

es, unless some cheap means for separating the apatite can be devised. It may be said, in general terms, that while some of these true veins throughout portions or the whole of their breadth yield good and pure apatite, others are of comparatively little value. The bedded masses, on the contrary, are free from carbonate of lime, and although they may occasionally contain small quantities of mica, pyroxene, hornblende, or pyrites, these are seldom present to an injurious extent.

The question of the continuity of these deposits of both classes is an important one. Veins filling fissures that have been formed in rocks are sometimes continuous for great lengths and to great depths, but experience shows that their extent varies very much for different regions and for different rocks. Inclined beds, which were once horizontal sheets, inclosed in strata that have since been folded, should be as persistent in depth as they are in length; and when traced in the outcrop for many hundreds of feet, may be expected, under ordinary circumstances, to continue downwards as far, unless a turn of the inclosing strata bring them up again to the surface. The inclosed beds of apatite in the regions already noticed are often traced for 500 to 1000 feet and more, and there is reason to believe that they are continuous for long distances. The workings upon them have, however, as yet been very superficial, generally from twenty to forty feet, and rarely exceeding 100 feet. The deepest mine, which is in Ottawa county, is now about 200 feet.

The ordinary thickness of the bedded masses of apatite may be said to vary from one to three and four feet, though not unfrequently expanding to eight and ten feet, and even more, and sometimes contracting to a few inches; the same layer being subject to considerable variations. In some cases the apatite in a bed is found to thicken and then to diminish, or to be divided by the interposition of the accompanying pyroxenic rock. The condition of the apatite in these cases recalls the thickening and thinning sometimes observed in a layer of coal among disturbed strata, where, as the result of great pressure attending the movements of the harder inclosing rocks, it is alternately attenuated and swollen in volume; in which case a thinning in one portion is necessarily compensated for by a thickening of the parts adjacent.

The thickness of the veins also, as above stated, is very