

Slates of a similar character, to all appearances, were met with in the valley of Chapel Arm, at the head of Trinity Bay, not far from the railroad line in the vicinity of Placentia Junction.

Good honestones might be readily obtained from the schistose rocks along the line, especially amongst the mica schists and talcose slates referred to: Brick-clay occurs on several parts of Random Island and Smith's Sound. There is an immense deposit extending along the north side of the Sound. Here a brick-yard has been established for many years by a man named Pitman. He and his sons manage to make a fair living out of the brick manufactured, but it is only on a small scale. A much more elaborate attempt at brick-making has been started at Elliott's Cove on the south side of the island, where adequate machinery and skilled labor are brought to bear. The result is, I understand, proving fairly successful of late, though rather a failure at the outset from some unascertained cause. The material here is not so good or so abundant as at the former locality. Some of this clay is made up in the form of bricks unbaked and is shipped to St. John's to be used for moulding purposes at the founderies.

THE MUSEUM.

Many important additions have been made to the Museum since writing last report. They are as follows:—

Specimens of iron pyrites from Pilley's Island: Presented by A. Beatty;

Asbestos and Serpentine from Port-au-Port Asbestos Mine: A. M. White;

Block-dressed Granite from quarry near Gander Lake: R. G. Reid;

Native Sulphur, New Zealand: A. G. Williams;

Fossil Gum, New Zealand: A. G. Williams;

Manganese, Nova Scotia: W. E. Jennison, M.E.;

Amber-colored Calcite from Cape LaHune: W. J. Clouston;

Hematit., Bell Isle: A. F. Shirran;

Lithographic Stone, Parsons' Pond: G. A. Pippy;

Amethystine Quartz, Bonavista Bay: B. Kean;

Serpentine, Port-au-Port: H. H. Haliburton;