mordial rocks of the Atlantie coast. As they have afforded no fossils their age does not at present seem eapable of more precise definition. With regard to the filling of the vein fissures, this, if eoeval with the metamorphism of the eontaining beds or immediately subsequent thereto, would fall between the period of the lower Devonian and that of the lower Carboniferous, or within the Devonian age. The denudation eonneeted with the Lower Carboniferous eonglomerates and the fragments contained in these eonglomerates, seem to imply that the ore-bearing slates were then in the same condition as at present. On the other hand the Lower Carboniferous sandstones themselves contain in places narrow veins of specular iron, which also occurs, as well as magnetic iron, in the fissures of the Triassie trap.

On the west side of the East River of Pietou, there occur rocks precisely similar to those of the Cobequid range, of which indeed they may be regarded as an Eastern continuation, and including an iron vein which must be regarded as the equivalent of that of the Acadia Mine, which it resembles perfectly in mineral character and mode of occurrence, differing only in the greater proportionate prevalence of the specular ore.*

In New Lairg, a few miles from Glengarry Station, the most western portion of this vein known to me, contains much Ankerite, with strings of Specular iron; and in large loose pieces there are indications also of red ore which is not visible in place. Farther to the eastward on the West Branch of the East River of Pietou, there appears a band of quartzite thirty feet thick filled with veins of Limonite; but specular ore is not found at this place. Still farther to the eastward and near the east branch of the East River the specular vein attains a very large devel, ment, shewing in some places a thickness of twenty feet of pure ore. Its eourse is S. 60° to 70° E. or nearly coincident with that of the containing beds; and as on the Cobequids, its attitude is nearly vertical and it appears to be thickest and richest in the rising grounds. In one very deep ravine the bed of quartzite usually associated with the ore seemed to be wanting, and the vein was represented by innumerable strings of Ankerite, forming a network in the slate. As in the Cobequid vein, masses of Magnetic ore are oceasionally mixed with the Specular. To complete

* This vein was first described by the late Mr. Hartley in the Report of the Geological Survey of Canada, 1870.

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