

*Geognostic Situation.*

It occurs disseminated, in beds, in imbedded masses, and veins, in granite, gneiss, mica-slate, clay-slate, and in an alluvial form, in what are in Cornwall named *Stream Works*. It is associated with wolfram, tungsten, molybdena, arsenical-pyrites, copper-pyrites, specular iron-ore, blende, rock-crystal, topaz, shorl, hornblende, chlorite, mica, steatite and fluor-spar; less frequently with calcareous-spar, heavy-spar, and with ores of lead, silver, and iron.

*Geographic Situation.*

*Europe.*—Tin is not found in many different countries, but when it does occur, it is generally in considerable quantity. There are only three principal tin districts in Europe. The first and most considerable is in Cornwall, where it occurs in veins, or disseminated in granite and slate, whether clay slate or chlorite-slate. It is sometimes raised in large blocks; for we are informed by Mr Phillips, that one block raised from the mine called Polberrow in St Agnes's, weighed 1200 lbs. and produced more than half that of pure metal. It is rarely found in massive portions, being generally crystallised; and it is worthy of notice, that all the varieties of form are not found indiscriminately in the same vein or set of veins, but appear rather to be distributed in different veins or sets of veins. Thus, according to Mr Phillips, the tin-mine of Pednandrae, near Redruth, affords scarcely any other form but that of a particular kind of twin crystal; the veins of Huel Fanny Mine, only three particular varieties of crystallisation; and the tin-mine of Polgooth near St Austle, only minute crystals of one particular