

greater part of the Counties of Cumberland, Hants, Colchester, Pictou, and Sydney. It is divided by ranges of trap and disturbed strata, into three irregular trough-shaped deposits, extending from East to West.

The Southern trough extends from Antigonish and Pomket to the Stewiacke River, and probably to Windsor. On this line a small bed of coal has been seen at Pomket; and coal is stated to be found at Beaver Lake, Middle Stewiacke, and Windsor.—These coal measures are probably continuous with those of Port Hood and River Inhabitants, in Cape Breton. The greater part of the southern trough of Carboniferous strata, has not been geologically explored.

The central trough extends from Pictou, through Onslow, Londonderry, and Economy. It is bounded on the South by a hilly and disturbed line of country, extending from Cape St. George towards Truro; and on the North, by a similar range, extending from Tatamagouche to Cape Chignecto.

The most important Coal-field contained in the central trough, is that of the East River, Pictou. The productive Coal measures of this field include ten beds of coal, whose thickness and dip are shown in the accompanying section. Only one of those beds (marked No. 1.) is at present worked. It is 36 feet in thickness, and contains 24 feet of good coal; 12 feet of which are at present worked. This great bed and its associated measures, are cut off two miles north of their outcrop, by a Fault, which has probably thrown them down to a great depth, and they are not known to reappear in the County of Pictou. This fault cuts the outcrop of the Coal measures, at the distance of about three miles North West of the present mines, (see maps and plan). In the opposite direction, running to the S. E. the outcrop of the Coal strata extends about one mile, when it appears to be cut off by Faults; but the Coal measures perhaps reappear in Merigomish, where coal is found near the mouth of Sutherland's River. The outcrop of the Coal measures of the Albion Mines, thus appears to extend four miles, and the area of the beds of coal must be less than 12 square miles. Twelve feet of the thickness of the largest bed, as at present worked, may be estimated to contain at least 7,600,000 tons of good coal, which would supply the present demand for 130 years. I am not acquainted with the quality of the coal on the smaller beds; but if we suppose only four of them to afford good Coal, they would probably afford 100,000 tons annually for double the above period.

*Nova Scotia and
of Halifax.*

— 15,372
— 13,333
— 4,600
21,050
— 2,025
— 215,000
— 125,000
— 22,293

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90,918
85,832
68,979
40,883
4,390

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