

present furnish a perfect system of superposition in all its details, still the amateur will always be prepared to supply any link in the chain that may afterwards be found defective.

To the geologist the Province of Nova Scotia presents a wide field for research. The labours of one individual who worked long, alone and unaided, have disclosed enough to call to his aid a Lyell, a Logan, and others residing in the Province and abroad. A geological map of the Province has been prepared and is perhaps as correct as all the knowledge possessed at the time of its publication would permit. The observations of Sir Charles Lyell and also those of Sir H. T. De LaBeche made during his geological survey of the United Kingdom, now nearly completed, have thrown much light upon the red sandstone formations of this Province, as well as upon those of other countries. Although much has been done, the work of the pioneer is not completed, and a vast amount of labour and science might be advantageously employed among the mineral-bearing and fossiliferous rocks of Nova Scotia. The silurian rocks, the extensive deposits of limestone, slate, sandstone, and especially the coal fields, abound in organic remains. The latter have whole forests of fossil trees, as may be seen at the Joggins and at Sydney. Fossil fishes and reptiles have also been discovered. Very recently Dr. Gesner has forwarded to the Geological Society of London the footprints of animals, in the solid strata, said to be unlike any now found in a living state, and the marks of fallen rain (fossil rain drops) imprinted in the rock while it was in a soft state, and formed the mud of some ancient shore. These and many more most curious facts to which we might refer, may all tend to give our Province notoriety in the scientific world.

Regarding public utility, there must soon be an increased development of the mineral wealth of Nova Scotia. Coal and iron exist at numerous sites and in inexhaustible quantities and valuable collections have been made of other minerals. Mining industry will not fail to receive a new impetus from the introduction of railroads. To this should be added a thorough geological survey and the formation of a museum of economic geology. Such measures are of the utmost consequence to the interests and welfare of the Country. They are Industrial Exhibitions of mineral wealth, and aided by such works as we have just noticed they afford the best means of diffusing the knowledge that enlightens and improves.

To some, geology is still a stumbling block, on account of the vast periods of time, some geologists have required to explain its phenomena—epochs long antecedent to those understood by the ordinary interpretation of the first chapter of Genesis. On the one hand it is unwise to conceal facts, or shun enquiry, on the other it is premature to form theories, until all the facts are known and understood. Geology offers nothing more startling, than the modern improvements of Steam and the Electric Telegraph would have been to philosophers