

line of the railway towards Butt's Pond. Pale, pinkish veins of felsite occasionally cut these slates or run parallel with the bedding, while quartz veins are numerous. About a mile beyond Butt's Pond a few irregular, lenticular masses of bottle-green serpentine weathering yellowish brown, and reticulated by thin, thread-like strings of asbestos, protrude through these slates and appear to conform with the strike of the strata generally. This was the only true serpentine met with during the season, though many of the chloritic slates have a decidedly serpentinous aspect.

On approaching the eastern end of Gander Lake the mica slates are finally separated from another quite different set of strata by a wide belt of granite. Each, from its position and strike, would appear to be a continuation of that which crosses the head of the Upper Gambo Lake.

There appears little room for doubt that the rocks described above as occupying such an extent of country from the head of Trinity Bay to Gander Lake belong to one geological system, whatever that may be. It has already been shown that they hold an inferior position to the Huronian sandstones at Clode Sound, while they certainly possess little in common with the typical Laurentian, except it be in the micaceous and gneissoid strata near the base of the series.

Hitherto, from mere cursory observation at remotely-separated points, they had been considered as partly Laurentian and partly Huronian, and were classed as such in the absence of more decided evidence to the contrary. The more close and extended investigation of the past season, however, will scarcely now admit of such a classification. All the evidence gathered would seem to point to a different conclusion. The prevailing chloritic and sericitic character of a large portion of the rocks, the presence of jaspilites, breccias, volcanic tuffs, and the decidedly basic character of most of the intrusive masses, all bear a strongly-marked lithological resemblance to the Keewatin series of the Canadian and United States geologists. Then, again, their intermediate position between the Huronian and Laurentian systems is so clearly defined that we must, for the present at least, regard them as the equivalent of that great series. Mr. Andrew C. Lawson, of the Dominion Geological Survey, was, I believe, the first to describe and give this