The colour as seen through the glass should be compared with similarly prepared samples of standard colours. Ochres, siennas and umbers should be tested raw and calcined.

In the case of some ochres, they must be washed to remove contained sand and grit. This is done by thoroughly mixing with water to a very thin sludge. The fine particles of the ochre are held in suspension, while the coarse sandy matter rapidly settles to the bottom. The sludge is then conveyed to settling tanks and the ochre allowed to settle. The water is drawn off and the ochre dried. It is then ready for the market, or it may first be calcined.

Besides the use of these materials for paint-making they are used to colour mineral floors, sand-lime brick, match heads, rubber goods, paper, and oilcloth.

Bog iron ore is used as a purifier of illuminating gas. It has the power of removing the sulphuretted hydrogen (H_2S), hydrocyanic acid (HCN), and hydrosulphocyanide (HSCN) from the gas. By exposing it to the air, after use, it becomes revivified and may be used again.

Iron oxide minerals are used as fluxes in the smelting of certain metals, and as desulphurizers and decarbonizers in open hearth steel making.

PRICES.

The value of these ferruginous materials is determined very largely by the trueness of colour, and its intensity, and their covering power when mixed as paint. The following table has been prepared from prices quoted by consumers and shows the variation in price, and also the average price of the material delivered in the eastern portion of Canada.

Manufacturers of	Material	High	Low	Average
Paint	Magnetite			$20.00
"	Red oxide	$150.00	$16.00	44.00
"	Ochre	35.00	16.00	26.00
"	Sienna and umber	140.00	45.00	82.50
Paper	Red oxide	30.00	17.00	22.50
"	Ochre	50.00	20.00	25.00
"	Sienna and umber			50.00
Sand-lime bricks	Red oxide	47.50	20.00	30.00
"	Ochre	27.00	16.00	20.00
Matches	Red oxide			40.00
Oilcloth	Ochre			18.00