Coposited forms what has been called vein rocks. These materials filling fissures are what is known as mineral voins. While dikes and fissure voins Vein rocks are similar in form, the latter are of aqueous origin, while the former are of igneous formation.

It is natural that the older rocks should in most cases be more broken and fractured than the newer; hence veins are more frequently found in them. In the process of folding, openings are made between the beds of rocks, and moreover cavities are made in rocks through the solvent action of water. These openings and cavities are filled in the course of time in the Orgin of same way as are some fissures, by the deposition of material from solution. We thus get mineral deposits or or locies of various forms,

If a series of beds of rocks has been folded and then posed to erosive or breaking down action, through the sgency of water and the atmosphere, the tops of the folds may be worn off. We then get a structure such Kingston, as is shown by the gneiss C in the following figure.

Ē 18:30 A=Linestone B=Granite. C= Gness. Q= Granite Quarry. Section across Barriefield Common, Kingston.

A Limestene (an aqueous rock.) B-Granite (an igneous rock.), C-Gnelss (a metamorphic rock.)

Recks of four ages are shown in the section, viz : gueiss ; granite, which cuts through the gneiss and is therefore the younger of the two ; limestone, which overlies both the granite and the gneiss and centains fragments of the former, and is therefore the youngest of the three ; boulders and other loose material, which overlie the limestone and are hence the youngest rocks present.

Several common geological terms may be explained by means of the section, e.g. "contact," the point of junction of the limestone with the Illustrations gneiss or granite; "unconformity," the beds of limestone lying on the up of geological turned edges of the gneiss. The layers of the gneiss make an angle with the terms. horizontal. The gneiss is therefore said to "dip" at a certain angle. The horizontal direction or the course of the upturned edges, which is perpendicular to the line of dip, is spoken of as the "strike." The granite appears at the surface of the ground, or forms an "out-crop." A mass of igneous rock exposed at the surface in a more or less rounded or irregular form is spoken of as a "boss." Narrow fissures in the gneiss are filled by gran te. Such structures are known as "dikes." The follings in the gneiss show "anticlines" or ridge-like forms, and "synclines" or trough-like forms. The bedded structure in the limestone is spoken of as "stratification," each bed being called a stratum. The gneiss shows a layer like structure also, but the layers are not so regular as those in the limestone, and are more or less finely bent and crumpled. This structure in gneiss and other crystalline rocks is spoken of as "schistosity"-the rocks are said to

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