

n Island, are the
ignus americanus,
 ones, nearly full
 the Arctic loon.
 nt Eskimo camp
 rn Eskimo, on a
 have seen of the
 l Strait, choose
 l here when the
 rocks facing the
 people are well
 esides numerous
 ral rectangular
 t in height and
 apted either for
 game. A good

next station on
 and unsuitable,
 our return voy-
 er, I shall now
 y. Heretofore
 parts to several
 s went, however
 The bare hills
 ight, transverse
 appearance of
 f the island lies
 the strike of the
 and has become
 early straight

a mile from its
 uth-west, with
 ion was built
 Ottawa, after
 land separates
 n this and the
 raised beaches,
 slopes, all the
 between 300 and

and of gneiss
 7. (mag.), but
 ng in straight
 towards the
 marked valley,
 island, about
 rue), and was
 ical strike of

e valley, run-
 ures, only 3
 mass simulat-
 arp, angular
 ns, and often
 ies veins and

dislocations. These fissures run in a north easterly direction, but curve about a good deal. They are accompanied by a small quantity of a handsome variety of red pegmatite, the quartz of which is blue, and the mass is occasionally streaked with bright green epidote.

Around the western part of Digges Island the course of the glacial striae is from S. 70° E. to S. 75° E. (mag.); but in the interior it averages S. 55° E. (mag.), or with the general direction of the valleys.

We saw no Eskimo about Digges Island, but they appear to have visited Port Laperrière in recent years, as the remains of their camps were found in two or three places close to high tide mark. Some ancient camping places were also observed around this harbour, which, from their elevation above the present beach, the decayed nature of the larger bones lying about and the manner in which the circles of stones were embedded in the moss and overgrown with lichens, were supposed to be from 100 to 300 years old. Still more ancient works of the Eskimo were discovered in the valley which comes down to the head of the harbour. Those consist of a row of stones lying in the vegetable matter at the surface, touching each other and running at right angles to the brook, at a contracted part of the bottom of the valley, which would be suitable for the Eskimo method of trout-fishing if the sea were 75 or 80 feet higher than it is at present. If the sea has receded as rapidly as 7 feet a century, these works would be upwards of 1,000 years old, and if the rate has been less they must be even more ancient.

The same day that we arrived at Port Laperrière (16th September) a she polar bear and her two cubs were killed in the interior of the island, about two miles from the ship. The cubs were somewhat larger than sheep, and were probably between seven and eight months old. Our party having approached them cautiously, one of them was observed sucking its mother. I examined the stomachs of all three, and found them to contain nothing but partially chewed grass. About four quarts of this were found in the stomach of the old bear and two and a-half and one and a-half respectively in the cubs' stomachs. I had been informed by some Eskimo and Hudson's Bay Company's people that the polar bears sometimes eat grass, and I had occasionally seen along with their tracks, dung which could scarcely have been dropped by any other animal, and which was made up of the remains of comminuted grass and other vegetable matter. The three bears referred to were killed on a grassy spot where they had spent some time, apparently for the purpose of eating grass, and this was probably their only object in wandering away from the sea. The presence of the newly swallowed grass in such quantity in the stomachs of all three convinced me that these creatures live, to some extent, on vegetable food. On the 30th of August, while sailing down the east side of Mansfield Island, we saw a large polar bear and cub running along the rocks about a mile back from the shore. Walruses were numerous around Digges Island during our stay there. They were always in the water and were generally seen in groups of from three to seven or eight.

We arrived at the eastern part of Mansfield Island, about mid-way down, on the morning of the 30th of August. Its even outline presented a remarkable contrast to the shores of Hudson's Strait. It resembled a gigantic ridge of gravel; but stratified rocks, in low horizontal ledges, appeared here and there, through the *débris*, at different levels. At one place, four or five miles inland, the island rises to an elevation of about 300 feet above the sea, and this was the highest point observed upon it. Small streams appear to run out upon the eastern shore, as narrow cañons are cut in the rock in a few places. The monotony of the eastern slope of the island is broken at one locality by the rocks projecting through the *débris* in a form resembling an old castle, with three towers on the left, and a wall broken through by embrasures on the right. A short distance to the south of this there is a cliff, with a distinct pillar on the left. These points are considered worth noting, as they have a bearing on questions as to the glacial phenomena of these regions. For many miles, the whole of the eastern slope of the island presents a succession of steps or small terraces, mostly too low to be distinctly counted, but there might be a hundred of them