

accustomed to sudden interruptions before my programme was completed, I had no alternative but to submit to the decrees of fortune, and break fresh ground where she chose to place me. Our vessel reached Gibraltar in the course of a few days, when I enjoyed a hurried visit to the famous bone-caves of the Rock. Among members of the public services, civil, naval, and military, whose avocations call them frequently, and at very short notice and considerable risks, to sojourn in foreign and often inhospitable lands, there is a small class who, without any professed knowledge of science, collect stores of natural objects, which they freely deposit in home museums or hand over to the cabinet naturalist for description. Such an example, and one of the most painstaking and indefatigable, was the late Captain Brome. This enterprising cave explorer, by means of the military prisoners under his command, conducted a series of excavations which eventuated in very important discoveries in connection with the bygone history of the Rock, during periods far anterior to any written records, but possibly coeval with the presence of man on this portion of Spain, when there was a direct land communication between the two continents. These researches would therefore be of intense interest to me, in connection with similar phenomena I had been investigating in the little insular group just left; inasmuch as, when the two are compounded, they furnish very cogent proofs of the great physical changes which the entire basin of the Mediterranean has undergone during epochs no doubt far back in the ordinary computation of time, but of modern date in the chronology of the geologist. Nineteen days after leaving Gibraltar we entered the Bay of Fundy, and shortly afterwards proceeded to New Brunswick, where the following notes were taken. These I will now lay before the reader, much in the same form as I have already attempted to describe the natural objects of other lands.

Here I must express my obligations to those gentlemen