

Windsor), and the red sandstones near Minudie, were older than the productive coal-measures. Dr. Gesner, however, has not abandoned the opinion at which he had previously arrived on this point, having recently, in a letter addressed to the President of the Geological Society, and read May, 1845, declared his belief that the true order of superposition is not as I have represented it, and that other geologists have been misled by me.

As this question affects the geological structure of a large portion of Nova Scotia, I shall give a brief outline of the data which favour the classification I have proposed. In the first place, I found everywhere that the gypsiferous formations were much more disturbed than those strata which I have called the Middle and Upper coal-measures, and that their outcrop was always nearer to the region occupied by the older rocks, whether Silurian or Metamorphic. Thus, for example, if we pass from the granitic mountains and older slates of the Cobequid Hills to the coal of the South Joggins, we find the gypsum and limestone nearest the Hills: or, if we descend the East River, we pass from the Silurian strata, cross the region in which limestones and gypsums occur, and then come to the coal-measures of the Albion Mines. Mr. Richard Brown has shown, in the Memoir above cited, that the same arrangement holds good in Cape Breton. Secondly, the regular dip of all the beds seen near Minudie (see section above, p. 151) would carry the strata to which the limestone and gypsum are subordinate under the workable coal of the South Joggins. Thirdly, geologists before and since my visit, who have carefully examined the East