

layers and would produce in them the well-marked fissility which they exhibit, whereas the more competent greenstone layers might escape any marked deformation. Either from some difference in composition or from the very marked difference in physical character, mineralization is confined to the schistose zones, the massive greenstone being almost free of sulphides.

The lens of sulphides (Figure 2) is 225 feet in length by 40 feet in maximum width. At the northwest side a 2-foot vein continues northward following the strike of the schist. At the southeast side there

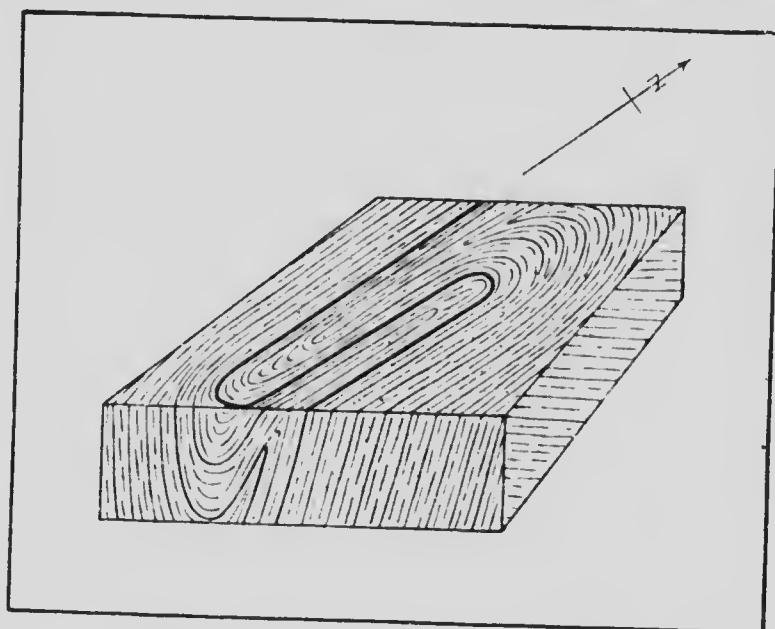


Figure 3. Diagram of a drag fold in banded rocks

is a similar vein. The elongation of the lens follows the general strike of the schist and greenstone bands. At the north end of the lens the ore pitches beneath barren schist, but a fault continues northward following the general trend of the body. At the southern end the actual extremity of the sulphides has not been stripped, its outline in the diagram being generalized from two trenches of which the northern shows a width of 20 feet of ore, the southern one barren country rock. Drilling has shown that the lens dips steeply to the east. The shape of the body and its relation to the massive zones of greenstone are explainable under the theory that the opening or replaceable zone owes its origin to a drag folding of the less competent schistose band