16.—Chlorine.

This substance combined with soda, forms common salt, which exists in immense beds or strata in the new red sandstone formations of Europe and Asia. It has also been found in the silurian formations of the southwestern part of Virginia. The waters obtained by boring into the rocks below the coal formation in New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, &c., abound in common salt. With these exceptions, although universally distributed, it occurs in minute proportions in most rocks and in all spring water, even in the purest.

CHAPTER II.

Mineral Characters of Rocks.

For convenience in referring, these rocks may be classified as follows:

A.—Rocks generally considered of igneous origin.
1. Granite.
2. Syenite.
3. Massive Quartzite.
4. Porphyry.
5. Amygdaloid.
6. Trap, including Hornblende rock, or Amphibolite.
7. Serpentine.

B.—Rocks of aqueous origin.

(a) Chemical deposits.
1. Limestone.
2. Dolomite or Magnesian limestone.

(b) Mechanical or sedimentary deposits.
1. Sandstone.
2. Conglomerate or Puddingstone.
3. Breccia.
4. Clay slate.
5. Shale.
6. Clays.

(c) Metamorphic rocks.
1. Gneiss.
2. Mica slate.
3. Hornblende slate.
4. Talc slate.
5. Chlorite slate.
6. Quartzite.