

Limonite or *Bog Iron* exists in immense quantities to the north of the St Lawrence. In Kildare, there is a deposit covering a superficies of nine miles, as well as other large deposits in St Emilie and several other places. But the richest occur in the region of Three Rivers, where they have been worked since 1737 by the St Maurice forges and later by those of Radnor. Between the St Maurice and the river Batiscan, the ore covers a tract exceeding six miles in superficies and reaching a thickness of four to ten inches. From one deposit of less than three quarters of an acre in superficies 390 tons of the mineral have been extracted.

This ore produces an iron of superior quality; at the International Exhibition of 1867, Messrs. Larue & Co, proprietors of the Radnor forges, exhibited railway carwheels, manufactured from this iron, which, after running over 150,000 miles, showed no signs of deterioration.

Titanic Iron is found in many places, and notably at St Urbain, where here is a mountain composed entirely of it. This mine would be of inexhaustible richness if a way could be found to more easily smelt the ore.

Plumbago, another mineral characteristic of the Laurentian formation, has been discovered in many places in the Ottawa region, and notably in Buckingham, where it is worked to some extent. This mineral occupies an area of about 8000 acres in superficies.

Apatite or *Phosphate of Lime*, another mineral of the Laurentian system, occupies an area of about 500,000 acres in the valley of the river du Lièvre, where the work of extracting it is being carried on by a number of companies and on a large scale. In 1887, there were exported from the province of Quebec and derived from these mines, 22,070 tons of apatite valued at \$390,526.

Mica occurs in several parts of the province: hunters and explorers have found workable deposits in the valleys of several rivers, and notably of the St. Maurice, the Great Peribonka, to the north of Lake St. John, and of the Grand Cascapedia, in the county of Bonaventure. Sir William Logan notes the existence of other deposits in Sutton, Bolton, Calumet Island, and especially in Grenville.

In our province, the characteristic minerals of the Appalachian region, that is to say, the mountainous region extending from the frontier of Vermont to Gaspé, are gold, copper and asbestos.

The auriferous deposits of Beauce and surrounding counties, Compton especially, cover an area of about 100,000 acres. Gold has also been found more to the eastward in the rear of the counties bounded to the south by the frontier of Maine. It is unquestionable that these deposits are very rich and would be much more productive, if they were worked by better processes and by companies able to devote to their development all the capital required. This is the opinion of Mr Ellis, of the Geological Survey, who, after a through exploration of this region in 1884 and 1885, declared in his report that gold is found in nearly all the rivers and that, by making the necessary researches, the quartz containing the gold now found in the alluvial formations in the river bottoms, will eventually be discovered *in situ*. He also establishes the important fact