

- Cobequid Mountains, Londonderry, Colchester Co., Nova Scotia. Analyses, H. Louis, Trans. N. S. Inst., vol. v, p. 49, 1879-82.
23. **ANORTHITE**—This felspar is one of the component minerals of the coarsely crystalline intrusive diorite of Yamaska Mountain (Yamaska Co.), in the province of Quebec. Analyses, T. S. Hunt, Geol. Can., 1863, p. 479.
24. **ANTHRACITE**—Of the Carboniferous system is not known to occur in Canada: there are, however, deposits of this mineral, of Cretaceous age, on the Queen Charlotte Islands—the best known locality being at Cowgitz, on Skidegate channel, at the southern end of Graham Island—province of British Columbia. For reference to analyses, see under "Mineral Coal."
25. **ANTHRAXOLITE**—This name has been given, by Prof. E. J. Chapman, but simply as a convenient term for present use, to the black combustible coal-like matter which is not unfrequently met with in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. He describes it as follows:—Black, lustrous, resembling anthracite in general characters, but very brittle. Hardness equals 2.25—2.50; specific gravity, 1.35—1.55. Generally decrepitates when heated. Before the blowpipe, a small fragment loses its lustre, but exhibits no further change. Composition, essentially carbon, with from 3—25 per cent. of volatile matter, including a small amount of moisture, and ash varying from 0—11 per cent. Exhibits under the microscope no trace of organic structure. Dr. T. S. Hunt, in speaking of this material says, "It can scarcely be doubted but that it has resulted from the slow alteration of liquid bitumen in the fissures of the strata." This would explain the great variability in the percentage of volatile matter (exclusive of moisture) which is observed in specimens from different localities, the amount of alteration having in some instances proceeded further than in others. It never occurs in true beds like coal, but is found either lining fissures or filling veins and fissures, sometimes several inches in diameter, in the limestones, shales and sandstones, and even in the trap rocks which traverse these. Sometimes it occurs in buttons or drops, forming botryoidal masses. It has been met with in many places in the province of Quebec, viz., on the Island of Orleans, at Quebec and Sillery (Quebec Co.), Point Lévis, and St. Nicholas (Lévis Co.), Lotbinière (Lotbinière Co.), Drummondville (Drummond Co.), Acton (Bagot Co.), in the vicinity of Chatte River in Gaspé, and elsewhere. In the province of Ontario it has been observed filling fissures in the chert beds among the Upper Copper-bearing rocks of Lake Superior. Analyses, T. S. Hunt, Geol. Can., 1863, pp. 524-526.
26. **ANTIMONY. NATIVE**,—In a lamellar or, more rarely, finely granular form, occurs, in association with stibnite, valentinite, senarmonite and kermesite, accompanied by quartz and a little brown-spar, in veins in argillite in the township of South Ham, Wolfe county, province of Quebec.
27. **APATITE**—The variety fluor-apatite is very common in the Laurentian rocks of Canada, where it occurs both in the form of veins and of large irregular shaped deposits or lenticular masses. The most important deposits are in the townships of Buckingham, Templeton, Portland and Wakefield (Ottawa Co.), in the province of Quebec—but extensive deposits also occur in the townships of North and South Burgess and North Elmsley, in the province of Ontario. This mineral also occurs in connection with crystalline limestone—being found, in the form of olive-green terminated