

600 square miles. The coal is an excellent steam coal, very highly esteemed for blacksmiths' use, and is unequalled for coking. A new mine has been discovered at Dunsinune, Kings County, and is being opened up.

A very remarkable mineral known as albertite, the exact nature of which has been a source of dispute among scientists, was found in very considerable quantities in Albert County. It is a brittle, jet black, glossy mineral, free from smut. It burns readily and melts when exposed to heat under cover. Albertite is now regarded as a pure petroleum, and is of great commercial value; the probabilities of further discoveries of paying deposits are of great interest.

In Westmorland and Albert Counties petroleum springs abound. A company of capitalists working under a special Act is conducting exclusive explorations for oil in Westmorland County with good results.

The Albert shales yield from 35 to 50 gallons of oil fit for illuminating purposes to the ton. Owing to the abundance of petroleum these shales are not utilized, but it is not unlikely that they may come to possess a high commercial value.

Antimony occurs in several places in New Brunswick, but the largest deposit is in Prince William in York County, where it is found in very large quantities as sulphuret of antimony. The quality of the ore is good, and there is more or less metallic antimony mixed with it. This is one of the most important deposits of antimony known to exist anywhere, paying deposits being very few in number.

Manganese is widely distributed in New Brunswick. The best known deposits are at Shepody Mountain in Albert; near Sussex Vale in Kings; at Quaco in St. John and Tete-a-gouche in Gloucester. Mines have been opened at all these points.

Numerous deposits of iron ore are known to exist in New Brunswick. The best known of these is the deposit of red hematite in Jacksontown, Carleton County, commonly known as the Woodstock Iron Mines. The iron produced from this.