

end the trail descends a steep hill, the boundary of a basin in which lies a small lake. Muskeg extends from this hill out to the edge of the water and the outer edge is no more or less a floating bog. It was estimated that this lake is lower than the one south of the height-of-land, probably ten feet. Another portage is made from near the eastern end, where a small stream trickles out to the north, to a pond lying ten feet lower. This is connected by a crooked channel through a grassy and muskeg flat with the east end of an arm from Kisseynew lake, the first of consequence on Kississing river.

The timber here is all very small and chiefly Banksian pine on the ridges with stunted spruce and tamarac in the muskegs.

Kisseynew lake, of which only a part was surveyed, seems to occupy a long basin or hollow lying along the strike of the gneisses which outcrop on its shores and islands. The islands are mainly the summits of long ridges of gneiss which at the north-east end also form long finger-like bays. The rocks at the south of the first bay are light-reddish gneiss, striking east-and-west and dipping north at an angle of 70° — 80° . On the lake, however, they seem to run nearly north-north-east and south-south-west. On the island near the north shore the rock is a grayish green massive granite with a slight foliation north-east and south-west, while along the north shore of the same island these are overlain by dark gray hornblende-gneiss and schists which strike N. 70° E., dipping north-east 45° — 60° .

The river leaving this lake is wide, and with sluggish current. For two miles it passes through a muskeg through which here and there appear ridges of rock. It was quite evident on entering the stream that the small creek by which we reached the lake did not form a very important branch, but that the head-waters must be situated much farther to the west and a stream of larger size will probably be found to enter at the western end of the lake.

At the outlet from Kisseynew lake there is a small fall of three feet, above which is a gray gneiss striking east and west and nearly vertical. The river is wide and deep for nearly two miles down, but then suddenly turns to the north and runs through a small break in a ridge of gneiss, falling eight feet to follow for a short distance its previous easterly course. At this fall the gneiss is striking E. 10° S. and in it are granitic inclusions or segregations of feldspar and quartz drawn out into long stringers. A little soil here covers the rock, and below the fall the river banks are found to have a low terrace of five to eight feet of sand. On the ridges Banksian pine is the principal