

## APPENDIX 1 - OCCURRENCES INVESTIGATED BUT NOT CONFIRMED

The occurrences listed below were not confirmed for two reasons:

(a) They were missed or not recognized during the course of field work. This is probably true for approximately ten per cent of the occurrences.

(b) The information regarding the locations was too vague to allow them to be found within a reasonable length of time.

Consequently, the following showings may not be without merit.

Antigonish County:

(65) Brown's Mountain - N.T.S. 11-E-9-A

Careful examination of the area failed to reveal any barite though the following excerpt by Campbell, (1947), and Figure 186 (1946, Maritime Expl. Ltd.) indicate the nature and the location of where the showing ought to be:

"Located 9.2 miles northwest of the Antigonish town line on the old Antigonish - Brown's Mountain school. (The settlement is now abandoned). The occurrence is along side the power line. The barytes consists of irregular veinlets in fractures of felsite and also at the contact of slates with felsite."

(66) Fairmont - N.T.S. - 11-F-12-C

It appears that this along with "Hallowell Grant", was one of the names for the Big Marsh, Antigonish Co. barite occurrence.

(67) Frenchman's Barn - N.T.S. - 11-E-16-A

Barite is reported (Howe, 1869, p. 209) at this locality, however it was not verified during investigations in 1974. It is possible that it does occur and that it

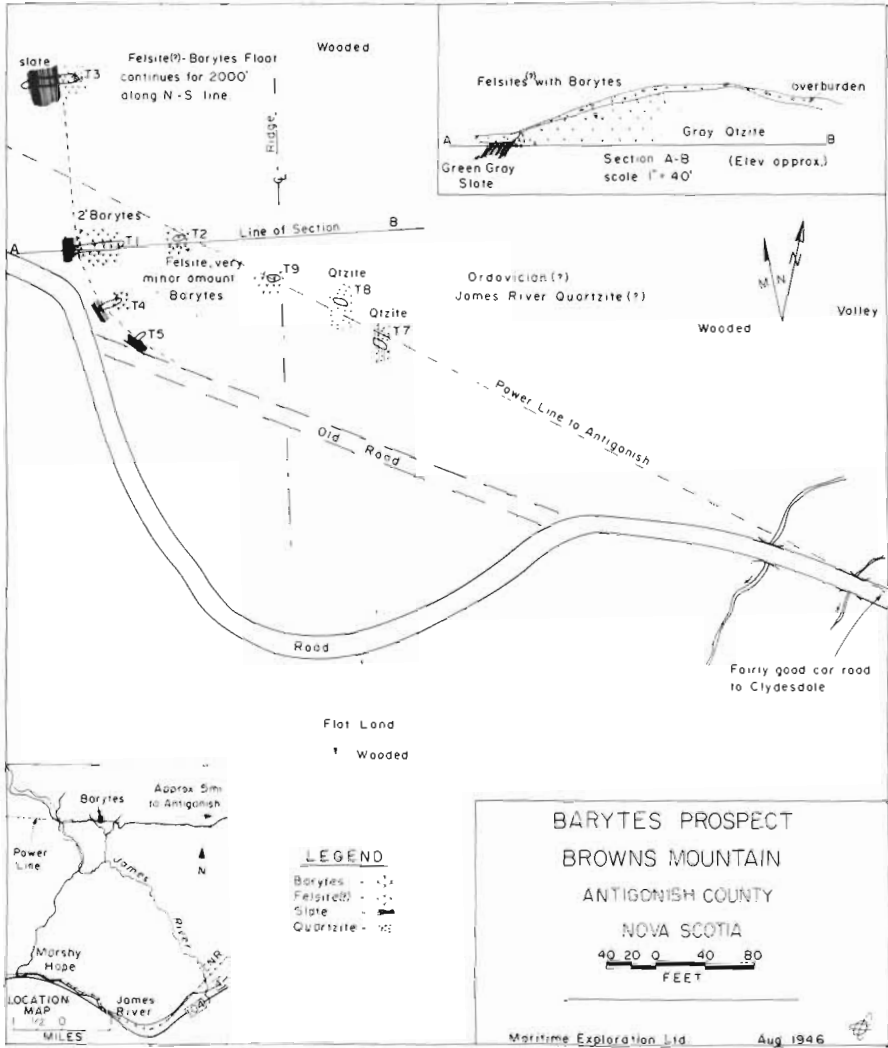


Figure 186

may have been overlooked, as barite is found filling fractures in rocks of similar lithology and age immediately southwest of this location at Arisaig Point.

(68) Knoydart Brook - N.T.S. 11-E-9-D

A report by Fletcher and Fairbault, (1886, p. 88) indicated barite associated with calcite in the rocks along the shore near Knoydart Brook, but none was found during field investigations in 1974. The following extract describing the showing is taken from Fletcher and Fairbault, (1886, p. 88):

"31. Gray, reddish and light greenish limestone, for the most part compact; finely oolitic at top; blotched and veined with calcite and containing little cubes of galena, cubes and crystalline aggregations of pyrites, but no fluorspar was seen as in similar limestones elsewhere, although heavy spar is largely mixed with the calcite. Thickness, 15-20 feet." (2)

A sample of sandy limestone (no. BC-74-104) containing minor malachite was submitted for chemical analysis. See Figure 16 and Appendix III.

