

extensively quarried for that purpose by the New Rockland Slate Co.

This serpentine is not only well adapted for interior decorative purposes but can also be used for the manufacture of small articles such as chandeliers, inkstands, paper weights, etc., etc.

In France serpentine is used for the manufacture of sulphate of magnesia or epsom salt. The magnesia which may easily be obtained from this sulphate makes fine hydraulic cements particularly well fitted for constructions exposed to the action of sea water.

CARBONIFEROUS SERPENTINES.

These constitute the last of group No. 2 or the palaeozoic serpentines, and so far as we know, are of very limited extent.

In the Geological Survey report for 1877-78, page 93 B, Dr. Dawson speaking of the rocks of Cache Creek series, British Columbia, says :

"Whatever uncertainty might remain with regard to the region now in question has been set at rest by the discovery of fusuline limestone on the Bonaparte, interbedded with the siliceous and serpentinous rocks. The occurrence of serpentine and other metamorphic rocks of ancient appearance in beds of carboniferous age, is in itself a point of considerable interest. In the place above referred to, it is said that "the limestones holding these fossils are so intimately associated and interbedded with the serpentines and other crystalline rocks above described, as to leave no doubt that they all belong to the same series." This statement I have been able to confirm by the examination of many additional localities. Between Hat Creek and 124 miles past (Mundorf's) numerous exposures in the roadside show the intimate association and interbedding of the cherty siliceous rocks with serpentines pure and impure, and of the latter with volcanic breccias of greenish-grey colour."

Of the serpentines of the Bonaparte River, Dr. Dawson reports as follows :—

"They may often be recognized at a distance by the bluish banks, bare of vegetation, which they produce on weathering. Here the relation between the serpentine and other rocks was most clearly seen. . . . There can be little doubt that serpentines in this group of rocks have been igneous materials of some sort, and perhaps owe their conversion