

absence of ice than on its latitude. If this condition happened to be the same all along, the fish would appear at the same time at every part of the coast. This would be the natural inference, since there appears to be no other difference in the conditions which would affect the cod along the whole coast. Bait is used as far north as Cape Harrison, but beyond that the fish are so numerous and voracious that the naked jigger alone is required. The fish are dried on flakes as far as Indian Harbor, but on the more northern parts of the coast they are spread upon the shingle or the smooth, rounded rocks.

Station No. 2 was intended to be placed on Resolution Island, or one of the Lower Savage Islands to the north-westward of it; but after spending part of two days in endeavoring to find an anchorage or a harbor on these islands, the attempt was abandoned until we should be returning after establishing the remaining stations. A near view of Resolution Island was not obtained on this occasion, but the southern shores of the Lower Savages were seen closely enough to determine the rocks to be massive gneiss, of which the prevailing color was red. The iron bound shores of these islands rose abruptly several hundred feet above the sea.

On leaving the Lower Savages we proceeded up the Strait to the vicinity of North Bluff, but at a long distance from shore, until we came directly opposite to it. We anchored in a bay two miles east of the Bluff, which we called Ashe's Inlet, after Mr. W. A. Ashe, D.T.S., who was to have charge of the observatory station (No. 3) which we proceeded to erect on the eastern side of the bay.

The rocks on the west side of Ashe's Inlet consist of dark grey gneiss, composed principally of quartz and felspar in even beds. The general strike, which is pretty uniform, is east and west (true), and the dip, north at an angle of 40° . On the higher levels the surface of the rock is decayed into half isolated boulder-like masses. In the vicinity of the station, on the east side, a common variety of gray micaceous gneiss is met with, striking with regularity to the N.W. (true). A mile to the northward, however, on this side of the inlet, it has become east and west (true), corresponding with the strike on the west side. The country was examined for several miles inland, or what I judged to be about the centre of the (Big) island, and found to consist entirely of common varieties of gneiss, with a prevailing westerly strike. It contains many veins of "hungry" or barren milk quartz. Some of them hold felspar and black mica, giving them a somewhat granitic character. In one of them the felspar, which was white, was observed to be striated. The hills have a rounded sweeping outline, and their summits are a considerable distance apart. The wide even spaces between them hold shallow lakes, surrounded with green meadow-like flats and mossy slopes. Numerous rivulets and brooks run down the hills and discharge the waters of one lake into another. The general aspect of the landscape reminds one of some parts of the Highlands of Scotland. A shallow looking lake, with many low stony points, begins about three miles northward of our anchorage, and has a length of about three miles. It discharges south and westward into Ashe's Inlet by a wide, rapid and shallow stream, which we called Edith River. The Eskimo informed us that at certain seasons large trout were abundant in this lake and river.

Around Ashe's Inlet the glacial strike run about S. 65° E. (true). On the tops of the hills the rocks are much weathered and only faint traces of the strike remain. In these situations ridges of gneiss boulders, with an easterly direction, were occasionally met with. One of them, on a hill a short distance north of the observatory station, has evidently accumulated in the lee of a knob of rock which stands at its western extremity. Among the prevailing gneiss boulders scattered on the hills and plains were found several of grey dolomite like that of the Manitouink group of rocks (Cambrian. See Geological Survey Report for 1877, p. 11 C.) and of the soft buff grey dolomite like that of the Churchill River. (See Geological Survey Report for 1879, p. 18 C.) I also found a large decomposed boulder which had been made up of coarse radiating crystals of greenish grey hornblende. A bed of the same rock was afterwards found interstratified with the gneiss at Cape Prince of Wales, on the south side of the Strait, opposite to Ashe's Inlet. A small piece of greyish crystalline limestone was picked up near