a second time, falling, in two rapids, about six feet. From here on to Burntwood lake the navigation is hardly interrupted, the channel narrowing occasionally so that there is a noticeable current, but it seems to consist of a succession of narrow lakes bordered by rocky banks, and as Burntwood lake is approached these rise in to hills. Very little Banksian pine was seen. A few groves of small spruce and poplar occupy the low parts where there is a little clay and sand between the rocky knolls.

The surface of the rock is everywhere glaciated, showing striæ running S. 20° W. At a lake about eight miles below Loonhead lake where the river makes a jog to the east for three miles, the central island and a long point reaching out from the south-east, are both found to be composed of light fine-grained dolomitic limestone, dipping along the eastern edge, towards the north-east. As the beds are not all standing in this position but are more nearly horizontal at the south-west side, it is possible that beneath these are sandstones of a friable nature which have been denuded so that the beds have fallen down. There appeared to be no fossils in tho beds with the exception of a few broken crinoid stems, so the exact age could not be decided, but in their general appearance they resemble the beds exposed on Cumberland lake which are of Niagara age. The limestone is fine-grained but pitted by numerous small cavities, possibly impressions of salt crystals. This outlier of limestone is the only one known in this district at any great distance from the general outcrop of the Silurian and Cambro-Silurian rocks. The lake in which they are found is generally called Limestone Point lake.

Age of limestone beds doubtful.

From here onward for about eight miles the river runs north-north-west, following the strike of the rocks, which become garnetiferous and generally of a dark colour at the end of that distance. It then turns N. 20° E. till it enters the main body of Burntwood lake, flowing through a succession of narrow lakes connected by deep channels. In this distance the channel cuts occasionally across the strike of the rocks. Those in the upper half of the distance are running N.W. and S.E., becoming more and more contorted, until at the middle of the course, light reddish gneiss and granite appear with included fragments of the darker rocks. The reddish rocks seem to have been in a plastic state at a later period than the dark gneisses.