

between productive and millstone grit measures is obscure. Taking them as grouped together by Mr. Fletcher they form the westward slope of the watershed between the Margaree River and the Gulf, until about half way between the Forks and the mouth of the river, when they come nearly to the river bank and form the south-western shore of the harbour. Out of this district, which is eleven miles long, and about two and a half miles wide on an average, it may be assumed that a strip on the west side about a mile or a mile and a half wide may be assumed to be valuable to the coal miner. Attempts have been made to open a colliery at Chimney Corner, but a breakwater would have to be built before regular operations could be carried on. The following section shows the relative positions of the seams opened here; they dip under the sea, and are of excellent quality:—

	ft.	in.
Thin Seam.....	1	6
Strata.....	300	0
Coal	3	0
Strata.....	88	0
Coal	5	0
Strata.....	200	0
Coal	3	0

To the north of Margaree Harbour Mr. Fletcher reports that for several miles a narrow fringe of rocks, representing probably the lower beds of the district just referred to, skirts the shore. Thence to the mouth of the Cheticamp River the Lower Carboniferous come to the shore. The Island of Cheticamp is occupied by rocks of the Middle Carboniferous, presumably millstone grit, as I do not know of any reported outcrops of coal seams.

These notes may serve to show roughly our reserves of coal in the County of Inverness, and although they are of considerable value from their quality and extent, the present conditions of the coal trade do not warrant any ground for predicting their early development. Should the older measures in their vicinity yield workable deposits of copper ore and other minerals they