ruption to just below the second rapid, where they close in again on the stream. Here the rocks are gneiss, and mica slate and gneiss form all the hills around the lower end of Deer Pond. At about the middle of this lake the hills gradually slope down, exposing no cliff; at one point, however, some beds of yellowish sandstone and conglomerate of white quartz pebbles were observed. Round the upper end of Deer Pond, and thence as far as could be seen, was spread the level country mentioned before; but at the rapids just above the bifurcation of the river, some ledges of light brown gritstone were seen. Both these gritstones and the sandstones and conglomerate, were the same rocks as those found on the banks of the Grand Pond and the south side of St. Georges Bay, belon ing to the lower part of the coal formation. Putting these facts together, we get an E. and W. section from the mouth of the Bay of Islands to the head of Grand Pond, which exposes the structure of the country in a satisfactory manner. (See section No. 20.)

Concerning the age of the Humber limestone formation, we have only the positive facts that it is newer than the gneiss and mica slate, and older than the Port au Port shale and gritstone. I devoted as much time as I could spare to hunting in it for fossil shells, but not the slightest trace or indication could I find in any part of it, of its containing This absence of organic remains coupled with its crystalline characorganic remains. ter, would lead one to look on it as a primary limestone, or a portion of the gneiss and mica slate formation. If so, it is certainly the highest part of that formation; as it loses its crystalline character in its middle beds, becomes thin-bedded in its highest portion, and has every appearance of graduating upwards into the Port au Port shale and grit-Concerning the still more interesting question of the relations of the coal forstone. mation to the surrounding rocks, it will be seen that I have as yet little or nothing to That it is unconformable to the gneiss and mica slate is certain; as in St. offer. George's Bay and the Grand Pond, it runs up to that formation, while in the Bay of Islands the Port au Port shale and gritstone, and the Humber limestone, intervene before we find any trace of the red sandstone which forms the base of the coal formation If it be allowed me to offer any opinion, instead of an argument, I am inclined to believe the coal formation the newest stratified rock in the Island, and probably unconformable to all the rest.

As regards the external character of the district now under consideration, I have already spoken of its physical geography, and have only to add a few words on its agricultural capabilities. The coal formation on account of its alternate beds of marl and sandstone, and its low and undulating surface, is everywhere admirably fitted for cultivation. On the S. side of St. George's Bay, along the sea cliffs. on the banks of the rivers, or wherever the surface is cleared and drained of trees, it is covered with beautiful grass ; and the few straggling settlers scattered along that shore exist almost entirely on the produce of their live stock. The aspect of their houses put me in mind of the · cottages of small farmers in some parts of England. There is every reason to believe that the same fertility would be characteristic of the country round the N. E. of the Grand Pond. The whole of the district, even the primary hills, is covered with wood of a far finer description than the generality of that on the E. side of the Island. Groves of fine birch and juniper are scattered among the fir, and pines are met with here and there in the interior of the country. On the bank of a brook between St. George's Bay and the Grand Pond, my Indian guide pointed out several fine ash trees. The Bay of Islands has, I believe, long been celebrated in Newfoundland for its timber; and I can safely assert that the banks of the Humber, as far as I ascended it, did not deteriorate in that respect-every portion of the country being densely covered with fine wood.

I have hitherto mentioned only these large masses of rock which enter into the solid structure of the Island : I have now a few words to add respecting the superficial matters that lie scattered over it in many parts, forming a thickness of a few feet immediate-