

exposed, and have been eroded into a depression to the north of the conglomerate, recalling the great mass of soft strata lying between the upper part of the Millstone Grit and that section of it which furnishes the Joggins grindstones.

The Styles, St. George, Chignecto and Scotia seams all occur at a vertical distance above this conglomerate of 450 to 500 feet. We thus find ourselves provided with a clue at each end of this coal field, and the conclusions to be drawn from the facts I have endeavoured to give you in the briefest possible manner, are of considerable importance in their bearing on the coal values of the district.

On referring to the section of the Productive Measures, it will be noticed that the New Mine seam, which Dr. Dawson considered on the same horizon as the Victoria and Chignecto seams, is 1,100 feet above the Millstone grit. The equivalents, therefore, of the seams found at the Styles and other eastern mines must be sought for in the Joggin section, half way between the New Mine seam and the Millstone Grit.

There is a coal bed found at the Joggins 520 feet above the Millstone Grit, presenting the following section, viz :—

	<i>Ft.</i>	<i>In.</i>
Coal	0	4
Shale.....	1	6
Coal	0	6
Shale.....	1	3
Coal	0	1
Total.....	3	8

This may, so far as our data extend, be considered the equivalent of the eastern seams. It would then appear, that, if the conditions necessary for the formation of coal beds were as favourable in the eastern part of the district as they were at the Joggins, workable coal beds would be expected to exist on the horizons of the New Mine and main seams, respectively 1180 and 2289 feet above the Millstone Grit. Judging from the thickness of the seams known in the district east of the Maccan River, these conditions have been more favorable than at the Joggins; and there would, as the thickness of the measures and their characteristics