(69) Maryvale - N.T.S. - 11-E-9-D

Barite is reported (Campbell and Shea, 1957) to occur at this locality, though field investigations in 1974 failed to uncover any. Information on this showing is meagre, as Campbell and Shea had not confirmed it themselves, stating that it had been reported by other authors.

(70) Polson's Brook - N.T.S. 11-F-5-C and D

C. O. Campbell, (1947) in a report to Maritime Industries Ltd. reports the presence of barite in this area. The following extract is taken from his report:

"There are several small veins of barytes, mixed with limonite at Polson's Brook, Antigonish Co."

Field investigations in 1974 failed to uncover any barite.

Cape Breton County

(71) Barrachois - N.T.S. - 11-K-1-C

Barite is listed as occurring here on an undated, unpublished list compiled over the years by N.S.D.M. staff. There is no information regarding the nature of the showing. Field investigations in 1975 failed to reveal any barite.

(72) Benacadie Pond (Benacadie Point) - N.T.S. - 11-F-15-D

This is a barite occurrence reported by Campbell and Shea, (1957) who themselves had not verified it, but indicated that it had been reported by other authors. Field investigations in 1974 failed to confirm this report.

(73) McCuish Brook Prospect - N.T.S. - 11-F-15-A

This occurrence is primarily of interest as a manganese prospect, with barite reported to occur in minor quantities as a gangue mineral. The following excerpt taken from Bishop and Wright, (1974, p. 135 indicates the nature and relative quantities of barite and manganese oxides at the prospect:

"The manganese minerals are pyrolusite, manganite and hausmannite. The porous ore is mostly pyrolusite with scattered masses of other manganese minerals. Vugs in the porous ore contain barite. Some of the massive ore occurs as a replacement of limestone."

It is quite possible that psilomelane, a barium bearing manganese oxide is among the 'other manganese minerals' associated with the vuggy, baritiferous pyrolusite. A sample of pyrolusite (sample no. BC-74-125) believed to contain small amounts of barite was not confirmed by chemical analysis. See appendix III and Figure 23.

(74) Scotch Lake - N.T.S. - 11-K-1-C

Barite is reported (Campbell and Shea, 1957) to occur here, but none was found during field investigations in 1974. Information on this occurrence is very scant, as Campbell and Shea had not verified it themselves, stating that it had been reported by other authors.

(75) Snake Brook - N.T.S. - 11-F-15-A

Examination of the outcrops in this brook failed to uncover any barite. Barite is reported (Forgeron, 1974, personal communication) to occur here, although Forgeron had not confirmed this himself at the time having obtained the information from another person.

Colchester County:(76) Beaver Brook - N.T.S. - 11-E-6-B

Reports of a barite occurrence prompted Magnet Cove Barium Corp. to explore this area in 1957, however their results were negative. Investigations here in 1975 by the writer failed to uncover any barite. However, a sample of the country rock (red siltstone, sample No. E06-5014) was chemically analysed. See appendix III and Figure 187.

Reference to the work undertaken by Magnet Cove Barium Corp. can be found in the Nova Scotia Department Mines assessment file 21H/01D, 06-I-51.

(77) Black Rock - N.T.S. - 11-E-6-B

Barite is reported, (Stevenson, 1958, p. 76, Gilpin, 1880, p.99, and Poole, 1907, p. 15) to occur here in minor amounts associated with manganese ore and iron oxides. The following excerpt is taken from Poole, (1907, p. 15):

"... at the mouth of the Shubenacadie river ... white and reddish crystals, a quarter of an inch long, line the walls of cavities in the ore, and in some places are curiously coated over with a velvety oxide of iron, which gives them a rounded outline."

Examination of the outcrop in this area both in 1974 and 1975 failed to uncover any barite, however, samples (Sample No.'s BC-74-61 and E06-5015) of the country rock (thinly laminated Macumber limestone) were chemically analysed. See appendix III and Figure 187.

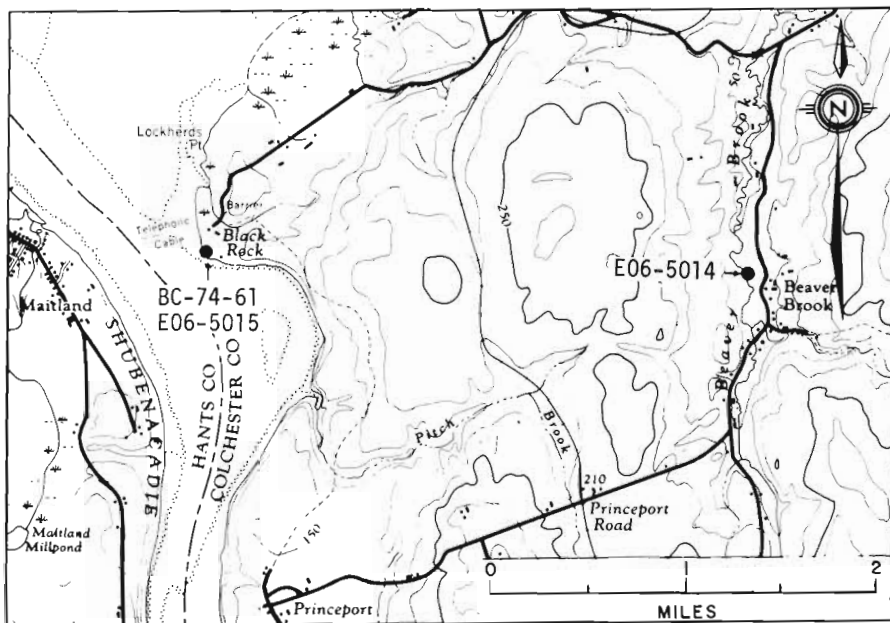


Figure 187

(78) East Mountain - N.T.S. - 11-E-6-D

Small quantities of barite are reported by several authors (Poole, 1907, p. 14; Campbell, 1947; and Stevenson, 1958) to occur here associated with the manganese ore. Field examination of the old manganese workings failed to confirm this, but a sample (Sample No. BC-74-57) of limestone conglomerate containing a small amount of manganese oxides was chemically analysed. See appendix III and Figure 188.

