" larly disseminated in lumps and masses, running with the stratification, which is " nearly east and west, apparently with a southward dip. The bed was traced for " about 300 yards to a clearing, where it terminates in a sharp cliff. Portions of " this ore which were used at the Marmora furnace were said to have been of " excellent quality, and it is very free from pyrites. The course of this bed west- " ward would carry it to an intersection with the north westward course of the big " ore bed of Belmont, next to be described, and the dip of the one being northeast " and the other south, it seems probable that they may be different parts of the " same bed in opposite sides of cynclinal." And again, " The magnetic ore for- " merly smelted at the Marmora Iron furnace was obtained from the 8th lot of the " first range of Belmont. This deposit, known as the *big ore bed*, had usually " been called 100 *feet thick*

" It appears, however, not to be a single bed, but a succession of beds of ore, " interstratified with layers of greenish talcoid slate, and of crystalline limestone, " occupying a breadth across the strike, and back from Crow Lake, (into which it " runs obliquely,) of about 500 feet. Serpentine, chloride, diallage, and a greenish " epidotic rock, are also met with in this association. The general strike of the " strata appears to be about S. 35 ° E., and the slopes towards the north eastward " from 25 ° to 50 °. Crystalline limestone overlies the mass, *and the first hun- " dred feet of the iron bearing strata show a vast bulk of ore, often very nearly " pure, the upper part of which chiefly was mined for smelting.*

" The upper beds of ore contain an admixture of iron pyrites, from which the " lower portion of the mass is free. The ore from a layer of 13 feet thick at the " base seems superior to the upper portion, but was not mined until a short time " before the works were abandoned. Many years ago a blast furnace was erected " at the village of Marmora, for the purpose of smelting the ore from this deposit, " and iron of a superior quality was manufactured. More recently, different com- " panies have for short periods made renewed attempts to smelt the ore, with very " satisfactory results, so far as the quality of the metal was concerned. *The dis- " tance of the place from a shipping port was, however, found a serious obstacle " to success, and the furnace is for the present abandoned.*

In the vicinity of the Marmora Works, on the company's lands, is to be found a rare and valuable bed of Lithographic Stone. Sir William Logan, in the book before referred to, says:—" There is a section of about twenty feet of light grey " limestone, which is compact with a conchoidal fracture, and holds no organic " remains. There is, also, a bed of two feet in thickness, which is extremely fine " in its grain, and yields a Lithographic stone of excellent quality. It has been " repeatedly tried by Lithographers, both in Canada and England, with most sat- " isfactory results, but owing to the remoteness of the locality, no attempt has " hitherto been made to work the stone."

It is also stated by the authority above quoted, " That large blocks of very good