

vary from 73.6; the average being about 60 per cent. So much for New Brunswick ores.

In Nova Scotia the production of manganese is not so great, although the mode of occurrence and treatment of the ore is similar to that in New Brunswick. Pyrolusite—the high grade ore of manganese—is more widely distributed. “On the south shore of Minas Basin and midway between Noel and Walton, is situated the best-known and most important manganese mine in Nova Scotia, the Teny Cape mines, which, since its discovery in 1862, has been operated more or less continuously.” Pyrolusite and manganite occur here, and assays are given of specimens from “Teny Cape,” “Cheverie” and “Douglas” locations, made by Dr. Howe, E. Gilpin, Jr., and H. Poole respectively. These indicate 85.54, 90.15 and 84.62 per cent. of manganese oxides present in the ore.

On Cape Breton Island, the Hon. E. P. Moseley, of Sydney, C.B., has discovered and developed deposits of pyrolusite which promise well. They are situated near Loch Lomond, and Mr. Brumell adds the report made by Mr. Hugh Fletcher, of the Geological Survey staff, in his report, addressed to the Director, for 1882-83 84. Upwards of 91 per cent. of manganese dioxide occurred in this ore according to an analysis by Mr. Frank Adams.

Ontario and Quebec, etc., afford but small deposits of manganese ores. In Stanstead and Bolton Townships, in Quebec, and in the Magdalen Islands (teste J. Richardson in his report for 1879-80), as well as near Batchewahung Bay, Lake Superior, in Ontario, together with a band of manganiferous spathic iron ore in the Nastapoka Islands off the east side of Hudson's Bay, appear to be the only places where ores of manganese are yet known outside of the Maritime Provinces.

FOSSIL REMAINS.—It might be added here that a number of fossil remains have been found in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick entirely filled and the hard parts replaced by pyrolusite. Amongst these is an interesting and well-preserved specimen of a pteropode (*Conulara* allied to *B. planicostata*, Dawson) from the Lower Carboniferous of Springfield, where it was collected by Mr. A. E. Barlow in 1884.

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