

prove its extension east and west, but the fact of its presence in this part of the coal field, helps to support the views previously advanced.

Until the extent to which the crop of the Main seam is thrown to the eastward by the McLeod fault is ascertained, there are not sufficient grounds to determine if it reaches the South fault before being met by the Mill road fault. Should investigations prove this to be the case, the force of the argument is not lost, as the 1200 feet of measures underlying the Main seam are not all intersected by this fault, as its course cuts the measures at a slight angle.

If we consider the McLeod fault as one not of importance, we would find the Main seam crossing to the South fault nearly on the line of the McLeod seam; and then the 3 feet seam above the Fulling Mill would naturally fall into its relation to the Mountain group on one hand, and the seams found overlying the Main seam on the other side.

The extension of the Widow McLean or Main seams behind or underlying the McBean seam, is the only thing needed to demonstrate the fact that from one end to the other of the Coal field along its southern border, is an almost continuous outcrop of a group of large seams. The inferences to be drawn from this need not be extended beyond a thought of the amount of ground that must be underlaid by the seams of the Lower or Albion group.

A careful study of the various faults and dislocations of the southern part of this Coal field reveals in a most striking manner the care and wisdom of the Great Architect of the Universe. Did the strata follow the laws regulating their position in Cape Breton and other Coal fields, we would have had the Albion group, containing two of the largest and finest coal seams in the world, buried hundreds of feet below the surface, and accessible only over a limited area. On the contrary, an examination of the map accompanying my paper, shews the crops of this lower group extending in an irregular form from end to end of the Coal field, affording not only unusual facilities for opening, but also a satisfactory proof of its presence immediately south of the conglomerates.

Returning to the interval between the southern and McLeod faults on the west side of the river, we find a district one and a half

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