gether with their bituminous character, seems to correlate them wi
the pyrochists of the New Brunswick Carboniferous basin, in whic
the remarkable mineral substance albertite was found. The
shales are not actually met with again on this side of the troug
but they are known to occur in considerable volume on some of th
smaller tributaries flowing into the Humber on the north sid
above Deer Lake. This enables me to follow out their distributio
and lay them down on the map with little difficulty. Resting upo
these pyrochists, as already stated, on either side of the anticlina
fold, a great mass of heavy-bedded sandstones and rather coars
conglomerates, all more or less red in color, form the cliffs an
ledges along the river above and below the falls. In the forme
direction, they are met with up to the beginning of the Uppe
Steady, where they disappear beneath the surface, and for a lon
distance no rock is exposed. This is where the flat intervale lan
occurs. Toward Adie's Pond on the main river, a few low, fla
outcrops of red sandstone and conglomerate occur, and on th
south side of that lake some thin beds of reddish limestone wer
seen, interstratified with the sandstones, &c., in 1879. On th
south side of the anticlinal, a similar set of sandstones, marls, &c
occupy the bed of the river, forming numerous flat ledges, stretch
ing across its course, down to within a mile of Junction Brook
where they again disappear. Some coarse-grained, grayish sand
stones on this section of the river are probably referable to the suc
ceeding millstone-grit formation; but there is little doubt that th
bulk of the strata exposed on the main branch of the Humber is
included in the Lower Carboniferous limestone and conglomerate
divisions. Following the structure southward in the direction of
the Grand Lake Basin, or southern branch of the Humber, the
basic conglomerate first seen on the south side of Deer Lake, sweeps
around the eastern base of the dividing ridge, towards the former
lake, and thence follows its northern shore westward to the eastern
end of the great island. The conglomerates and sandstones out-
crop in considerable volume near Whetstone Point, about seven
miles up the lake, and again opposite the island, where bare cliffs,
including much of the brilliant, red, marly strata are exposed. A
considerable portion of the eastern end of Sir John H. Glover's
Island is also composed of these lower strata, and they again crop
out on the south side of Grand Lake in great force, a little to the