

timber and in the valley below to near Cold or Kississing lake this tree is found in tall grooves on the sandy terracc. A few scattered spruces are also seen.

Kississing Lake.

Kississing
lake.

Nearing the lake the valley broadens out to half a mile between the line of trees on either side and the stream winds in a very crooked course through grass and reeds. At the south-west end of Kississing lake the stream falls into a long bay, the shores of which are low and the water a dark yellow. No timber, except small spruce and Banksian pine, is seen on its shores. On the first island the rock is mostly light-coloured pegmatite, containing fragments of schist. Light-coloured rocks appear on the east shore, probably belonging to the same intrusion. North of the island gray-gneiss appears in nearly horizontal, wavy beds, which have a slight dip to the north-west.

In the strait leading to the larger part of the lake the gneisses containing a few veins of pegmatite, dip about 10° north-east and on the bank there is exposed about six feet of sand with a light soil on the surface containing a few boulders. Entering the larger part of Kississing lake it is found to be so thickly dotted with islands that any extended view is limited to an occasional glimpse between them. The hills on the east side are very thinly coated with timber and a few of the islands have a little spruce on them.

Lake
traversed
to outlet.

The lake was traversed on a direct line through the islands to the outlet. As the country to the north-west is rather low the main land in that direction could not very well be made out. On the east a range of hills, bare and rocky, forms the east shore and the limit of the lake in that direction was seen to be about four miles, keeping nearly parallel to our course. As the several rock-exposures noted are all on the islands and not easily identified a few notes are given on these localities with their distance from the outlet.

At 10.8 miles from the outlet, the rocks are gray micaceous hornblende-gneisses dipping to the north-north-east at angles of 10° to 20° . A third of a mile north-east on a large island a wide dyke of pegmatite breaks through hornblende-gneiss and schist, which in places are liberally charged with pyrites. The contact with the intrusive mass has oxidized some of the pyrites so that the surface in the vicinity is stained with rust. The dip is not constant and the beds are somewhat wavy, but the average inclination is W. 30° N. at an angle of 40° .