

## CHAPTER II.

*British Possessions of America.* Gypsum is found largely in the Lower Carboniferous rocks of the counties of Cumberland, Hants, and Colchester, in Nova Scotia; as also in the same formation in the counties of Westmoreland, King's, Albert and Victoria, in New Brunswick.<sup>1</sup> In 1863, 8646 barrels of plaster were exported to the United States.<sup>2</sup> In Canada, the chief—indeed, sole—formation yielding beds of workable gypsum is the Onondaga formation of the Upper Silurian period. Large lenticular beds, interstratified with dolomite, have been traced for a distance of 35 miles along the course of the Grand River, from Cayuga to Paris, and are extensively worked, while further discoveries to the northwest of Paris are anticipated. The rock is chiefly used for agricultural purposes.<sup>3</sup>

*United States.* New York, near Lockport, affords beautiful selenite and snowy gypsum in limestone. At Camillus and Manlius, N.Y., and in Davidson County, Tennessee, are other localities. In the

<sup>1</sup> Particularly on the river Tobequi; Selwyn, Rep. Prog. Geol. Survey, Canada, 1866-9.

<sup>2</sup> Logan, Geol. of Canada, pp. 459, 762.

<sup>3</sup> Dawson, Acad. Geol. pp. 223, 249.