

within Derbyshire and Cheshire, bifurcates at the village of Disley in the latter county, being divided into two branches by an intermediate ridge or "saddle of millstone-grit; the eastern branch forming a trough of which the strata crop out on both sides against the mill-stone-grit." To this part of the field, Mr. Farey has applied the appellation of the Goyte Trough, from a small river of that name which runs through it. It extends about 15 miles from Disley southwards, to near Mearbrooke in Staffordshire.

Of the western branch of this bifurcation in the coal-field, Mr. Farey gives the following account. "From the ridge at Disley, the strata decline or dip again to the west, but not so rapidly as they rose. This occasions the coal-measures in this field again to cover the millstone-grit for some miles south-south-west of Disley, when a fault commences, which proceeds south; and between this fault and Macclesfield the measures again basset west."

Mr. Farey adds that he was unable from the limits of his observations to state how much further to the west this undulating of the strata might continue. But that, from some excursions he had made to other parts of this field in Cheshire and Lancashire, he was "induced to think that enormous faults occur in these districts, which will render the elucidation of their highly valuable strata, containing more than 50 seams of coal in a few hundred yards of sinking, a work of some labour and difficulty."

It is much to be regretted that we have no precise information with regard to the remaining and far more important part of this great coal-field, which lies within Lancashire. But it is to be hoped that the scientific spirit which has always prevailed at Manchester, will not much longer suffer this deficiency to exist on a point so peculiarly connected with the local interests of that great and opulent town. At present, however, we find nothing to add to the very general view already given, with the exception of the short memoir of Mr. Bakewell's, published in the second volume of the Geological Society's Transactions, which relates only to a small and insulated portion of this field (by him entitled, the coal-field of Bradford), extending little more than two miles in length, by 2000 yards in breadth.

This tract is situated on the river Medlock, a short distance east-south-east of Manchester, and the phenomena presented by it, are shortly as follows. It is surrounded on every side except the east by the prevailing red sandstone of the environs of Manchester, of which the relation to the coal-measures appears in this neighbourhood not to have been ascertained;