

edly direct the attention of prospectors to the numerous signs of copper ore in Cape Breton, and the supply of ore in large amounts can be safely calculated on.

LEAD.

The Carboniferous limestones of Nova Scotia, already mentioned so frequently in this sketch, are frequently met carrying lead ore, as Galena. Usually the ore as observed is finely disseminated, or segregated into small veins. At several points, however, in the Stewiacke district, in Halifax County, especially at Pembroke and Smithfield, the bodies of galena are large and important. At the latter point a deposit has been proved to contain ore in quantity to permit of working.

There is a probability of this deposit being opened out and utilized in the near future for supplying the home market, which is of considerable dimensions. As a rule the silver per centages of the Nova Scotia galenas are not high, when they are met in the limestones, but samples from veins in older rocks have shown promising contents of both gold and silver.

Molybdenite is found at several points in Lunenburg and Cape Breton counties in quantities which would repay working. Deposits of pyrites of fair quality are known in Cape Breton county, and in some deposits copper and nickel are reported as occurring in small quantities. No attention has however yet been paid to these ores.

The Triassic trap and amygdaloid of the Bay of Fundy yield in profusion zeolites and the associated varieties of quartz, and nowhere perhaps in the world can the collector of these minerals find a richer gathering ground.

The more common minerals applied to the Builder's art are abundant and varied in Nova Scotia. The marbles, granites, redstones, etc., of Nova Scotia should find a wide market in the United States. In the counties of Cumberland, Colchester and Pictou there are numerous deposits of the best sandstone, or freestone, of every variety of color and texture. Quarries have been opened at points most accessible to shipping, and a small trade has been built up with neighboring Provinces and the United States. As wood is almost universally used in Nova Scotia for structural purposes the local market for all the varieties of building stones is limited. At numerous points on the Atlantic