

at the eastern apex of a subordinate basin formed by transverse folding.

Should further research show that at this point the seams referred to maintain their size, and extend in a form permitting of economic exploitation, the discoveries are of great importance. The search for similar seams may then reasonably be made at other points along the coal band, and certainly the areas of the Minas Basin coal field is large enough to allow a hope that in the future it may be added to the list of our productive districts.

ART. II.—NOTES ON THE MANGANESE ORES OF LOCH LOMOND,
C. B. BY EDWIN GILPIN, A. M., F. G. S., F. R. S. C.,
Inspector of Mines.

(Read 14th Jan., 1884.)

For a number of years the presence of these ores in Cape Breton was recorded only by the mineralogist. Recently, however, deposits of economic value have been found and worked. The ores of manganese occur, in Nova Scotia proper, in strata of Lower Carboniferous age, occupying a horizon low down in the Marine Limestone formation. The late Dr. How, in a paper read before this Institute some years ago, gave an interesting account of these minerals as they occur and are worked in Hants County. This evening I purpose merely to draw the attention of the Institute to their occurrence in Cape Breton, an interesting fact, as the knowledge of their presence in workable amounts in the Loch Lomond district will lead to a search for them in other parts of the Island. In all probability, the wide extent of the Cape Breton Limestones will before long afford several localities containing deposits worthy of the miner's attention. My notes are from a visit to the mine, and from information kindly furnished me by Mr. Fletcher, of the Geological Survey of Canada, who made a detailed survey of this district summer before last. The geological features of this part of Cape Breton are represented by a band of millstone grit extending from Mira River,