

the region, intersect horizontal beds of sandstone. One of these dykes forms a vertical front, 200 feet or more in height, along the north-west side, to within half a mile of its southern extremity, while a second and similar parallel dyke, a little to the south-east of the last, runs quite to this end of the island. The interval between the two, being occupied by the sandstones, offers at the end of the first mentioned dyke or ridge, a little bay and harbor, with a portion of low well-wooded land. This is on the west side, about half a mile from the southern point of the island, and would be a good site for a settlement in the event of mining operations being undertaken. Again, on the east side, about a quarter of a mile from the southern extremity, is a small harbor, protected by the islands adjacent from almost all winds, and serving as a refuge, in which we were camped for two days and nights. Here there is no land fit for clearing, though the remains of a cabin of logs were found. The eastern, or rather south-eastern side of the island presents along the greater part of its length a bold front of diorite rock, falling away towards the northward; but no good harbors for small boats could be found except those mentioned on either side of the south-west end.

The geological features of this island, as already intimated, are precisely similar to those of Silver Islet and the adjacent islands and mainland. The sandstones of the Thunder Bay region are here, as elsewhere, cut by great