

Iron Ochre.—Cap de la Madeleine, Champlain Co., Que.

This sample was found to be a little gritty but, when ground in oil, produced a smooth paint of a brown ochre colour, which when mixed with white produces tints of yellow ochre and has a very good body.

See Iron Ochre under Burnt Sienna.

Iron Ochre.—Pointe du Lac, St. Maurice Co., Que.

This ochre was found to be free from grit and when ground in oil made a brown ochre paint of a light body, which slightly darkened on exposure. See Iron Ochre under Cappagh Brown, Caledonian Brown, Burnt Brown Ochre, and Burnt Sienna.

Bog Iron Ore.—Mallorytown, Leeds Co., Ont.

This mineral is free from grit and when ground in oil makes a brown ochre paint of a very strong body and is unchanged after exposure.

A similar colour was prepared some years ago by the Leeds Paint Manufacturing Co., Leeds Ont. See Bog Iron under Burnt Sienna.

Iron Ochre.—Ste. Anne de Montmorenci, Montmorency co., Que.

This ochre is comparatively free from grit and when ground in oil produces a brown ochre paint of a middling body, but darkens considerably on exposure.

See Iron Ochre under Burnt Sienna and Raw Sienna.

Limonite.—Helen Mine, Michipicoten, Algoma, Ont.

When this mineral is reduced to a fine powder, and then ground in oil it makes a brown ochre paint of a very good body and is but slightly darkened after exposure.

Iron Ochre.—Six or seven miles south of summit of Crowsnest pass, Rocky Mountains.

This ochre is slightly gritty but easily reduced to a fine powder and when ground in oil produces a very good brown ochre paint of a middling body that darkens very slightly on exposure.

See Iron Ochre under Prussian Brown.

BURNT BROWN OCHRE.

Iron Ochre.—Pointe du Lac, St. Maurice Co., Que.

This ochre was found to be free from grit: when burnt and ground in oil it makes a burnt-brown ochre paint of a weak body which darkens very much on exposure.