

ON ANALYSIS (*by fast coking.*)

Hygroscopic moisture.....	1·594
Volatile combustible matter.....	33·188
Fixed carbon.....	58·206
Ash.....	7·012
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	100·000
Sulphur.....	2·648
Coke fairly coherent.	

From this analysis it will appear that the coal, although holding more sulphur than is usually found in the coals of Nova Scotia proper, is of good quality, and similar in general composition to that mined at Spring Hill.

About 100 feet below the 6 feet seam is a bed of conglomerate, having a dip to the north similar to that of the section given above. The conglomerate appeared to be about 150 feet wide on the river, and to grow broader to the westward. Where exposed on a small brook about  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a mile west of the river, it presented a double dip S 5° W and N 10° W, apparently forming the saddle of an anticlinal, and was overlaid to the south by gray shaley sandstones dipping S 5° W and at an angle of 25°.

On the north side of the conglomerate, on the brook, at about the same distance from it as the so-called nine foot seam is on the river, an imperfect exposure of coal is met presenting the following section:—

	<i>Ft. In.</i>
Coal, with shaley bands.....	2 0
Fireclay .....	2 2
Coal, good.....	0 10
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Total.....	5 0

About 100 feet further up the brook a four feet seam of coal is said to have been proved by a bore hole.

About 100 yards above the bridge is an exposure of measures holding a seam of coal about 18 inches thick, and running nearly at right angles to the course of the seams already described. From this it would appear that the beds exposed on the river are