

much as \$75 to \$90 per ton in the English market. It will be seen, therefore, that this mineral has a high economic value, and with the increase in the demand should form a very important article of commerce. The albertite of New Brunswick, of which some 250,000 tons were mined before the vein matter was exhausted, was used largely for mixing with ordinary bituminous coals in the manufacture of gas, possessing the property of keeping the production at a high standard.

It can be readily seen, therefore, that the island of Trinidad possesses great resources in the matter of asphalt, manjak and petroleum, which are now coming into prominence and will undoubtedly, in a few years, become a great source of wealth to the investors and of revenue to the government, since the development work already done is most encouraging.

The crystalline schists of the northern range are also well worthy of careful exploitation. The indications of gold in the numerous quartz veins already observed, and of iron ores of several kinds are important, but so far but little attention has been directed to this formation. Nowhere in this island was any indication of volcanic rocks observed either in loose pieces or in actual outcrops.

In Barbados the geological formations are somewhat different. Of the 166 square miles in the area, six-sevenths are occupied by coral limestone, which doubtless at some time formed a complete capping over the whole island. This coral formation reached to the highest points of the island, or about 1,100 feet above the sea, though to the ordinary observer or visitor the island is usually regarded as of but small elevation. The remaining seventh in the north-eastern portion shews a series of Tertiary sediments which are almost identical with those seen in Trinidad, and like that island, contain petroleum and manjak in large quantities. They have been exposed by the denudation of the overlying coral, which presents bold escarpments facing to the east. Between the Tertiary rocks and the coral is a considerable thickness of earths and clay deposits with an aggregate thickness of nearly 300 feet, which, with the overlying coral formation, are quite undisturbed.

The Tertiary oil-bearing sandstone and shale are more highly disturbed than those of Trinidad, the anticlines being sharper and the strata in places overturned for short distances. As in Trinidad, boring for oil has been carried on for some years as well as mining for manjak, and some fifteen holes have been sunk, several of which have been carried to depths of over 1,000 feet. In most of these oil has been found in some quantity and a pipeline and refinery were erected several years ago, the oil being