineral of this kind must be sought among rocks immediately or proximately of eruptive origin, in connection with certain classes of which (as, for instance, minerals of the pyroxene group) it may reasonably be supposed to have arisen as an alteration product. This view appears to be borne out by an examination of the suites of specimens of which those here classed as jade form a part. Some of these specimens are perfectly homogenous and structureless to the eye, consisting apparently of pure translucent jade. Others are clouded or variegated in colour, more opaque, and becoming in some instances distinctly laminated. A few exhibit on polished surfaces, at right angles to the planes of lamination, a minutely lenticular structure, as though granules varying in composition or colour had been welded together by pressure acting in a single direction, in the manner frequently observed in fragmental volcanic rocks. One or two specimens, which though apparently forming terms of the same series with the jades, can scarcely be classed as such, are pretty evidently of fragmental origin, and have the appearance of altered volcanic ashes or sand. None of the examples show any definite evidence of having been veinstones.

If it be admitted that jade has resulted from the alteration

* It seems reasonable to exclude from this class certain rocks occurring among the older crystalline schists, the material of which has very possibly been originally volcanic.