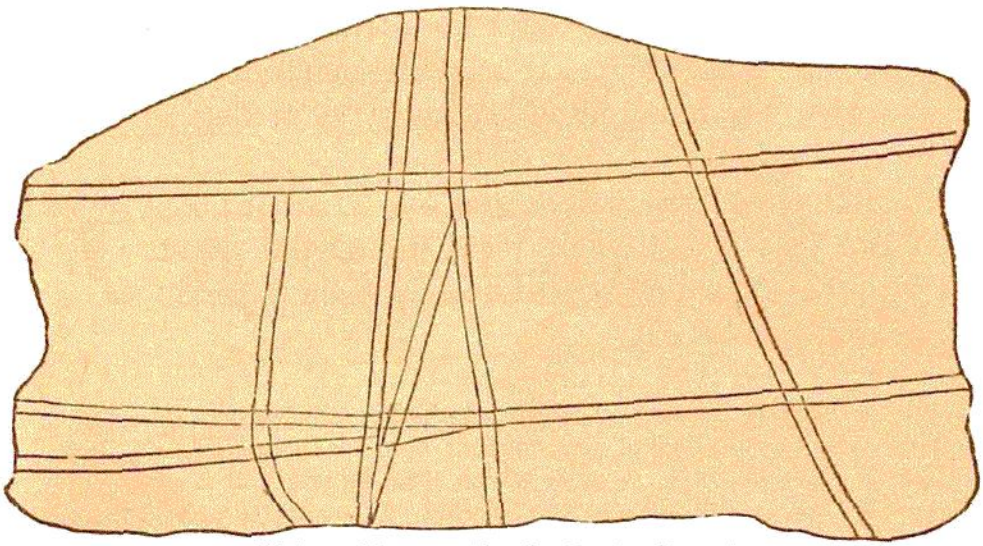
Fig. 28.



*Veins of Segregation in Gneiss, Lowell.*

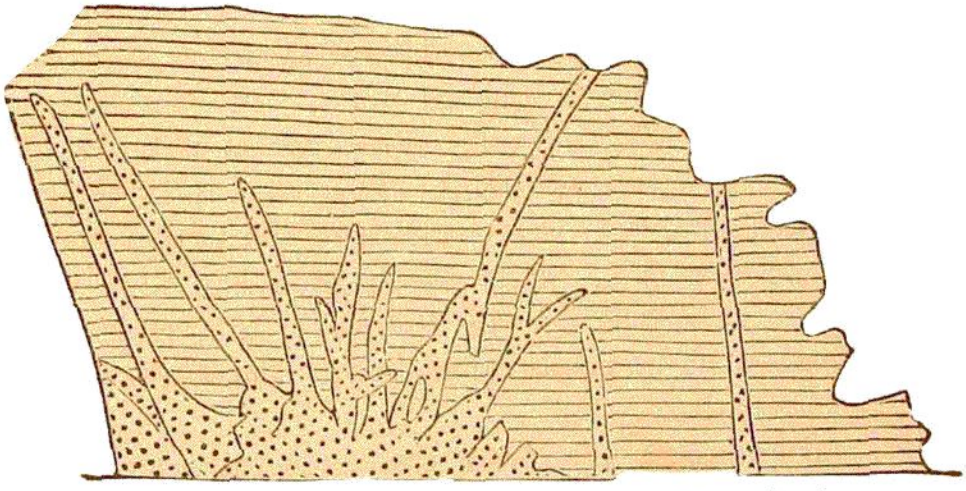
The second class were once open fissures, which at a subsequent period were filled by injected matter.

Veins of segregation are frequently insulated in the containing rock; they pass at their edges by insensible gradations into that rock, and are sometimes tubercular or even nodular.

Injected veins can often be traced to a large mass of similar rock, from which, as they proceed, they ramify and become exceedingly fine, until they are lost. Usually, especially in the oldest rocks, they are chemically united to the walls of the containing rock; but large trap veins have often very little adhesion to the sides.

Fig. 29 exhibits granite veins protruding from a large mass of granite into hornblende schist, in Cornwall.

Fig. 29.



*Granite Veins in Hornblende Schist, Cornwall, England.*