

Kek-ek-tellig, white sandstone *débris*. (Kek-ek-tellig, by the way, is where the Doobaunt river enters Aberdeen lake.)

August 3.—Between Kek-ek-tellig and mouth of Doobaunt river. Boulders on the shore very varied, granitic preponderating; also some of gneiss, greenstone, angular quartzite, conglomerate, sandstone, etc.

August 5.—No rocks *in situ* until to-day at noon, when we were 33 miles up the Ark-e-leenik (Thelew) river: outcrop of fine-grained, purply coloured sandstone, dipping north 15° E. at an angle of 30° in bed of river; surface of rock much jagged and broken. It occurs on north-east side of river, and is of considerable extent; the high-cut banks, between which the river flows, are of sand and loam; outcrops of rock on hills some distance away to the south-east, probably sandstone.

August 11.—No rock *in situ* until to-day. We have been passing through a very flat and occasionally undulating country, without not even a small hill in sight. It is evidently sandstone all through. Red and white sandstone *débris* scattered along both shores. Exposure of white sandstone, very thin and horizontally bedded, in the bed and on both sides of river, extending for about 200 yards (this would be about 94 miles up the Ark-e-leenik river).

August 12.—Camp about 120 miles up the Ark-e-leenik, 2 miles above our camp of last night. Horizontally and thick-bedded red sandstone, well shown in precipitously cut bank on west side of river, and similar exposures were seen at a dozen or more different places passed to-day. Some of these cut banks exposed the sandstone beds to the depth of 50 feet; they occur on both sides of the river. Stratification well shown in many of them. Near camp of last night, outcrop on the top of a small longish, low hill, east of river, appeared white—probably white sandstone, but possibly limestone; small fragments of the latter noticed on the small circular terraces not far distant. Did not have an opportunity to visit the hill. Twelve miles up the river from camp, many large loose boulders piled up by the ice on east side of river; some of them beautiful specimens of granite others of gneiss; greenstone noticed. But the large majority of the boulders were of a kind of hardened shale, surfaces of which were a dullish white and resembled limestone on the outside; in form they were mostly angular, but the edges were smoothed and rounded.

August 13.—Continuing up the river, we passed on the east side of the river an exposure of thin-bedded, horizontally placed red sandstone, deeply and distinctly scored, striae south-east; parts of the surfaces bore ripple-markings.

August 16.—About 170 miles up the Ark-e-leenik river, approaching a range of hills of moderate height, which it entered through a short gorge after we had travelled 4 miles. An almost precipitous hill, about 600 feet in height, confined the river on the left-hand side at this spot, the lower part of which is one confused mass of large, loose white sandstone fragments, which have fallen and slipped from above, where the rock is *in situ*, horizontally bedded. A spur or ridge from the hill or peak extends up the river for some distance, and is of the same formation. Character of country beyond gorge extremely sandy, the sand being beautifully white. About 7 miles beyond the gorge the Ark-e-leenik river divides, the larger branch cutting its way through thick beds of horizontally lying, red and white chiefly white, sandstone, and flows off in a south-east direction, the smaller branch which I followed, taking a south and changing course. I shall refer to this now as the west branch of the Ark-e-leenik. A hill lying to the west between the gorge and the forks, a typically glaciated sandstone hill.

August 17.—We now ascended the main Ark-e-leenik river for a distance of 182 miles. Proceeding up the western branch, white sandstone formation very evident, river cutting its way through thick beds at several places. At 3 miles from the forks a fall of 5 feet, white sandstone beds horizontally placed exposed