

extending inland for a fourth of a mile. It had a thickness of about one foot, and was covered with peat. In a lake about half a mile inland it was seen to cover an area of about 200 acres but the thickness here was not ascertained; and near South Point, which is near the southeast end of the island, about twenty-six miles west of Heath Point, it was also seen along the shore, resting upon the rocks and covered with a deposit of peat about ten feet thick.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Bay des Chaleurs
Charlo River In the province of New Brunswick shell-marl in so far as yet known is rarely seen. In the northern portion around the Bay des Chaleurs it occurs on the shore at Belledune underlying peat, the quantity apparently not being very large, and also at Charlo river in the bottom of a small lake where the marl is said to have a depth of nine feet. This deposit has been locally used to some extent as a fertilizer.

Lawlor's Lake
St. John. In the southern part of the province, marl occurs at several points. The most important of these apparently is in the bed of Lawlor's Lake, which is about five and a half miles from St. John city on the line of the Intercolonial railway. The marl has been exposed by a partial drainage of this lake, the deposit apparently underlying the whole of the lake basin, but is apparently thickest at the two extremities, especially the eastern, where the depth of the marl is reported as two feet. In places this deposit is associated with peat. In the western part marl has been found in the bed of a small lake a short distance above Burnshaw Brook on the right bank of the Tobique river.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Canaan
near Kentville. In Nova Scotia no deposits of special economic value have as yet been reported with the exception of an area on the South Mountain ridge at Canaan to the south of the village of Kentville. This has been locally used as a fertilizer for some years and has been to a large extent exhausted. The beds of many of the lakes, especially on the range of the Cobequid mountains as well as in portions of Cape Breton are filled with large deposits of infusorial earth, as is also the case with several lakes in eastern New Brunswick.