

tures of the country, the two areas are separated by between sixty and seventy miles of distance, though they were at one time probably connected. The central basin comprises a superficial area of about 500 square miles. By far the greater portion of both basins is occupied by the lower and unproductive portions of the series, especially the carboniferous limestone and millstone-grit formations. The entire southern side of St. George's Bay exhibits the above strata, frequently broken by faults, and repeated again and again. One great anticlinal fold running parallel with the shore, extends up and down the coast, with a westerly dip on the outside, towards the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and an opposite dip inland, where the strata which hold the coast are repeated, and at a distance of some six or seven miles from the shore, the middle or true coal measures are exposed on the surface. A long, narrow trough, of some three or four miles wide, is here brought in, which holds several fairly good seams of coal. The lower measures come again to the surface on the inner side of the trough, where they finally rest against the Laurentian Mountain Range in the rear. What the longitudinal extent of this coal trough may be, has not yet been definitely ascertained, and it can only be determined with certainty by the use of the boring-rod. Coal was known to exist in this region for a long time; but the difficulty of exploring it thoroughly, and the large display of the lower formations, barren of coal, on the coast, seemed to convey the general impression that no coal of any consequence existed here. In 1889 a more thorough investigation by the officers of the Geological Survey, resulted in the finding of several seams of good coal, which were uncovered at their outcrops, and traced for some distance, so as to obtain accurate and reliable measurements, and good average specimens of the quality of the mineral. Referring to the report of that year, it shows that, altogether, fourteen seams of coal, of a varying thickness, from a few inches up to six feet, were uncovered on one small brook; three seams on another, two miles distant, and four small seams on a third brook, still further eastward some two and a half miles. Of these, the following are the best and most promising:

	Ft. In.	
Cleary seam	2	2
Juke's seam	4	6
18-inch seam	1	6