A very curious modification appears in the exposed part of the mass: the titanic iron is entirely granulated and one can gather the ore in handfuls by scratching with one's fingers to a depth of three inches. The grains are light yellow ochre in color and about the size of a bean. They are not round, but broken in curved faces with polygonal outline. The shape of some grains approaches that of a pentagonal dodecahedron. These faces do not seem due to crystallisation or cleavage, but appear to be jointage faces due to shrinking, which produced internal strains or to phenomena of secondary alteration.

Two analyses were made of this granulated ore and of the compact ore found six inches below the surface.

$Si\ O_2$	2.00	2.50
Fe O	63.22	65.16
$Ti\ O_2$	32.25	31.28
S	0.042	0.040
Ph	trace	trace
Undetermined	2.488	1.02
Total	100.00	100.00
Iron	49.17	50.68
Titanium	19.37	18.78

Conclusion—

It may now be considered that, on the St. Urbain plateau and on the slopes overlooking St. Urbain village, there are three well defined deposits of titanic iron from which large quantities of iron ore can be obtained; these are the Coulomb mine, the General Electric mine and the Furnace mine.

At the Coulomb mine the western and eastern open cuts might, in the condition in which I saw them, yield 1100 or 1200 tons each, per foot of depth. Admitting that the two mineralized masses uncovered join one another—which is very probable since intermediate borings have revealed the presence of ore under the clay—we should have a mass 600 feet long and from 40