

of these appeared to be sufficiently extensive to afford much prospect of bringing in any of the workable coal seams, at least so far as has been ascertained. It was that which we had been uncovering during the greater part of the season.

It will be seen from the foregoing remarks, that although the surface indications when first exposed were most promising, yet the seams did not maintain this character throughout, and in almost every instance showed indications of failing, after very little testing. The close proximity of the measures to the line of great disturbance indicated as having, at one period, taken place, and the consequent broken, disturbed, and highly tilted condition of the strata, had undoubtedly much to do with the absence of permanency of the coal seams. In view of these unfavorable developments, and the now short remaining season which would not afford sufficient time to more thoroughly decide the value or otherwise of these deposits, the Messrs. Reid abandoned the idea of constructing a branch line of railway to the coal, at least for the present.

It was decided, before finally giving up the field work for the season, to devote a short time to the further testing of the coal seams near the Grand Lake. Accordingly, on the 18th of September, we began to move down again to the railway crossing, where we remained till the 25th, examining some of the smaller brooks below the trestle, where coal had been reported. An excursion was also made to Highland, or River Brook, of Bay St. George, and the portion above the railway crossing examined. Nothing of any consequence resulted. No portion of the true coal measures being visible on any of these brooks.

We arrived at the Grand Lake on the 27th of September, and camped near the track, about two miles beyond the crossing of Sandy Lake River. This position was selected, as being the nearest point to the coal outcrops on Kelvin Brook, which it was first intended to examine. The water in this brook was found rather high from the late rainfalls, and it soon became evident that we could not accomplish much work here.

The principal coal seam discovered in 1892 was so near the river, and so low down, that all attempts to uncover it properly or sink upon it, were frustrated by the influx of water from the river under which it dipped. A considerable amount of coasting was performed on the west side, some distance back from the brook,