FURTHER ANEROID OBSERVATIONS, &c.—*continued.*

Date.	Time.	Distance from Lake Waminikapou in miles.	Name of Place.	Aneroid.	Probable number of feet below level of Lake Waminikapou.
Sept. 15..	10 a.m.	63	.. ..	29 8½	150
"	10.30 "	66	Head of Horseshoe Rapid	29 8½	150
"	10.50 "	71	Foot of " "	29 8¾	175
"	11.30 "	75	Head of Gull I. Rapid..	29 8¾	175
"	1 p.m.	"	" " ..	29 8¾	175
"	2 "	80	Foot of " ..	29 9	200
"	3.30 "	82	Gull I. Lake	29 9½	250
	Drop at first falls, 25 miles from mouth				250 70
	Probable height of Lake Waminikapou above sea-level ..				320 ft.

Below Gull Island Lake there was no perceptible drop except at the first falls.

The following discussion ensued:—

Rev. J. J. CUALING, F.R.G.S., said that part of the coast of Labrador was in his rural deanery. The clergyman in charge of the district north of Sandwich Bay and Hamilton Inlet was the Rev. F. Colley, and it was only during the last two years that that mission had been occupied during the winter; but the mission of Battle Harbour had been occupied for forty or fifty years, some very noble clergymen having spent their time there. He himself was only able to speak about the *coast* of Labrador. By the last census in 1884 the number of inhabitants of the coast from Blanc Sablon up to Cape Chudleigh was 4211. From Hamilton Inlet to Cape Chudleigh there were 1425, of whom only 60 were Europeans; here the Moravian missionaries had six stations. The great interest in Labrador was the summer fishery. During the summer the people went from Newfoundland in large numbers to fish there. Probably they numbered 30,000, so that when the steamers were running it was a very busy place, and every little cove in which people could settle was occupied in order to catch cod, which were shipped away to the Mediterranean and other parts. In September the fishermen returned to Newfoundland. While they were in Labrador, the clergymen went to the north and endeavoured to minister to their wants. The coast was a great contrast to the interior. It was barren and bleak, the drift ice coming down from the north preventing any vegetation, whereas inland the scenery became picturesque, with large trees, growth being very rapid in the summer months. The navigation seldom closed before Christmas, and rarely opened before the end of June. During the middle of June a steamer could force its way very often through the drift ice. The Labrador steamer left London generally towards the end of May, and went direct to Sandwich Bay. At the end of June he had himself been obliged to con a vessel through the ice in order to make the land. After exhibiting and explaining a snow-shoe he said that in the southern part dogs could not be used, as they would have to pass through woods from one bay to another. No covering was really required there. Day after day the traveller might journey in the depth of winter without anything extra to put on in the night. A little before darkness set in a spot was chosen in the woods, where, even in a gale, the wind could not penetrate. A fire was made, and the snow being three or four feet deep, the fire made a hole. For about an hour wood was cut down, and another fire was made a short distance off, which could be kept blazing throughout the night. A very comfortable night could thus be spent