

other. It was now too late in the season to move to a new locality, where the prospects of finding a lesser accumulation of drift material were more favourable. Judging from our previous experience, we could only hope to find such a place further back from the Lake shore. But in order to reach such a point and remove all the heavy machinery thither, it would be necessary to clear a roadway, lay rails, and construct trolleys for transportation. We were not provided with any means of doing so, even did time permit. The weather also had set in cold and stormy, with frequent hard frosts at night, greatly endangering the steam pipes; it was therefore deemed advisable to abandon any further attempt for this season.

The machine was taken to pieces, well cleaned and oiled, and carefully stored in a good log-house erected for the purpose. When all was made secure to stand the winter weather, we began our homeward journey, and arrived at Bay of Islands on October 27th, where we were detained several days awaiting the steamer, and did not reach St. John's till the 8th of November.

During the progress of the boring operations, two expeditions were undertaken by myself in person. One up the Birchy Pond stream beyond Sandy Lake, to ascertain how far the carboniferous series might extend to the eastward up the river valley. The second expedition was up the Grand Lake as far as the Narrows on the southern reach between Sir John Hawley Glover's Island and the mainland, to make a further and more minute investigation of the lower members of the formation extending in that direction. In the former instance, no rock exposures were met with till the Laurentian gneiss was come across on the first Birchy Pond near Mount Seemore, but the debris scattered along the river bed above Sandy Lake indicated that the carboniferous formation does not extend much more than about one mile beyond the latter lake. Outcrops of grayish slate, probably of Silurian origin, are seen on the eastern shore of Sandy Lake towards its northern angle, and it appears quite evident that the overlying carboniferous strata, after crossing Kitty's Brook below the falls, sweep around the head of the lake a short distance inland, striking out again in a great bay on the eastern side. They continue across the lake into the country on the western side till they butt up against a tongue of Laur-