

duces tints of caledonian brown. See Iron Ochre under Prussian Brown.

Apatite.—Portland, Wright Co., Que.

The red variety of this mineral when reduced to a fine powder and then ground in oil makes an excellent raw sienna paint of good body. On exposure it is liable to change to a brown of a bright tone. It is unchanged by burning. Apatite has a wide range in Wright and Labelle counties, but the red variety, the only one of use for paint, is limited to a few localities and even then is generally mixed with the green.

This mineral is also found in several places in Ontario.

Clay.—Lincolnhouse, Halton Co., Ont.

This clay is free from grit and in its raw state is useless as a pigment although it has been used both alone and mixed with various oxides to produce different shades of colour. If, however, this clay is previously roasted and then ground in oil, it makes a raw sienna paint of a fairly good body and permanent after exposure.

This was manufactured some time ago by Mr. James Newton Lincolnhouse, Ont.

If the raw clay is mixed with white it produces tints similar to bitumen and mummy.

REDS.

Ferruginous Clay.—Punk Island, Lake Winnipeg, Man.

This clay is slightly gritty but is otherwise easily reduced to a fine powder which when burnt and then ground in oil produces a rich red paint that I have provisionally called "Canadian Red" as it differs in tone from all other mineral reds. It has an extra strong body and is unchanged after exposure. This clay is probably derived from the shady beds that underlie the limestones at the west end of the island.

Ferruginous Clay.—Lincolnhouse, Halton Co., Ont.

This clay is a little gritty in grinding but is easily reduced to a fine powder and when ground in oil makes a red paint which becomes decidedly brown on exposure. If this clay be roasted before it is ground in oil its colour is very much enhanced and will remain permanent after exposure. It has a good body and should make a useful pigment.

Hematite Rock.—Lincolnhouse, Halton Co., Ont.