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he plain is ountry but of glacial

rth of lake Larwencesouthward part of the

belt is so ity, it cone clay was i, it has an ard, on lac m lac des ent of one re sea-level e south it

n bay. ay belt has ontinental, railways, awa River m aneroid

ea-level. 578¹

5921 766³ 642³ 677³ 852³ 854³ 867³ 869³ 936

876³ 876³ 876³ 902³ 877 951 907 950 958³

074

	Feet	above	sea-level
Lake Duparquet (Agotawekami) Lake Abitibi, high water level			882
Lake Abitibi, high water level	•		8704
Lake Abitibi, nigh water level		• •	018
Makamik lake		1 1 1	319
Lois lake			0440
La Motte (Seals Home) lake			9668
De Montigny (Kienawisik) lake			968
Christopherson lake			1,099
Lake Obaska			1.033
Lake Obaska			994
Lake Shabogama	*		
Bell river, at Kanikawinika island. La Sarre (Whitefish) river, at N.T.R. crossing		1.0	034
La Sarre (Whitefish) river, at N.T.R. crossing			8/11
Lois river, at N.T.R. crossing	100		710
Harricanaw river, at N.T.R. crossing.			9714
Peter Brown creek, at N.T.R. crossing			1.0034
Natagagan river, at N.T.R. crossing			1.0004
Natagagan river, at N. I.R. Crossing			1 08:14
Summit on N.T.R., west of Coffee river.			0044
Rell river, at N.T.R. crossing	Caracter Control		334.
Migiskan river, at west crossing of N.T.R.			1,0714

Dreinage.

The drainage of the clay belt differs from that of the rocky upland country in the smaller number of lakes which occupy its surface and in the rivers which have incised their channels in the easily transported post-Glacial stratified clay. If the deposition of lacustrine clay had continued for a sufficiently long period, all the irregularities of the underlying surface would eventually have been buried, leaving a flat surface with no undrained depressions. The thickness of clay deposited was only sufficient, however, to carry this change to partial completion, so that the deeper lake basins survived. The drainage systems of the clay belt, like those of the rocky upland belts, are thus composed of both lakes and rivers; but, unlike the upland districts, the rivers are the most important and are of the normal type, having definite and graded channels wherever they traverse the lacustrine clay.

kes of the clay belt include all the types of basins which occur in the upland districts and, in addition, a fourth type which occupies wide shallow depressions, and which might be called the clay belt type. Lake Dufault is a typical example of the irregular, accidental class of lake, having a most irregular outline and containing an enormous number of islands; of the linear lakes occupying well defined rocky basins there are also numerous representatives, as for example lakes Opasatika, Caron, and Roger; the structural type of basin is represented by lake Dufresnoy which conforms in its trend to the strike of the folded volcanic flows in which its basin occurs. The most striking lake basin of the clay belt type is lake Abitibi having a total

Canadian Pacific Railway survey.

² Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway survey.

National Transcontinental Raisway survey.

⁴ Upper Ottawa Regulation survey.