

mines of that region, and also to Brockville, Kingston Mills, Oliver's Ferry and Perth. The first report of this work of 1842 was only preliminary, and was afterwards incorporated in the report of 1843. Private business called him away to England in the autumn, and while there he secured the services of Alexander Murray as assistant.

1843.

Logan landed at Halifax on May 31st from England. He visited the Joggins on his way to Gaspé and made a complete section of the rocks there. He next visited Dorchester, Richibucto and Mirimichi and examined the coast for fifty miles from Bathurst, and also along the south side of the Bay of Chaleurs from Jacket River to Pockshaw. Then he worked between Cape Rosier and Paspebiac.

Murray arrived from England in May and called at Kingston, but commenced his work at Toronto by examining the country between the Credit and Don rivers. Then he went to Lake Simcoe and explored its shores. From Simcoe he went down the Severn River to Lake Huron and along the coast to Coldwater River and as far as Penetanguishene. Returning to the narrows of Lake Simcoe and to Barrie he struck west through Nottawasaga Township following the Niagara escarpment for a short distance but returned to the Lake Ontario shore, visiting Scarborough, Pickering and Whitby. Next from Oakville he traced the rocks west through Esquesing and back by Nelson and Trafalgar Townships. Subsequently he examined the country lying between the Grand River as far up as Paris, and Lake Ontario east to the Niagara River.

1844.

Logan and Murray left Montreal in May and proceeded to Gaspé arriving June 1st. They commenced work at Cape Rosier and continued to Cape Chat and then ascended the Chat River to the vicinity of the Notre Dame Mountains. Crossing to the Cascapedia River, their Indians built bark canoes, in which they descended to the mouth and coasted to Paspebiac. From there Murray was sent up the Bonaventure River, while Logan