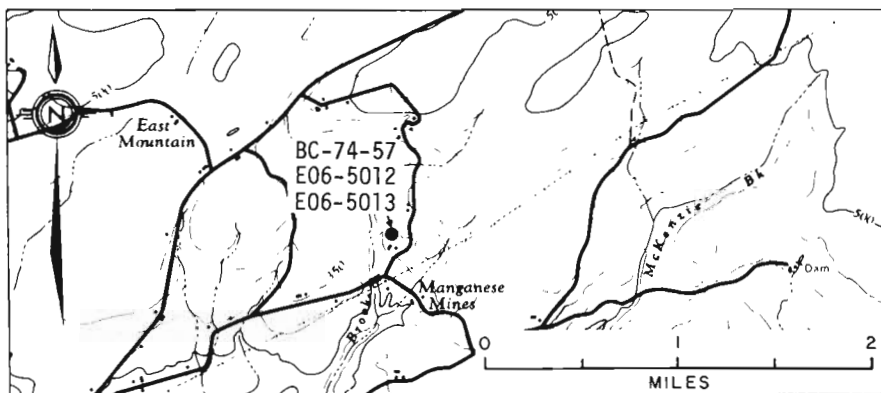


Figure 188

(79) Anthony's Nose - N.T.S. - 11-E-3-C

H. How (1869, p. 206) reports "barytes, (translucent crystals)" at this locality. Although this was not confirmed, a sample (sample no. E03-5005), of the limestone cropping out at this locality was chemically analysed. See appendix III and Figure 189.

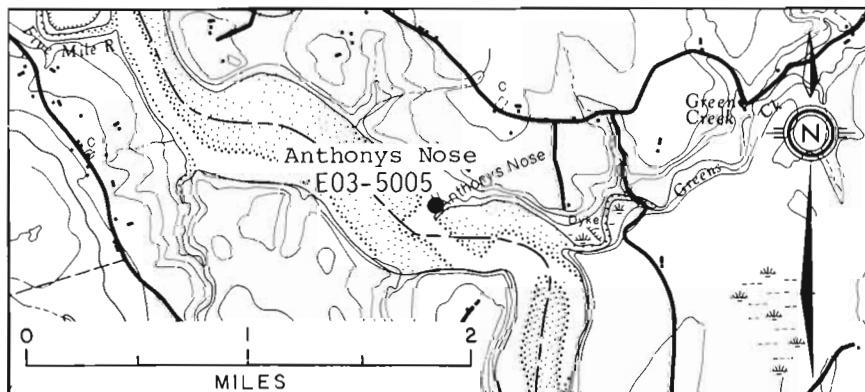


Figure 189

(80) King's Rest - Saints's Rest - N.T.S. - 11-E-5-C

Barite is listed as occurring here on an undated, unpublished list compiled over the years by N.S.D.M. staff. There is no information regarding the nature of the showing. Field investigations in 1975 failed to reveal any barite.

(81) Nabiscump Brook, (McBean's Corner) - N.T.S. - 11-E-11-D

The presence of barite here is reported by Poole, (1907, p. 15) and indicated on the old series geological map, by Fletcher, (1905). It is also mentioned by Messervey, (1950, p. 12), who states barite "occurs in New Glasgow conglomerate".

Although no barite was found by the writer, a sample of the conglomerate (sample no. Ell-5003) was chemically analysed. See appendix III and Figure 190.

