

Open cut trenches on a large scale were made in the gravel and clay banks to bed rock with a result that six seams of coal were uncovered.

The seams dip N. 40 degrees E. Ast, at angles of 20 degrees to 30 degrees from horizontal.

No. 1. *BENOIT Seam*—

Coal, 0 ft. 3 in.

Shale, 0 ft. 6 in.

Coal, 3 ft. 0 in.

In the 3 feet of coal there is a soft shale parting of 3 inches thickness. This is so soft that it will all go into the slack and leave the lump coal free from its impurity. All the rest of the coal is bright and very hard.

No. 2. *SCOTT Seam*—

Coal, 6 ft. 0 in.

In the top part of this seam there are two bands of shale parting 2 inches and 3 to 4 inches in thickness. These partings are also soft and will no doubt be taken out in the slack, if not they can be separated on the picking table.

No. 3. *GARNEAU Seam*—

Coal, 2 ft. 3 in.

With one band of soft shale parting 2½ inches thick.

No. 4. *CHOQUETTE Seam*—

Coal, 2 ft. 0 in.

This seam was only just uncovered and only the decomposed surface could be seen.

No. 5. *ROSS Seam*—

This seam also had only just been uncovered and only the decomposed surface could be seen. It appeared to be

Coal, 1 ft. 0 in.

Shale, 1 ft. 6 in.

Coal, 0 ft. 9 in.

but further work may have shown a different section.

No. 6. *PELLETIER Seam*—

Coal, 3 ft. 2 in.

Notwithstanding the high percentage of ash, given later in the assays, this seam gives promise of yielding the best quality of coal for select domestic trade.

The extension of these seams to the north and south has not been yet traced owing to the heavily drift covered nature of the surface. To the south, however, sandstone ridges coming to the surface show that the coal extends regularly in that direction. To the