

regarded as a barren rock, shrouded in chilling fogs, would speedily become an attractive home for some portion of those swarming myriads from the parent hive, who annually pass its shores, to seek a less desirable residence thousands of miles farther west. When to its rich and inexhaustible sea-harvests are added the hitherto unsuspected resources of its soil, forests and minerals, it will take an important place among its sister Provinces.

In these days when the advance in the price of fuel has brought the "coal question" home to every man's fire-side, any intelligence regarding new coal fields cannot fail to be acceptable. I am prepared to show that around the shores of St. George's Bay, as well as in other districts on the West Coast, there are extensive coal-beds which, though yet almost unexplored, give promise of great productiveness. The nearest coal deposits to those of Bay St. George are the Sydney beds; and it is not unreasonable to suppose it probable that there will be a general analogy in the character of the measures on the opposite sides of the water dividing them. Several years ago, Sir William Logan wrote, "At Sydney there are four workable seams, measuring altogether upwards of fifteen feet in a thickness of three thousand feet, that at the bottom being three feet; and no time should be lost in determining such facts as will make it known whether these seams exist, or may reasonably be searched for, by capitalists, in the carboniferous areas of Newfoundland." When such a high authority as Sir William Logan pronounces in favour of the probability of a continuation of the magnificent coal seams of Sydney on the Newfoundland side of the water, and earnestly urges a diligent search for their discovery, valuable results may fairly be anticipated when the region is duly explored. Already the anticipations of the eminent geologist have been abundantly confirmed, and the existence of fine workable seams of coal in Bay St. George is now placed beyond all doubt, the quality of the coal being such as specially fits it for steam fuel. A short time ago, Professor Bell of Canada, discovered a bed of coal three feet in thickness, near Crabb's River, about eight miles from the coast. This was a re-discovery of the same seam which the late distinguished geologist, Professor Jukes saw, during his visit to St. George's Bay, more than thirty years ago. He describes it as three feet in thickness, of excellent quality, *much of it being cannel coal*, so valuable for the manufacture of gas; and, as the top was wanting, he concluded that it belonged