

the valley of the Beccaguimie, and the other as Henderson's in Windsor settlement, a few miles to the north of the former. The annual production at Turner's is said to be about 500 casks (2,000 bushels) and to be valued at from \$1.00 to \$1.40 per cask. It is used chiefly for local consumption but is frequently sent as far down the river as Woodstock. The Hendersons first commenced burning lime in 1880, since which time their annual production has averaged about 1,000 bushels.

Gypsum.—The deposits of this mineral accompanying the Lower Carboniferous strata of the Tobique valley, in Victoria county, are extensive and valuable. Their total amount, owing to the horizontal position of the beds and the want of exposures, is not accurately known, but from the length and thickness of the outcrops seen on the main Tobique and its tributary the Wapskehegan, it is certain that the amount is large. On the first named stream the beds form nearly vertical bluffs about 130 feet high, and consist of numerous alternating bands of pale green, and reddish colours, and granular texture, among which are smaller seams of white fibrous gypsum and amorphous alabaster.

This gypsum is employed solely for agricultural purposes and considerable quantities are used in this way not only in Victoria county, but in all those parts of the St. John River valley to which access is given by the New Brunswick railway. Though admirably adapted for this use, it is greatly inferior in purity to that of Hillsboro, and is hardly suited for calcination.

Lead.—Small quantities of galena have been observed in the calcareous slates in the lower portions of the Tobique River, as well as elsewhere over the Silurian area, but in no instance at present known are they of a character to warrant a belief in the existence of workable veins.

Building Stones.—The Carboniferous outlier about the South Branch of the Beccaguimie River, according to Mr. Matthew, is capable of affording good freestones, of even grain, easy to work, and which dress well under the chisel. The outcrops are about seven miles from Woodstock junction on the New Brunswick railway, to which a good road could be had through a comparatively level country.

The slates of Carleton county are usually too much contorted and too calcareous to be available for roofing purposes. There are however among them beds to which these remarks do not apply, and should a greater demand arise, a little search would undoubtedly reveal localities from which suitable rock could be readily and profitably removed.