over a hard, rough road, we arrived at the Joggins Mine, and put up at the only hotel, a true backwoods hostelry. In order to make the most of our time, we delayed our supper till after dark, and descended the cliff, the base of which is washed by the waters of the Bay of Fundy. Here we found exposed a very fine and interesting geological section sixty or more feet in height. The strata have a southerly dip of $15^\circ$ to $18^\circ$, and vary in thickness from only a few inches to three feet. They consist, to a great extent, of sandstones and grit. This is said to be the best stone for grindstones found in America, and a large amount is quarried. Interstratified with the sandstone are numerous beds of coal, varying from the thickness of a sheet of paper upwards. There are also several layers of limestone, much of it so black and carbonaceous that it is easily mistaken for some other material. Fossils, such as leaves of the various coal plants, portions of sigillaria, stygmaria, and calamites, are very abundant. Of the latter we obtained a large collection to ship to Boston.

The next morning, Mr. Barnhill took us down into the mine, and explained the methods of work; of these I will speak in a later article.

In the afternoon we drove to Parrsboro, a distance of about thirty miles. Most of the country through which we passed is covered with small wood, and the drive was highly exhilarating, owing to the way they make their wagon springs up there. However, there was one very interesting feature; for nine miles we rode along on the top of a ridge from ten to twenty feet above the common level of the country, and only about wide enough for the roadway. This ridge is locally known as the "Boar's Back." Geologically, it is a fine example of the kames, which are quite common in this part of America.

The next day we devoted to hunting for minerals along the cliffs of Partridge Island. This so-called island is a large mass of trap, with precipitous sides rising between one and two hundred feet above the sea. The seams and fissures in this trap are filled with minerals, which are continually exposed by the action of atmospheric agencies. Stilbite seemed to be the most abundant, and we obtained large quantities of fine specimens. We also found considerable chabazite, with some apophyllite, analcite, etc.

The next day, through the courtesy of Supt. Leckie, we visited the Spring Hill Coal Mines, which have shafts in three seams of coal in fine working order. Though quite rainy, we enjoyed our visit. Mr. Leckie kindly furnished us with a special train.

Sunday being very rainy, we remained in the house all day.

Our chief object in visiting Parrsboro had been to cross over to Cape Blomidon, on the opposite shore. The current here is very strong, and a stiff breeze is necessary in order to cross. During our entire stay, the wind was very light, and we were obliged to give it up. We spent our last day in a sail to Wasson's Bluff and Two Islands. At the former place we found large quantities of very fine analcite crystals, and at the latter analcite and laumontite. The rock formation at both places is trap similar to Partridge Island.

That night we went to Spring Hill Junction, Mr. Leckie again giving us a special train, and the next day visited the Londonderry limonite mine, walking from the station, a distance of two miles, in a pouring rain. The iron occupies a seam passing directly through a hill, and is worked from both sides directly along the seam, and also by a shaft sunk from the summit. We inspected the workings by riding in on a car, and then ascended to the summit by the elevator. During the afternoon we visited the foun-dries, and were shown the processes of tapping and charging.

The next morning we drove out to Maitland, a distance of twelve miles, to see the "bore" as it enters the Shubenacadie River. In the appearance of this phenomenon we were considerably disappointed. As the tide came up the river against the current, it at no time rose more than two feet above the general level of