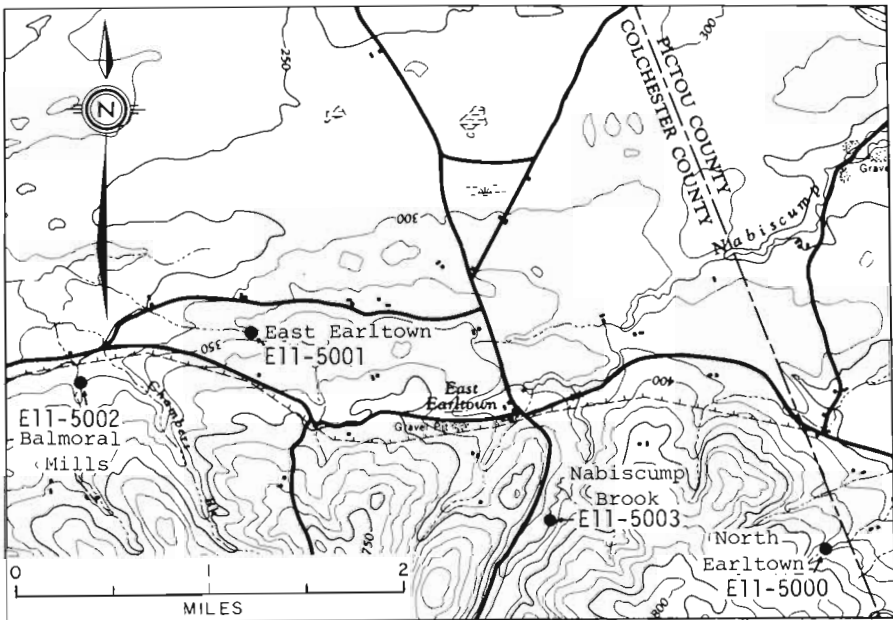


Figure 190



(82) Balmoral Mills - N.T.S. - 11-E-11-D

Barite is reported to occur on Yellow Brook near Balmoral Mills on the old series geological map for this area by Fletcher, (1905).

No barite was observed here by the writer, however, a sample of the conglomerate (sample no. Ell-5002) in this area was chemically analysed. See appendix III and Figure 190.

(83) East Earltown - N.T.S. - 11-E-11-D

Barite is indicated to occur on a tributary of Yellow Brook immediately west of East Earltown, on the old series geological map by Fletcher, (1905).

This occurrence was not verified. A sample taken from the conglomerate (sample No. Ell-5001), cropping out in the stream was chemically analysed. See appendix III and Figure 190.

(84) North Earltown - N.T.S. - 11-E-11-D

This barite occurrence is indicated on the old series geological map by Fletcher (1905), approximately two miles southeast of McBeans Corner, immediately east of the Colchester - Pictou County boundary.

No barite was observed during the course of field work, however a sample of conglomerate (sample no. Ell-5000) was taken from an outcrop in the stream just west of the Colchester - Pictou County boundary. See appendix III Figure 190.

Cumberland County:(85) Black Brook (South Branch) - N.T.S. - 21-H-9-D

This barite occurrence is reported in the literature by Piers, (1903, p. 32), Poole, (1907, p. 14), Spence (1922, p. 34), and Messervey, (1950, p. 12). The most detailed account of this occurrence is given by Piers, (1903, p. 32), who states: "The barite at this locality occurs in narrow veins from about 1/2 to 5 inches

in diameter, and so far has not been found to be of economic importance."

The showing was not confirmed by the writer, however a sample of arkosic sandstone (sample No. H09-5006) was taken from an outcrop in the stream and chemically analysed. See appendix III and Figure 191.

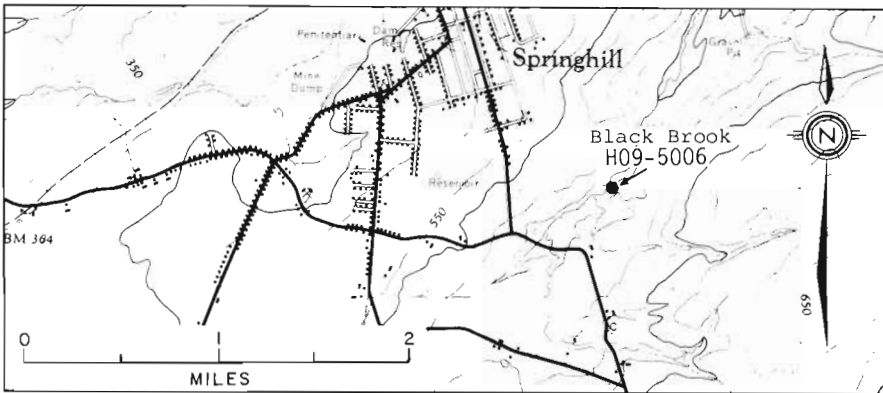


Figure 191

(86) Matheson Brook (Lornevale) - N.T.S. - 11-E-5-D

Barite is listed as occurring here on an undated, unpublished list compiled over the years by N.S.D.M. staff. There is no information regarding the nature of the showing. Field investigations in 1975 failed to reveal any barite.

(87) Two Islands - N.T.S. - 21-H-8-C

The National Mineral Inventory of the Mineral Resources Branch of the Geological Survey of Canada report barite to occur at Latitude  $45^{\circ} 38' N$  and Longitude  $54^{\circ} 14' W$ . No barite was found to occur at this locality, and since the rocks here are comprised of Triassic basalt, it is probable the report is a case of mistaken identity, with the mineral believed to be barite actually being calcite or one of the zeolites, which abound here.

Guysborough County:

(88) Jollota Prospect: N.T.S. - 11-F-4-C

This fluorite occurrence was first reported in 1942 by J. Jollota of Sonora, Guysborough County. The information on record consists only of a brief note on a mineral occurrence data file (N.S.D.M.), which reads in part, "Mr. Jollota located fluorite about 100 feet from the contact of quartzite with granite. The outcrop (vein?) is 20 inches in width and is exposed for 30 feet.

According to Mr. Jollota the occurrence is situated about one mile east of the road between Sonora and Sherbrooke, at the southwest corner of a block of granite about five square miles in area - see Map 383."

Field investigations in 1975 failed to uncover any fluorite, however a sample of the granite (sample no. F04-5000), was chemically analysed. See appendix III and Figure 192.

Halifax County:

(89) Glenmore Quarry (Middle Musquodoboit) - N.T.S. - 11-E-3-D

Messervey, (1950, p. 12), reports: "Middle Musquodoboit - small veinlets in grey limestone conglomerate."

