

of little consistence, and this is *Morass-ore*; but in course of time they become harder, their colour passes to brown, and thus *Swamp-ore* is formed. After the water has completely evaporated, and the swamp is dried up, the swamp-ore becomes much harder, and at length passes into *Meadow-ore*, which is already covered with soil and grass\*.

From the preceding observations, it is evident that there is a complete transition of the different subspecies of bog iron-ore into each other, and that masses may be found in which we can observe the different degrees of induration.

#### *Geographic Situation.*

It is found in various places in the Highlands of Scotland, in the Hebrides, and Orkney and Zetland Islands. In Saxony it occurs at Torgau; in Upper and Lower Lusatia; in a part of the Mark Brandenburg; in Mecklenburg; Pomerania; and in the kingdom of Hanover. It also extends through Prussia, Poland, Courland, Liefland, into Russia, and the southern parts of Sweden, particularly in Smoland, where it is found in very considerable quantity. It is also found in small quantity in the northern parts of Westphalia; in Silesia; in the island of Seeland in the Baltic; in the Upper Palatinate; and Hungary.

It occurs in general more abundantly in the northern than in the western and southern European countries.

#### *Uses.*

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\* In some of the Swedish lakes, this ore is deposited so abundantly, that it is dredged up every twenty or thirty years.—Vid. Swedenborg's *Regnum Subterraneum*.