directed attention to the amount of Ozone in the atmosphere, and have been induced to keep daily registers of its amount, so that it would seem that it has an important bearing upon our economic wants. Experience shows that upon days when Ozone was present in large quantities, the bleaching was better accomplished; and from experiments carried on in this department, it has been proved that our test papers rather underrate the amount of Ozone absolutely present. The bleaching properties of Ozone have been carried out, still further, for restoring books and prints that have become brown by age and exposure to the light, or have been soiled or smeared with colouring matter—a short time only being required to render them perfectly white, as if just issued from the press, and this without the slightest injury to the blackness of the printer's ink, or the lines of a pen and ink sketch or crayon drawing.

Writing ink may readily be discharged by Ozone, if the paper be subsequently treated with chlorohydric acid to remove the oxide of iron. Vegetable colouring matters are completely removed by it; but it does not act so readily on metallic colouring matters or on grease spots.

Much still remains to be said on this interesting subject. I trust the day is not far distant when it will receive from the scientific world the attention which is due to its great importance as bearing on the health and welfare of the whole community, and that observers will not be wanting to aid in carrying out the important objects embraced in its study.

ON THE PROIC AND PALÆOZOIC ROCKS OF SOUTHERN NEW BRUNSWICK.

By F. G. MATTHEW.*

While exploring with my brother, Mr. R. Matthew, the Manganese district of King's County, in the summer of 1866, we made some observations on the geology of this County, having an important bearing on the subject of the article above named.

HURONIAN.-A more extended examination than had pre-

^{*}Supplementary note to my paper in the Journal of Geol. Society of London, vol. xxi., p. 422.