

ridge of intrusive rock running obliquely towards the plateau." I beg to assure Mr. GILPIN in reply, that I found carboniferous rocks with fossils, and limestone with snowy gypsum, right under the very Cape; and further I must beg him to understand, that with the exception of that part of the coast which lies between Cape Anguille and the Highlands, every bit of the Southern shore of St. George's Bay has been actually surveyed and closely examined; and notwithstanding the fact that we have made closer examination than usual for the purpose of ascertaining by what agency the great disturbances of the region have been affected, we have failed as yet to find the slightest indications of *igneous intrusion*; nay, we have not met with an instance of a trap dyke cutting the Carboniferous strata. As we have likewise crossed over and examined the range of hills from St. George's Bay to the Codroy River, we can now state with more confidence than ever, that the rocks of the whole range are *chiefly* if not entirely of Lower Carboniferous;—being brought into their present position on the axis of an anticlinal.

At page 5, Mr. GILPIN says, in speaking of the Codroy River, "no systematic exploration has yet been made." As I in 1866 not only dialled that river, and measured the whole series of Carboniferous strata upon it, but also made careful sections of the coast exposures from Cape Anguille to the Little Codroy River, all of which have been published, I can hardly understand how it happens that an enquirer like Mr. GILPIN, should have made such an assertion.

As the section exposed from Cape Anguille to Cape Prior, and for some distance further East, has not yet been surveyed, I shall not take upon myself to say, whether or not, any older strata than Carboniferous make their appearance, although my opinion at present is, they do not. The dislocations of which Mr. GILPIN treats, however, I