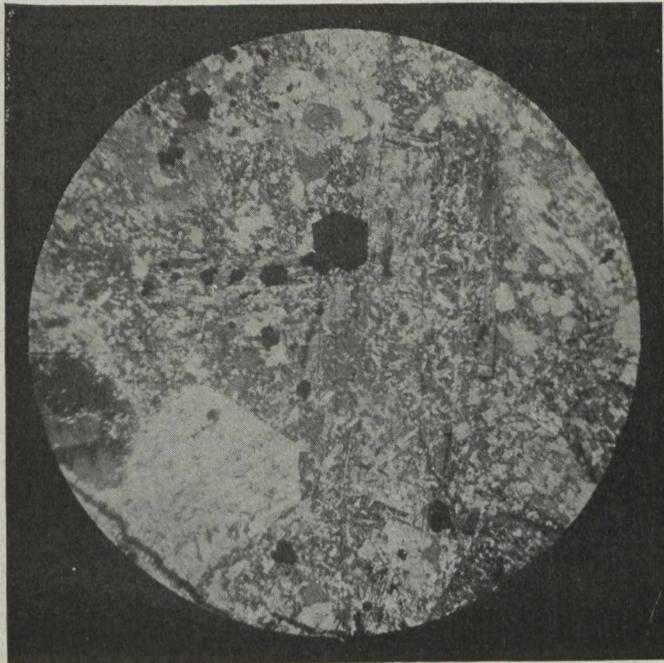
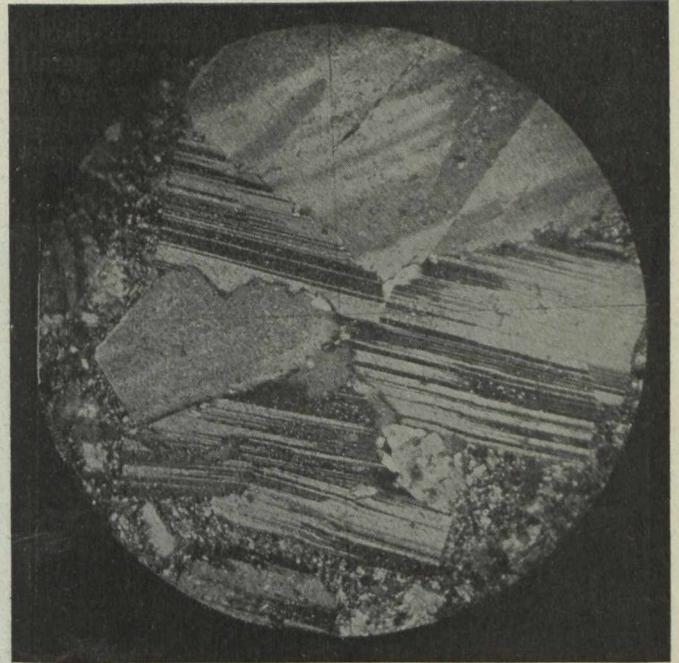


Photomicrograph No. 9, from porphyry exposed at the No. 9 vein of the Burnside, 25 ft. level, gives evidence of movements within the porphyry after the

ritic rocks of the district. This specimen was taken from a dike about one inch wide, encountered in a cross-cut through the sedimentaries on the Burnside



No. 7 x42

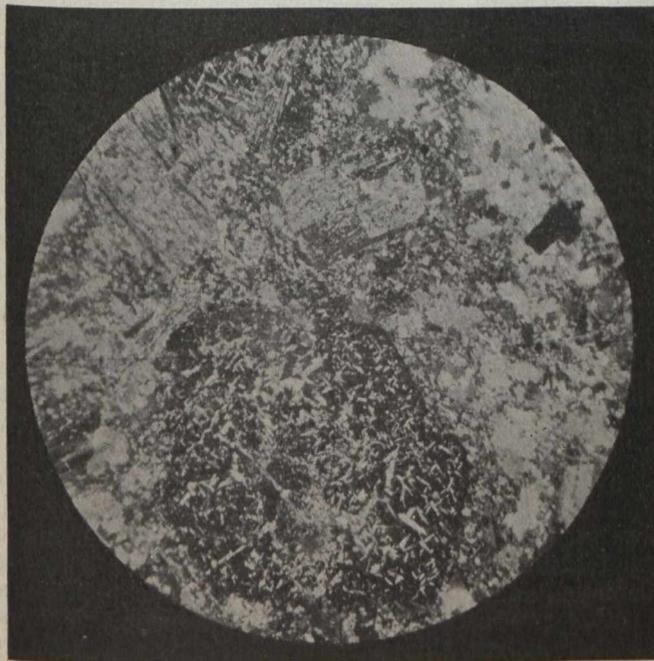


No. 9 x42

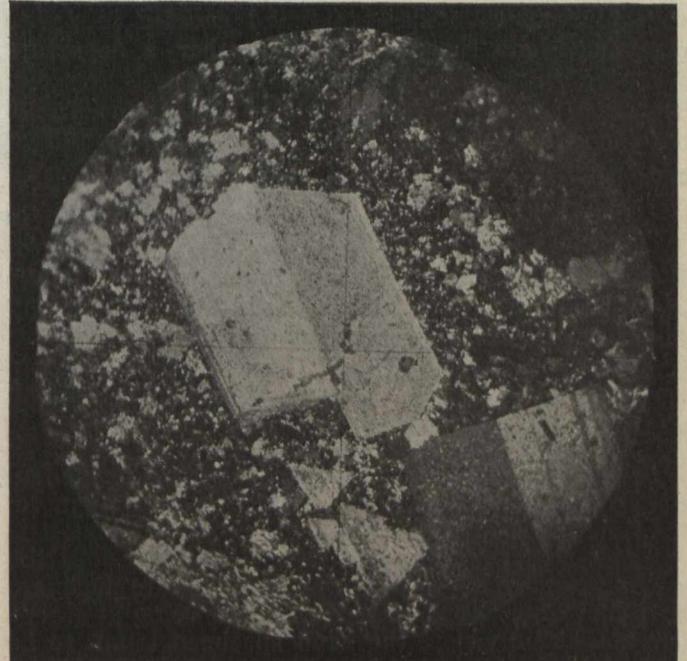
feldspar phenocrysts had formed, and before the magma as a whole had crystallized, as the crushing and fracturing is confined to the feldspar phenocrysts.*

Both orthoclase and plagioclase appear in this section as well as in photomicrograph No. 10, taken from the same occurrence as photomicrograph No. 9, which shows evidences of crushing also. Both sections show abundant decomposition products in the ground mass, but the feldspars are comparatively fresh as compared with photomicrographs Nos. 7 and 8.

property, at the 90 ft. level. The hand specimen presents an aphanitic texture, and greenish color, the color being due to the abundance of secondary minerals, principally chlorite and calcite. The dike is younger than the four-inch high grade ore deposit, found in the sedimentaries in the cross-cut, and it is younger than the porphyry, for it cuts both the ore deposit and the equally narrow bands of the reddish dense felsitic facies of the porphyry, lying on both the hanging and the footwall of the deposit. The photomicro-



No. 8 x42



Wall Rocks, Kirkland Lake No. 10 x42

Photomicrograph No. 11, displays a texture somewhat different from the usual texture of the porphy-

graph shows the typical parallel arrangement of the flow structure. The lath shaped feldspar crystallites

*—"Ore Deposits of Kirkland Lake District," by Chas. Spearman,

Ibid, Oct. 1, 1913, p. 601, under "Deposits Within the Porphyry."