

At one side of the fort was a large stone powder magazine. It was about thirty feet square, with walls about four feet thick. The arched-roof, of solid stone, was of immense thickness, and was overgrown with weeds. It seemed actually more solid than the century-defying Baths of Caracalla at Rome. Yet the arch was falling in, the walls were cracked as if by earthquake, and a great hole yawned in the roof. It was struck, I learned, a few years ago by lightning. A very large well was near, but an air of disuse and utter desolation rested upon everything.

It was a pleasant walk through shaded roads, and along the dike side, to the fine old collegiate town of Sackville. From a Methodist point of view, the most interesting feature of the town is the group of college buildings of our Mount Allison University and Academies. I knew that these institutions were well manned and equipped; but it was a pleasant surprise to find them so extensive and elegant. The Centenary Memorial Hall is a perfect architectural gem, both within and without, and the view from the roof of the Ladies' Academy, of the college campus and groups of buildings and their environments is one of never-to-be-forgotten beauty. The unbounded kindness of my old friends, Professor Burwash and Dr. Inch, of Principal Borden, of the more than kind family of Dr. Stewart, and of many brethren elsewhere, made it almost impossible to bring my visit within the allotted limit of time. I much regret that I could not accept the kind invitation of Professor Burwash to visit the Joggin's Shore, where there is probably the finest geological exposure in the world. In the cliffs, which vary from 130 to 400 feet in height, may be seen a most remarkable series of coal beds, with their intervening strata.

Eighty-one successive seams of coal have been found, seventy-one of which have been exposed in the sea cliffs. Sir William Dawson estimates the thickness of the entire carboniferous series as exceeding three miles. Numerous fossil trees have been found standing at right angles to the plane of stratification in these coal measures. One trunk was twenty-five feet high and four feet in diameter.

The isthmus connecting Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is only about fourteen miles at its narrowest part, and a canal from Au Lac, near Sackville, to Baie Verte, or perhaps a ship-railway, would save, in some cases, a navigation of some hundreds of miles around the peninsula.