

at Piziquid, now Falmouth, Hants Co., before the expulsion of the Acadians in 1755. The best evidence given of this is that on a farm, about a mile above the Avon bridge in Falmouth, on an area of about thirty feet square, having the appearance of a razed building, a specimen of pyrolusite had been found having attached to it pieces of glass and pottery. Evidently the French had used manganese, but for what particular use and at what date we have no reliable authority, and know but little of its history or discovery in Nova Scotia until 1861, when it was found at Tennycape, Hants County.

Nova Scotia has produced the purest and best ores of the world, and although the production has been small compared with that of other countries, yet, on account of its great purity and high crystallization, its product has great value and is used almost exclusively as an oxidizer and as a coloring material.

Dr. Penrose says "the most beautifully crystallized pyrolusite found in America is that from Tennycape Mine, Nova Scotia."

Prof. Howe reports Messrs. Tenant, of Glasgow, as saying in reference to the Tennycape ore, "they had never seen so fine." And the London *Mechanic's Magazine* said in 1886, \* "these Nova Scotia ores, so much freer from iron than those found in Europe, will be a great boon."

Dr. How gives several analyses of Nova Scotia ores above 90 per cent. peroxide of manganese—(one as high as 98 per cent.)—and less than one-half per cent. of iron, and although I have a number of analyses of these ores, I can find only one showing a trace of phosphorus and none showing sulphur.

The following analysis made in Dr. How's laboratory by Mr. H. S. Poole is a fair average:

Hygrometric water	1,660
Water of composition	3,630
Peroxide of iron	.603
Soluble baryta	.724
Gangue (barytes)	1.728
Oxygen (by loss)	7.035
Peroxide of manganese	84.620
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\*Mineralogy of Nova Scotia by Prof. How, D.C.L.