

in its upper part, and a larger per centage of ashes than the Foster seam, which is a good Coal of uniform quality. Trial pits opened in this vicinity, both in the Montreal and New Glasgow, and East River areas, indicate that the beds have been subjected to an articial fold, producing considerable disturbance in this part of the area, and probably dividing it into two subordinate basins. Beyond this place the coal outcrops have not been traced along the northern side of the area, but on the adjoining property and near the eastern end of the area, now under consideration, a bed of Coal has been struck by Mr. Kirby. It is stated to be 4 feet thick, and dips to the south, which would carry it in a short distance into the East River area. This bed is no doubt a continuation of one of these mentioned above, probably of the upper or Lawson seam.

Returning to the south side of the area at its western end, the strike of the "Stewart" seam would carry its outcrop to the southward, and it does not appear on this property for some distance to the eastward.

On the eastward end of the area, however, the outcrop of the upper seams again crosses the boundary of the area, and one of the beds 4 feet 4 inches thick has been opened, under the name of the "George McKay" seam, and a considerable quantity of excellent coal has been extracted from it. It has a high reputation as a steam coal, which, as will appear in the sequel, is borne out by its composition. It dips north  $60^{\circ}$  east at an angle of  $12^{\circ}$  to  $15^{\circ}$ . From this place the extension of the bed has been traced about 1104 feet, and a shaft has been sunk upon it by the "German Company." At the time of my visit, this shaft had penetrated three small seams of coal, and I was subsequently informed that it had also passed through a bed corresponding in size and quality with the Lawson seam before reaching the McKay bed, which would thus appear to be the Foster seam.

The McKay bed would appear to be the lowest bed of the upper series, with the exception of a seam of 9 inches in thickness; but at a distance of 400 yards to the rise of the measures, corresponding to a virtual thickness of about 300 feet, there occurs a bed of oil coal, 7 feet thick, of which 4 feet have been found to yield at the rate of 60 gallons per ton, and the remaining three at the rate of 40 gallons per ton.

## II.—LOWER SEAMS.

The equivalents of the "main seam" and other beds of the Albion Mines, occur on this property at a depth of about 1000 feet below the upper beds above mentioned; on the northern side of the area, and near its boundary, one of these beds has been opened in a trial pit, which was full of water at the time of my visit, but I was informed that it had exposed a bed of Coal six feet thick, S.  $20^{\circ}$  W. at an angle of  $60^{\circ}$ . This opening cannot, however, be considered sufficient to test this portion of the property, as the lower seams must, if one may judge from their dimensions elsewhere, be much more extensive than the above statement would indicate.