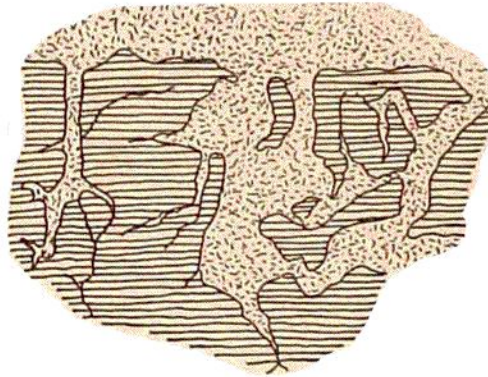


followed under the pressure in action, if the rock had had no grain. Or there may have been many spaces opened by tension between the bedding without connections across. Again, the spaces may be simply the thin openings between the laminae or leaves of a fine-grained schist or slate, of almost paper-like thinness (Fig. 290), like the spaces between the leaves in a folded quire of paper, so that the veins (which are usually of quartz) look like delicate interlaminations of the slate. Moreover, under an oblique warping of the beds by the fissure-making pressure, various irregularities are made in the opened spaces.

The process fills the opened spaces, and makes the shattered rock again solid, even when it is broken to fragments that lie touching at angles instead of being simply fissured. An example (from Cornwall, Eng.) is shown in Fig. 292, in which granite extends in veins into slate. Such cases are common; and not unfrequently, in the same region slate or schist occurs in masses inside the granite, as in Fig. 495, page 448. The following figures represent three parts of one large granite vein, from gneiss, on the coast south of Valparaiso, where veins are

292.

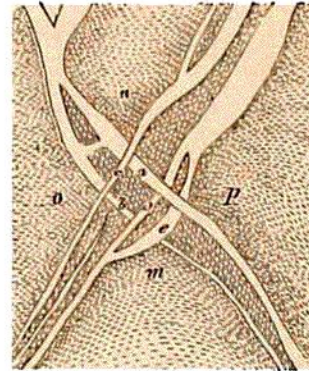


Granite veins in slate. De la Beche.

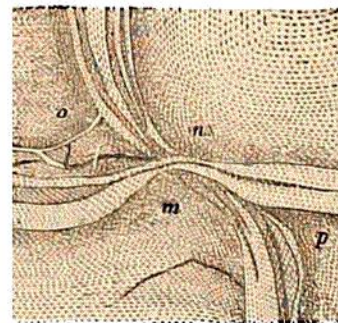
293.



294.



295.



Granite veins, Valparaiso. D., '49.

very numerous and of all sizes. The figures show quite accurately the bedding of the micaceous gneiss along the sides of different parts of the