No barite was found during the course of field examination of various limestone outcrops in this area, however a sample of dolomitic limestone (sample no. BC-74-54), was taken from the quarry near Glenmore for analysis. See appendix III and Figure 193.

(90) Upper Musquodoboit - N.T.S. - 11-E-2-C

Reference to the barite occurrence in this area is found in the report by Campbell (1947), and in the Mineral and Geological Guide Book, N.S.D.M., (1954, P. 95). The latter report states: "On the road running from Upper Musquodoboit to the Caribou Gold Mines some small veinlets of barytes are found in grey limestone conglomerate at their contact with Pre-Cambrian sediments". The report by Campbell is identical except for "Upper Musquodoboit",

which in his report reads "Middle Musquodoboit". Because there is no single road leading from Middle Musquodoboit to Caribou Gold Mines, the account in the Guidebook is believed to be the correct one.

However, examination of outcrops along this road failed to reveal any barite.

There is a strong possibility that there is a confusion between the previous occurrence (Glenmore-Middle Musquodoboit), and this one, and that both are one and the same report that have been interpreted differently over the years.

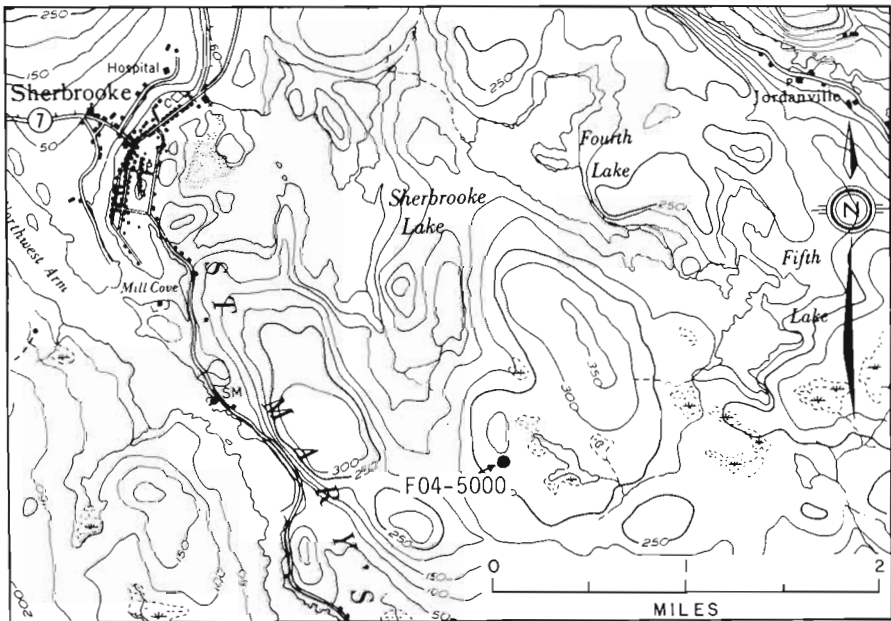


Figure 192

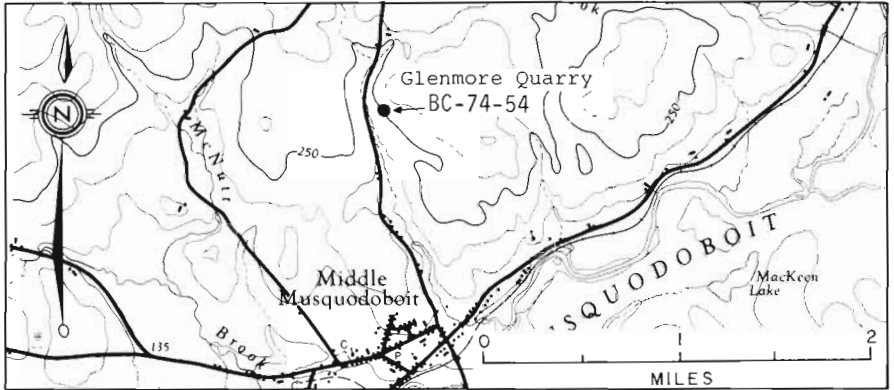


Figure 193

(91) Musquodoboit Harbour - N.T.S. - 11-D-11-D

Fluorite is reported (Wilson, 1929, p. 84) to occur here associated with galena. This was not confirmed during field investigations in 1974.

Hants County:(92) Bramber - N.T.S. - 21-H-1-D

A attempt by Magnet Cove Barium Corp. in 1957, to locate the Horton - Windsor contact and possible associated barite deposits in this area was unsuccessful (N.S.D.M. assessment file H01-6-51-(43) and (64).

Field investigations in 1974 by the writer also failed to uncover any barite.

(93) Cheverie Point N.T.S. - 21-H-1-D

Barite is reported (Boyle, 1972, p. 30, 81, 82) to occur at Cheverie Point and the headland northeast of Cheverie Point, however none was observed by the writer.

The following excerpts are taken from Boyle, 1972, p. 81 and 82 respectively:

"A colourless variety in the form of excellent tabular crystals was noted in the faults at the headland northeast of Cheverie Point."

"...at the headland northeast of Cheverie Point, at Cheverie Point, and elsewhere contain much pyrite as impregnations and small microcrystalline knots near fractures and faults. In these places the pyrite is associated with barite and siderite."

