

would have been spent within the confines of the prison. Dr. Gesner evidently lived in advance of his day, but this sad ending of a life which had done so much to further the interests of the country will always stand out prominently as a bitter reflection upon the public men who permitted such a state of affairs to exist, could it possibly have been prevented.

Before leaving our sketch of Gesner's work, we may briefly call attention to his second volume on the "Industrial Resources of Nova Scotia," published in 1849. In this he expresses his indebtedness to several scientists, among whom were Messrs. Jackson and Alger, of Boston, and Sir. Charles Lyell, from whose conclusions, in some respects, Gesner continued to differ. As indicating the great advance in the science, as compared with the map of 1836, it may be said that in the volume of 1849 Gesner then divided the rocks of the province into no less than eight groups, of which the first, or primitive, rocks are now styled granite or hypogene; the second, or the non-fossiliferous stratified rocks, the Cambrian, corresponding largely to much of his former clay slate division; third, the Silurian, containing characteristic Silurian fossils and resting in small areas on the flanks of the former; fourth, the Devonian, or old red sandstone group; fifth, the Carboniferous, or coal formation; sixth, the old red sandstone, now our Triassic; seventh, Igneous, or intrusive, rock; and, eighth, the Drift, or Boulder, formation. It may be said of this work that many of the conclusions then advanced are accepted even at the present day.

Although, as just stated, the operations of the Geological Survey did not for many years extend to this province, almost the first work done by Sir William Logan, in 1843, was the examination of the Cumberland coal field and the measurement of his famous Joggins section, a work that has ever since remained as a standard by which the rocks of other portions of the Nova Scotia Carboniferous formation can be measured, even to the present day. In the meantime, the study of the science in this direction had not been entirely neglected. Sir Charles Lyell carefully examined various portions of the province and the adjoining Island of Prince Edward, and, as a result of his travels, presented papers of great interest to the London Geological Society. But another Nova Scotian was now coming rapidly to the front, a man