

mass was difficultly fusible at a high temperature. This material would be suitable for the manufacture of a fire-brick in which a very high degree of refractoriness was not called for.

17.—Shale, Ferruginous. A reddish-brown, ferruginous, argillaceous rock, having an uneven, slaty structure, from Monument Settlement, York county, province of New Brunswick, has been examined and found to contain—8.15 per cent of ferric oxide, equivalent to 5.71 per cent of metallic iron.

18.—Shale, Argillaceous. A bluish-ash coloured argillaceous shale from the lower part of the Pierre shales, Lethbridge, district of Alberta, North-west Territory. Collected by Dr. G. M. Dawson.

It is non-calcareous; plastic; when burnt assumes a reddish-brown colour; is fusible at a somewhat elevated temperature. This shale might advantageously be employed for the manufacture of ordinary building brick.

19.—Shale, Carbonaceous. From St. Liboire, township of Ramsay, Bagot county, province of Quebec.

A grayish-black, highly pyritous, calcareous, carbonaceous shale, containing 8.75 per cent of fixed carbon.

20.—Specular iron, Cupriferous. A very large deposit of crystalline massive specular iron, holding small quantities of intermixed green carbonate of copper, has been met with at the Pueblo claim on the White Horse copper-belt, west side of Lewes river, opposite White Horse and Miles canyon, Yukon district, North-west Territory. A specimen of this ore, collected by Mr. R. G. McConnell, has been examined by Mr. Johnston and found to contain:

Copper, metallic.....	2.98 per cent.
Insoluble matter, gangue.....	2.50 "