A sample of sandstone (Sample No. H01-5002) taken from the outcrop at the headland northeast of Cheverie Point was chemically analysed. See appendix III and Figure 108.

(94) Cogmagun River - N.T.S. - 21-H-1-A

Barite is listed as occurring here on an undated, unpublished list compiled over the years by N.S.D.M. staff. There is no information regarding the nature of the occurrence. Field investigations in 1974 failed to uncover any barite.

(95) Faulkner Property - N.T.S. - 11-E-5-B

This prospect is primarily of interest as a manganese showing, however chemical analyses reported by Bishop and Wright, (1974, p. 79), indicate that barite is present as a gangue mineral, with one specimen analysed at 9.3 percent barium. The prospect was not located by the writer.

(96) Kempt Shore - N.T.S. - 21-H-1-D

Barite in this area is reported by Boyle, (1972, p. 30, 81, 82), however quantities must be small as none was found by the writer. The following excerpts from Boyle (1972), indicate the nature and locations of the barite:

"Small veins, stringers, and pods of white to slightly reddish crystalline and stalactitic barite

in cavernous Pembroke limestone - conglomerate have been investigated by small pits some 3000 feet southeast of Kempt Shore." (p. 30).

"Stalactitic and hollow tubular varieties with internal radial structure and also porous and clinkery masses were noted southeast of Kempt Shore and elsewhere." (p. 81).

"In the occurrence southeast of Kempt Shore the barite next to the wallrock is pink to reddish, whereas the central parts of the irregular veinlets are composed of coarsely crystalline bluish barite." (p. 81).

A sample of limestone conglomerate (sample no. BC-74-48), was collected from the Kempt Shore and chemically analysed. See appendix III and Figure 108.

(97) Summerville - N.T.S. - 21-H-1-A

Barite is listed as occurring here on an undated, unpublished list compiled over the years by N.S.D.M. staff. There is no information regarding the nature of the occurrence. Field investigations in 1974 failed to reveal any barite. However, the showing at (138) Summerville Wharf brought to the writer's attention in December 1977 may well be the one mentioned on the list.

(98) Tennycapc Mine - N.T.S. - 11-E-5-B

This mine has a long history as a manganese producer dating back to 1861, and having produced some 4,000 tons of high grade pyrolusite ore. The presence of minor amounts of barite present as a gangue mineral is documented in reports by How, (1869, p. 113 & 206) Weeks, (1948, p. 67) and Bishop & Wright (1974, p. 75), however the quantities must be small as none was observed by the writer. Weeks, (1948, p. 67), also indicates the presence of psilomelane, a barium bearing manganese mineral at this mine.

- (99) Upper Falmouth (West Arm Avon River) - N.T.S. - 21-A-16-D

No barite was found here by the writer, though How, (1869, p. 161 & 206) gives the following account:

"Barytes of other localities. I have specimens of impure mineral from the bank of the west arm of the River Avon, Hants Co."

- (100) Walton Village - N.T.S. - 21-H-1-D

Although no barite was found during field investigations in 1974, the following excerpt from a report by Campbell, (1947) indicates the nature and location of the showing:

"Small veinlets of reddish white crystalline barytes ore found in a ridge of limestone conglomerate at the northern edge of the United Church graveyard at Walton Village. The host rock is the same member as that in which the Pembroke orebody (Walton Mine) to the west is found."

- (101) Wild Cat Prospect - N.T.S. - 21-H-1-D

This prospect is primarily of interest as a manganese showing though Boyle, (1972, p. 28), reports minor barite float occurring in the immediate vicinity of some small test pits. The amount of barite must have been very small as none could be found during field investigations in 1974.

- (102) Whale Cove - N.T.S. - 11-E-4-C

No barite was noted here during the course of field work in 1974, however, it is reported to occur in faults in small quantities associated with manganese minerals. See reports by Boyle, (1972, p. 30) and Bishop and Wright, (1974, p. 59).

A sample (sample no. BC-74-45) of the limestone cropping out in the shore, which appeared to be carrying small amounts of barite, was chemically analysed, however it proved to be barren. See appendix III and Figure 112.



(103) Whale Creek Mine - N.T.S.-11-E-4-C

Barite is reported, (Boyle, 1972, p. 29) to occur here in minor quantities in close association with manganese minerals.

Although manganese oxides such as pyrolusite and manganite were noted to occur in the limestone conglomerate at this locality, no associated barite was observed. However, considering the close association between manganese oxides and barite, the possibility that barite may have been overlooked can not be excluded.

Inverness County:(104) Brook Village - N.T.S. - 11-K-3-B

A barite occurrence is reported at this locality by Poole (1907, p. 14), but none was found during field investigations in 1975. Information on this occurrence is very scant.

(105) Low Point - N.T.S. - 11-F-14-B

Barite is listed as occurring here on an undated, unpublished list compiled over the years by N.S.D.M. staff. There is no information regarding the nature of the showing. Field investigations in 1975 failed to reveal any barite.

(106) MacMillan Point - N.T.S. - 11-F-11-C

Barite is reported to occur at this locality by various authors: Fletcher (1881, p. 125), Spence (1922, p. 34), Poole (1907, p. 14), and Campbell (1947); however, none could be found during investigations in 1974. The following excerpt is from Campbell (1947), who also reports the presence of fluorite in the immediate vicinity of the barite showing:

"Small veinlets of whitish crystalline barytes may be seen in Horton sandstone to conglomerate along the shore just north of Port Hastings.

