

This district forms a large part of the counties of Cumberland, Colchester, Hants, Pictou, Sydney, Guysborough, and the island of Cape Breton.

*Minerals.*—Coal in great abundance and of good quality, grindstone, limestone, gypsum, iron ore, grey oxide of manganese, galena, or sulphate of lead, sand-stone, brick and pottery clay, sulphate of barytes, used as a substitute for white lead, and coperas. Coal is raised at Pictou, Joggins, and Sydney.

**DEVONIAN AND UPPER SALURIAN ROCKS**—This system lies in detached spots, in the counties of Digby, Annapolis, Kings, Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou, Sydney, Guysborough, and the southern Atlantic coast of Cape Breton island.

*Minerals.*—Iron ore very plentiful and

of good quality at Great Village, Colchester; Moose river and Nictau in Annapolis; and East river of Pictou. The varieties of iron ore are specular, magnetic, and brown hematite, along with anthracite and other ferugeneous substances. The other minerals of this system are copper in small quantities; sulphate of barytes, white, coloured, and spotted marble; porphery and quartz.

**THE METAMORPHIC DISTRICT**—Extends along the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia proper, from Chedabucto bay to Saint Mary's bay. Its length is 250 miles, breadth 40 miles; it consists of altered rocks, such as clay-stone, quartz rock, mica stone, granite, gneiss, etc.

The minerals of this district are of but little value in commerce.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

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### LESSON THIRD.

**THE CARBONIFEROUS, OR GREY SANDSTONE DISTRICT**, covers over one-third of the area of the province: the counties of Westmorland, Kent, Northumberland, and large portions of Gloucester, York, Sunbury, Queens, and Albert are within this district. The commercial value of the New Brunswick coal field is but partially known as yet; the principal deposit is that of the *Albertite*, of Albert county, which is a very abundant and highly bitumenous species of coal, of great value in the manufacture of gas and oil, and in other commercial relations.

*Minerals.*—Iron ore, lime stone, gypsum, grindstone, brick and pottery clays, oxide of manganese, with many other minerals less useful.

**UPPER SILUREAN SYSTEM.**—This system includes the northern region of the province; the counties of Restigouche, Victoria, and parts of Carleton and Northumberland—forming nearly one-third the area of the province.

*Minerals.*—Granite, trap, gypsum, limestone, and iron ore.

**LOWER SILUREAN SYSTEM.**—The rocks of this system are of a slaty nature, and form a narrow ridge, beginning in Albert, and running along the bay of Fun-

dy coast of the counties of Saint John and Charlotte.

*Minerals.*—Limestone, copper, and Plumbago: the latter is found in great abundance near the city of Saint John.

**THE CAMBRIAN, OR CLAY SLATE ROCKS**, form two bands, both beginning near Bathurst harbour in the bay Chaleur, and running south-westerly to the state of Maine; the most southerly belt doubles round the western extremity of the coal field. It is a question among geologists whether this formation can be separated from the Silurean system.

*Minerals.*—Lime-stone and iron ore; the latter is very abundant and of excellent quality at Woodstock, where smelting is carried on.

**RED SAND STONES.**—The tract covered by these rocks is very limited,—principally confined to the counties of Westmorland, Albert, Kings and Carlton, along with a narrow belt beginning at the bay Chaleur and doubling round the westerly and southerly extremity of the coal field, between this field and the southerly belt or ridge of the cambrian system.

*Minerals.*—Gypsum and coal.

**THE GRANITE REGION** is principally confined to a band beginning at Bathurst harbour, running south-westerly to the