of the inlet itself. Here I found a good many boulders of grey and yellowish limestone on the beach.

The gneiss along the northern shore of Eskimo Inlet is of the ordinary variety, and has an average strike of N. 20° W. (mag.) One of the veins of white quartz in this locality contains purplish red calcspar, in rather coarse crystals of a uniform size, both the color and texture closely resembling some varieties of the banded crystalline limestones of the Laurentian series in the County of Lanark. Dark crystals of epidote occur along with it. Light green amorphous epidote and a bright red felspar are associated in some of the quartz veins of the vicinity. One of the Eskimo had a small lamp made of a soft, grey variety of schistose mica rock, which he said occurred on an Island in Prince of Wales Sound.

From a hill near Eskimo Inlet a view was obtained far inland to the west. The surface of the country in that direction appears in long sweeping outlines, terminating in mountain ranges in some of the higher parts, and resembles the landscapes in various parts of Newfoundland.

The Eskimo report reindeer to be plentiful around Prince of Wales' Sound at certain seasons, being most abundant, I understood, in the winter. During the interval between our two visits to the sound, the natives killed several, and a member of the observatory party shot one in the vicinity of Stupart's Bay. These people also told us that the polar bear was common on the southern shore of the Strait, to the west, and that Ane-ngi, or Snow Island, about eight miles above Cape Prince of Wales, was a favourite place for them to land. The walrus is found at this cape at most seasons of the year. We saw several in going out and in with the "Neptune," and our interpreter killed one while we were lying in Stupart's Bay.

The Greenland, or harp seal, (*Phoca grœnlandica*, Fabricius) was the species on which the Eskimo were living during our visit to Prince of Wales' Sound, but they had in their possession the skins of a good many harbor and square-flipper seals. (*Phoca vitulina*) (Linn.) and *Erignathus barbatus* Fabricius). Some of the last mentioned were very large, stretching from the apex of a wigwam to the ground, and measuring 11 or 12 feet in length.

In reply to questions put to the Eskimo here, through our interpreter, they informed us that not only the Strait itself, but even Prince of Wales' Sound, did not freeze over in the winter, but that ice drifted up and down with the tides. They stated that ice formed in the coves and around the shoals and islands off the cape. The chief reason why they live in this vicinity is that Cape Prince of Wales being "a good place for ice" they are more certain of a steady supply of seals and walruses than elsewhere.

As to the supposed passage or channel between Bay of Hope's Advance and Mosquito Bay, they did not appear to have any personal knowledge. Our interpreter did not think it existed, but as he came from the eastern Labrador, he had no definite idea on the subject. Being an egotistical individual, and wishing his own opinion to prevail, it was impossible for me to get a fair expression of the views of those people on this important matter.

We left Stupart's Bay at Cape Prince of Wales, on the evening of the 22nd of August, and arrived at the southern part of Nottingham Island on the morning of the 24th. In passing the south side of Salisbury Island, the hills of the western part were observed to have more even outlines than those of the eastern, as if the glacial force had come from the westward. We anchored in 5 fathoms of water, in an inlet a few miles east of the most southern part of Nottingham Island, and found a suitable place for the station close to our anchorage, and on the north side of the inlet, which we named Port DeBoucherville, after Mr. C. DeBoucherville, of Ottawa, who was to have charge of this observatory.

Around Port DeBoucherville, and for some distance to the westward, the country consists of island-like hummocks of rock, more or less separated from one another and surrounded by clayey mud. The lower parts of these muddy intervals are partly overflowed by the tide, rendering the water turbid in all the bays and inlets of this part of the island. The clay is mingled with boulders and gravel, and it extends below the bottom of the sea on the one hand, and up the valleys to a height of 50 to