Just south of this point, blue crystals of fluorite may be found in limestone cuttings along the C.N.R. railroad."

(107) Plaster Cove - N.T.S. - 11-F-14-D

Coste, (1888, p. 79) reports, "fluorspar of a beautiful blue colour is found at Plaster Cove," however, examination of the outcrops in this area in 1975 failed to confirm this. Since the outcrops in the cove are composed of gypsum, and consequently easily eroded, it is quite likely that small amounts of fluorite could be found here from time to time as new surfaces become exposed.

There is also a Plaster Cove immediately north of Iona, Victoria County (11-F-15-C), however this cove was not examined, having been overlooked during the course of data compilation prior to the start up of field work.

(108) Port Hood - N.T.S. - 11-K-4-A

A barite showing is reported at this locality by Poole (1907, p. 14), however none was found during field investigations in 1975. The outcrops examined at this locality consist of Late Carboniferous age sandstone, siltstone and shale, all of which contain abundant coal seams and carbonaceous plant remains. The association of carbonaceous, fossilized plant remains and barite has been noted at other showings (see "see summary of observations" and "conclusions"), consequently it would not be unusual to find barite with this association at this locality.

(109) Upper Southwest Mabou - N.T.S. - 11-F-14-C

The presence of barite in this area was reported to the writer during the 1975 field season by G. Dickie (personal communication). Examination of the area failed to uncover the showing, upon which a more detailed description of the location accompanied with a map showing the location (see Figure 194), has been obtained from Mr. Dickie. The writer has not returned to reexamine the area since the additional information was obtained.

The following statement is a description of the location given by G. Dickie:

"Barite is exposed by a small digging in a stream valley. The hole is on the south side of the stream approximately 800 feet west of the bridge on a road to a farm. The showing is made apparent by a bit of barite scattered around the pit, but because the pit is only 2 to 3 feet in diameter it may be difficult to find. A senior resident living in a house just north of the occurrence is familiar with the exact location of the showing."

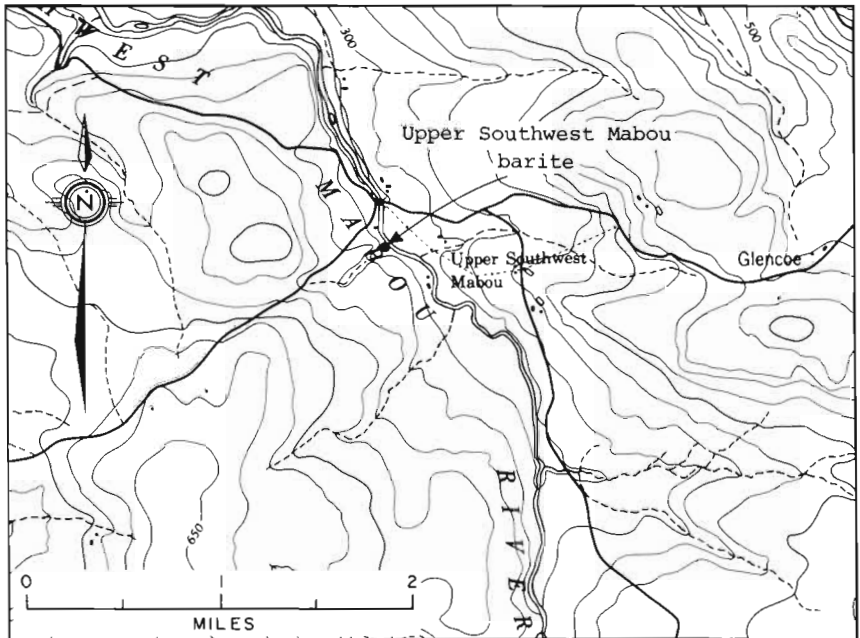


Figure 194

Lunenburg County:

(110) Lake Ramsey - N.T.S. - 21-A-10-D

This area was examined for fluorite as it is reported (Campbell and Douglas, 1941, p. 111 and Fairbault, 1931, map no. 86) to occur here with zinc and copper, however no occurrence was uncovered during field investigations in 1974. The following excerpt is given by Campbell and Douglas, (1941):

"On Veniot's farm, on the northern shore of Lake Ramsay, there is a reported three inch vein, marked on the G.S.C. map No. 86 as carrying zinc, fluorine and gold. A twenty foot pit was sunk on the vein years ago; it has since been filled in and a building now stands on the site. No other exposures of the vein could be found.

No outcrops of the veins shown on G.S.C. sheet 86 as located on the point near Penal Island could be found."

Richmond County:

(111) Barra Head - N.T.S. - 11-F-10-C

Limestone outcrops containing numerous calcite veins were examined along the shore, though no barite was readily apparent. The following extracts relating to the barite in this area are taken from Murray (1969, p. 76 and p. 79):

"This high silica dolomitic limestone is dark grey, hard, fine-grained, semi-laminated and belongs to the Windsor Group. The bedding is well developed in thin layers ranging in thickness from 1/8 of an inch to 2 inches. The weathered surface is light grey and fairly rough. Many calcite stringers with included barite crystals were noted. These stringers range in size up to 4 inches in width."

