

split up considerably, it was also drifted upon for a short distance, and began to improve much, one band containing about four feet of coal. No. 16 seam of my section, in Report of 1891, on West side of brook, was opened up for some ten or twelve feet. It maintained the same character as at the outcrop, and was seen to contain two and a half feet of very excellent coal.

Mr. Park next moved to Coal Brook, where he spent a short time testing the seams there, with favorable results, but the season had now so far advanced, and the weather become so cold and stormy, that it was considered useless to further prosecute the work, more especially without proper appliances for so doing.

Although the exploration of the Codroy Valley might be looked upon rather in the light of negative, than positive value, still there appears to me to be enough to justify further attempt at least to more thoroughly test the seams that have been discovered. The large size of some of these, and the superior quality of the coal contained therein, are in themselves sufficient to warrant a small extra expenditure. Possibly, the apparent cutting out of the coal at the end of the drift on the eight feet seam, is somewhat akin to certain interruptions, or irregularities found in some of the Cape Breton coal seams, notably the Victoria seam, at Sydney Harbor, and the Blockhouse seam at Cow Bay. Mr. Robb, of the Dominion Geological Survey, in his Report for 1875, refers to these interruptions, and quotes the opinion of Mr. Rutherford, M.E., late Inspector of Mines, Nova Scotia, upon their probable origin, and their effect upon the continuity of the coal seams. It would appear, from these reports, that such interruptions or rather thinning out of the coal, where it is replaced by shale or rock, are of frequent occurrence, and that they come in quite unexpectedly, without exhibiting any change in the thickness of the seam, &c. In some cases, but a few feet of dead rock occurs, but in other instances, between thirty and forty feet were found. On cutting through these walls, or barren ground, however, the seams resumed their usual character, and the coal its quality &c. Possibly then, this is the case here, and there may yet be a sufficient quantity of available coal in this locality to make it worth mining, even on a small scale.

With regard to the Grand Lake Area, it appears to me, an effort should be made to further test it by means of the diamond drill, with a view to ascertain, if possible, the full extent of this