

to a still thicker seam. He says in his Report that "there is no doubt of there being more beds in the vicinity, and of the probability of all the centre of this low district being occupied by a productive coal field." The banks of the brook on which he found the coal seam, he describes as consisting of red and white sandstones and marls, "exactly like the new red sand-stones of England." The formations on the spot where the coal comes to the surface he describes thus: "On the west bank of the brook was some grey clunch and shale, on which rested a bed of hard, grey sand-stone, eight feet thick, covered by two or three feet of clunch and iron-stone balls, and two feet of soft brown sand-stone, with ferruginous stains, on which reposed a bed of coal three feet thick." This, he concluded, from the dip of the rocks, to be "only the lower part of a bed, instead of the whole. The quality of the portion thus exposed was good, being a bright caking coal." The coal area here Mr. Jukes calculated to be "twenty or thirty miles long by ten wide;" the tract being "an oval, forming the centre of the country, bounded by the sea coast on the north, and the ridge of primary hills on the south." It is also worth noting that at a short distance from this spot Mr. Jukes heard of a salt spring, and on tasting the water in several of the little rills in the neighbourhood, he found it quite brackish. The discovery of salt springs in this locality may thus be regarded as highly probable. As to the probable extent of the single seam near Crabb's River, Alexander Murray, Esquire, F. G. S., formerly one of Sir William Logan's colleagues in the Geological Survey of Canada, and for the last five years Geological Surveyor of Newfoundland, has laid down the position of the outcrop upon his map, in order to show where workable seams were likely to occur in St. George's Bay, and he calculates that the plane of the seam there drawn, supposing it to be only three feet in thickness, and occupying an area of thirty-eight square miles, would contain 54,720,000 chaldrons of coal. Of course it is not to be expected that the whole of this is accessible; but there is a high probability that much of it will be found within workable depth. Strange to say, though the existence of this extensive coal field was known thirty years ago, it was not till the present year (1872), when the high price of coal stimulated research, that capitalists were induced to turn their attention to it. Numerous licenses, securing right of search in the neighbourhood of the outcrop referred to, have been recently secured, some of