"Calcite-barite stringers and veins which range in width up to two feet occur. BH-4-2 is reported to contain considerable amounts of mineralization in the form of pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite."

This barite is quite likely genetically related to the barite, fluorite, and calcite veins immediately north of this area in McNab Cove (Detter's Creek).

(112) Grand River: - N.T.S. - 11-F-10-B and C

This area was explored for celestite by Food Machinery and Chemical Corporation Limited in 1969, however, the results of their work was not encouraging. Field investigations in 1974 failed to reveal any celestite.

(113) L'Archeveque - 11-F-10-A and D

A brief mention of barite occurring in this area is made by Spence, (1922, p. 34) and Messervey, (1930, p. 20), however none could be found during field investigations in 1974.

(114) Lennox Ferry - N.T.S. - 11-F-11-A

This barite occurrence is reported by Campbell (1947), and Murray (personal communication, 1974) however, investigations in 1975 failed to verify the showing. The following extract is taken from Campbell (1947), which describes the nature and location of the barite:

"An abandoned limestone quarry is found on the Isle Madame at the terminus of the disused ferry which once ran between this point and the mainland of Cape Breton. Crystals of white barytes are found mixed with sulphides at the western end of the quarry."

A sample of the barite was given to the writer by D. A. Murray, who had uncovered it during the course of investigations into limestone in Cape Breton Island. The sample consists of brownish white, bladed rosettes which are often encrusted with dogtooth variety calcite. The barite and calcite cement a brecciated fine grained, dark grey limestone of the Windsor Group. Cementation of the fragments is incomplete: consequently the rock is quite fragile, breaking readily when squeezed in the hand. The contacts between the limestone clasts and the barite are sharp.

A description of the limestone quarries can be found in a report by Murray (1969, p. 89).

Victoria County:(115) Money Point - N.T.S. - 11-N-1-B

Fluorite is reported here by Neale (1964, Map 1150A) however none was found during investigations in 1974. A description of the showing given by Neale (1964) reads as follows:

"Pyrite, molybdenite, and traces of chalcopyrite and bismuthinite are associated with quartz, albite, calcite, and fluorite in veins that fill steeply dipping, northerly and easterly striking conjugate joints, 1,500 feet west of Money Point."

Bibliography

- Bishop, D. G. & Wright, J. D.  
1974: Geology and trace element studies of manganese occurrences in Nova Scotia; N. S. Dept. Mines Econ. Geol. Series 74-1.
- Boyle, R. W.  
1972: The geology, geochemistry, and origin of the barite manganese and lead-zinc-copper-silver deposits of the Walton-Cheverie Area, Nova Scotia, Geol. Surv. Can. Bull. 166.
- Campbell, C. O.  
1947: Brief description of localities in Nova Scotia at which barytes occur in Nova Scotia; N. S. Dept. of Mines.
- Campbell, C. O. and Shea, F. S.  
1957: Barytes occurrences in Nova Scotia, map N.S.D.M.
- Coste, E.  
1888: Report on the mining and mineral statistics of Canada for the year 1884; Geol. Surv. Can. Annual Report 1888, Vol. 3, part 2, report 5.
- Douglas, G. V. and Campbell, C. O.  
1941: Report on New Ross area; N.S.D.M. Annual Report on Mines, 1941.
- Faribault, E. R.  
1931: New Ross sheet no. 86; Geol. Surv. Can.
- Fletcher, H.  
1881: Report on part of the counties of Richmond, Inverness, Guysborough and Antigonish, Nova Scotia; Geol. Surv. Can. Annual Report 1879-1884, report F, p. 125.
- Gilpin, E.  
1880: The mines and mineral lands of Nova Scotia.

- How, H. H.  
1869: The mineralogy of Nova Scotia; A report to the Provincial Government.
- Fletcher, H. & Faribault, E. R.  
1886: Report on geological surveys and explorations, in the counties Guysbourough, Antigonish, Pictou, Colchester, and Halifax, N.S.; Geol. Surv. Can. Annual Report 1882-1886, V. 5, report P.
- Messervey, J. P.  
1930: Barytes in Nova Scotia, Pamphlet No. 4.  
1950: Barytes in Nova Scotia.
- Shea, F. S. and Murray, D. A.  
1969: Limestones and dolomites of Nova Scotia, Part 1, Cape Breton Island; N.S.D.M. Bull. No. 2.
- Neale, E. R. W.  
1964: Descriptive notes, Map 1150A, geology, Cape North, N.S.; Geol. Surv. Can.
- Poole, H. S.  
1907: The barytes deposits of Lake Ainslie and North Cheticamp, N.S. with notes on the production, manufacture, and uses of barytes in Canada; Geol. Surv. Can. Pub. No. 953.
- Spence, H. S.  
1922: Barium and strontium in Canada; Can. Dept. of Mines Pub. No. 570.
- Stevenson, I. M.  
1958: Truro map-area, Colchester and Hants Counties, Nova Scotia; Geol. Surv. Can. Mem. 294.
- Weeks, L. J.  
1948: Londonderry and Bass River map-areas, Colchester and Hants Counties, Nova Scotia, Can. Dept. of Mines and Resources, Geol. Surv. Mem. 245.



Wilson, M. E.

1929: Fluorspar Deposits of Canada or; Geol.  
Surv. Can., Ec. Geol. Series No. 6, Pub.  
No. 2210.