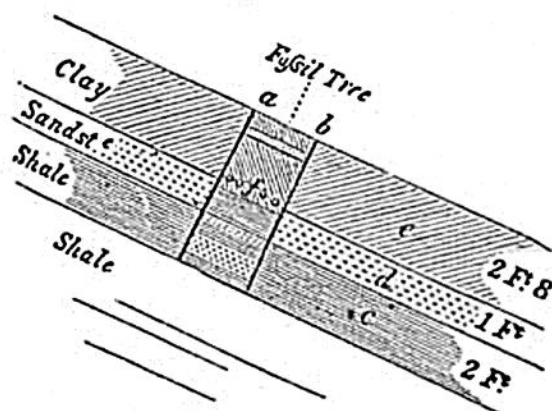


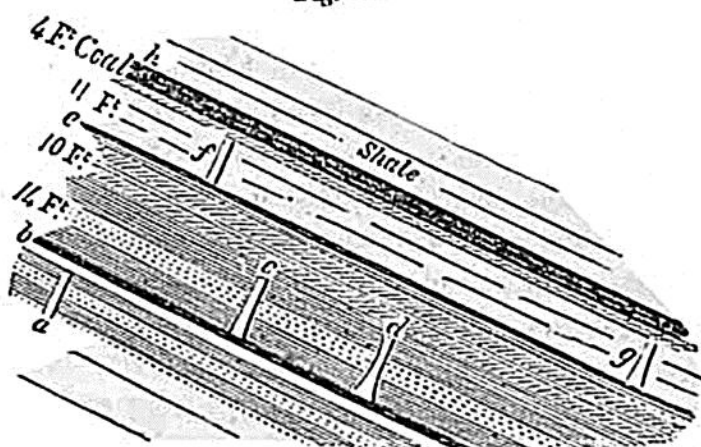
evidently entered together with sediment after the trunk had decayed and become hollow, and while it was still standing under water. Thus the tree, *a b*, fig. 493, the same which is represented at *a*, fig. 494, or in the bed *e* in the larger section, fig. 492, is a hollow trunk 5 feet 8 inches in length, traversing various strata, and cut off at the top by a layer of clay 2 feet thick

Fig. 493



Fossil tree at right angles to planes of stratification.
Coal measures, Nova Scotia.

Fig. 494.



Erect fossil trees. Coal-measures, Nova Scotia.

on which rests a seam of coal (*b*, fig. 494) 1 foot thick. On this coal again stood two large trees (*c* and *d*), while at a greater height the trees *f* and *g* rest upon a thin seam of coal (*e*), and above them is an under-clay, supporting the 4-foot coal.

If we now return to the tree first mentioned (fig. 493), we find the diameter (*a b*) 14 inches at the top and 10 inches at the bottom, the length of the trunk 5 feet 8 inches. The strata in the interior consisted of a series entirely different from those on the outside. The lowest of the three outer beds which it traversed consisted of purplish and blue shale (*c*, fig. 493), 2 feet thick, above which was sandstone (*d*) 1 foot thick, and above this clay (*e*) 2 feet 8 inches. But, in the interior, were nine distinct layers of different composition: at the bottom, first, shale 4 inches, then sandstone 1 foot, then shale 4 inches, then sandstone 4 inches, then shale 11 inches, then clay (*f*) with nodules of ironstone 2 inches, then pure clay 2 feet, then sandstone 3 inches, and lastly, clay 4 inches.