

beds, and were it not for its vesicular nature would make a handsome ornamental stone. However, small pieces, sufficiently compact, may be obtained which work up into a curious and pretty gem.

In British Columbia, Jasper is often found of a green colour, constituting Heliotrope; also at the Lake Superior district and Two Islands in Nova Scotia a similar mineral occurs, sometimes interspersed with thin seams and dots of red Jasper, called Bloodstone.

*Silicified Wood* is merely wood that has been saturated with Silica, either in the form of Quartz or Opal, and some varieties of which are very handsome. It is frequently found in the Tertiary and Cretaceous rocks of the North-West and British Columbia in large pieces.

*Cachelony* is a hydrous variety of Quartz or Opal occurring at several places on the Bay of Fundy, associated with Agate. This stone would cut into small gems of a white translucent colour.

*Chiasolite*.—This mineral is worthy of a place among the gem materials; if its sombre colour does not introduce it as a general favourite, its quaint dark coloured cross, which is revealed when the crystals are cut at right angles to the longer axis, would obtain for it some admirers as a curious gem. This mineral, according to the Geology of Canada, is found on Lake St. Francis, and boulders of a schistose rock of some hundreds of pounds in weight, thickly studded with these crystals, were observed by Dr. Ellis in the Eastern Townships.

*Stauroilite*, is another mineral that may be mentioned in this connection as it is sufficiently hard and takes a good polish, and when of a reddish-brown colour and translucent, will make rather a pretty gem. Crystals of this mineral occur at Moore's Mills in New Brunswick, and it has also been observed in Nova Scotia and the Eastern Townships, but judging from specimens I have seen, none of gem quality.

*Feldspar*, is made to include a number of minerals such as Orthoclase, including Adularia, (Moonstone) and Porphyry; Microcline, including Amazon Stone and Perthite; Albite, including Moonstone and Peristerite; Oligoclase, including Sunstone and Moonstone; Labradorite and Obsidian. You will therefore see that the Moonstone may consist of three different feldspars. The transparent variety from Ceylon is Oligoclase. The milky variety from St. Gothard is Ortho-