important coal-field, which appears likely to be the first availed of. The Bay St. George District should certainly receive more attention also, as this is, in all probability, the most important Carboniferous Area in the Island.

Most of the other Economic Substances, observed during the season, have been treated of, in former reports. The Codroys contain an abundant supply of admirable freestone and material suitable for the manufacture of scythe, or grindstones.

Gypsum occurs along the southern slope of the Anguille Range at several points, and on the coast near Codroy Village, white, and variegated marble in considerable volume was met with on several of the smaller tributaries on the South side of the valley amongst the altered schists, which form the foothills of the Long Range.

In most cases it is tilted up on end and much shattered. There may, however, be portions of these outcrops, where by the removal of the weathered surface, and quarrying into the main body of the rock, it may be found less broken and of better quality generally. Some small loose fragments, picked up in the bed of the brooks, seemed to indicate a fairly good marble.

Iron pyrites, Galena, and Molybdenite were observed sparsely disseminated in quartz veins amongst this same set of rocks. At one point, near the junction of the Carboniferous, with the Silurian Series, a rather large quartz vein was seen, pretty well charged with pyrites.

Near the railway siding at River Brook, a brine spring occurs, and surrounding it for many yards there is a thick deposit of red and yellow ochre, which attains a depth of six feet or more, and spreads over, at least, a couple of acres of surface. The material seems free from grit, and should be of considerable commercial value, for use as a pigment. The brine spring, no doubt, indicates a deposit of salt beneath the surface, but of what extent, can only be determined by boring. The frequency of the occurrence of similar springs, among the lower members of the Carboniferous series, would seem to point to a possible industry, in the manufacture of salt from these brines by means of evaporation. Much would of course depend upon the percentage of saline matter, freedom from earthy impurities, and lasting character of the wells, all of which can only be determined by actual tests.

There is an abundance of excellent fireclay in the vicinity of,