

are exposed some wonderful petrified forests and sections of carboniferous strata, which have been visited and described by scientists of such eminence as Sir Charles Lyell, Sir William Dawson, and Sir William Logan.

The coal area extends inland without a break forty or fifty miles to the neighbourhood of Oxford, the most important colliery being at Springhill, where the annual output is over half a million tons.

From an old resident I got an interesting purview of this part of New Scotland in the early '60's. Half a century ago the whole district, from the mouth of the river Philip to the upper waters of that river, was known as "River Philip." Neighbouring settlements bore distinctive names, such as "Mount Pleasant," now Centreville, "Moores," now Rockley, "Goose River," now Linden, and "Little River," which still retains its name.

Four post-offices, kept generally in trunks, served the commercial and social wants of the whole length of the river. They were listed as "Mouth of the River," somewhere on the post road between Pugwash and Amherst. "Head of Tide," now Oxford. "River Philip Corner," where the old road from Amherst to Londonderry crosses the river, and "Upper River Philip," where at that time one Rufus Black, one of Samuel Slick's hosts, carried on an extensive lumbering and mercantile business. There were no railways nearer than Truro on the one side and Moncton on the other. The only prophetic suggestion of the present Intercolonial Railway was a stretch of embankment somewhere on the Nappan marshes, which had been thrown up in some spasmodic, perhaps electioneer-