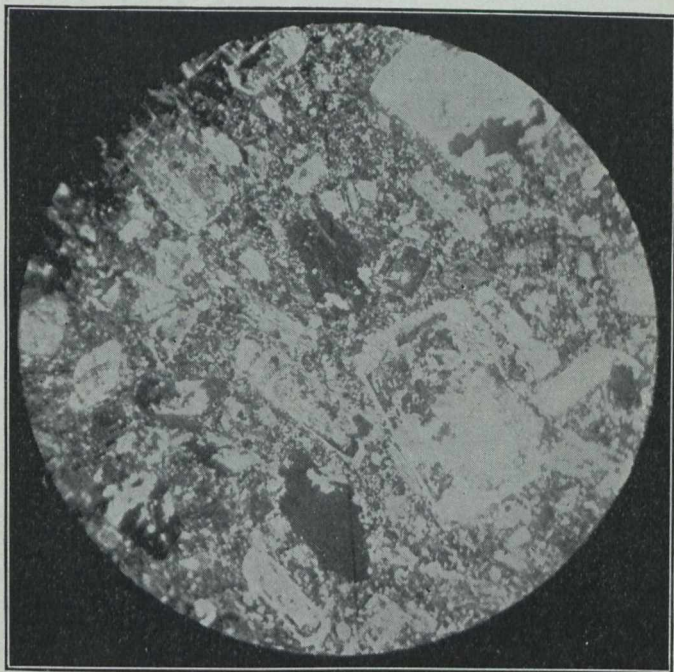


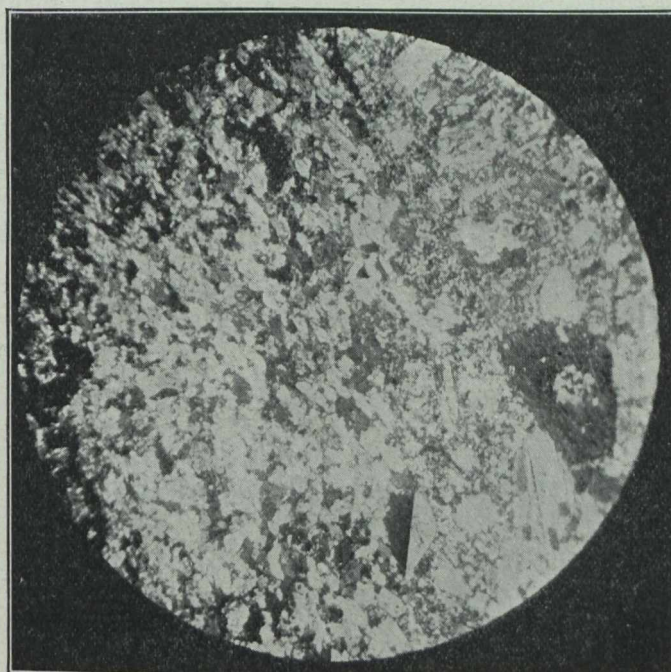
sequent introduction of gold, tellurium alloys, pyrite, chalcopyrite, occasionally galena and sphalerite, into these voids is quite marked. Often the metallization is but a faint coating on the faces of the crystals, again completely filling the spaces between them, thus causing flat faces to be impressed upon the metallic

grains are pyrite. Calcite occurs quite often in this section, enveloping the pyrite and evidently of later introduction. The fresh country rock is a greyish dense felsitic rock with a subconchoidal fracture. Where exposed on the outcrops it presents a brownish to greenish color, due to weathering which extends in-



Photomicrograph No. 5.

x50



Photomicrograph No. 6.

x50

Dike rock which cuts country rock of Labine-Smith claim.



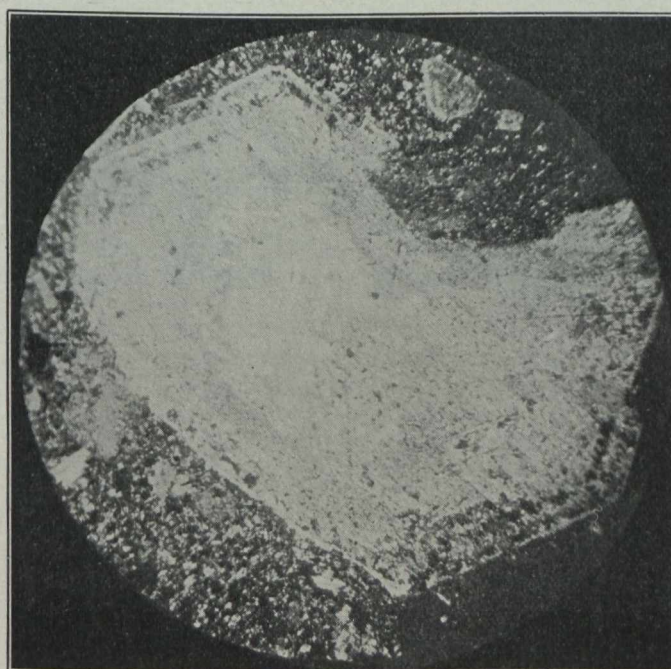
Photomicrograph No. 7.

x50

Coarse phase of country rock of Labine-Smith vein.

filling where in contact with the prismatic or rhombohedral faces of the quartz crystals. This is particularly characteristic of the ore at the Sullivan discovery.

Photomicrograph No. 1 shows the micropegmatic structure existing in the veins. Many of the dark



Photomicrograph No. 8.

x50

Porphyritic dike rock which cuts country rock of Labine-Smith vein.

ward for an inch or so. In thin sections the rock is microcrystalline, with automorphic soda-lime plagioclase crystals enclosed in a greenish slightly pleochroic ground mass of xenomorphic pyroxene, much altered to urallite, serpentine and chlorite. The feldspars are comparatively well preserved, and no isotropic base is