

lake, but from its south end they spread out towards the east to become parallel to the north shore of Reed lake. At Methy lake it is found that this series of beaches, which are along the margin of a plateau of sand lying to the east, rises in steps to a height of fifty or sixty feet above the lake. By a short excursion to the east it was found that for two miles the surface was nearly level but had a slight fall to the east from the highest beach which was only a quarter of a mile from the lake.

These beaches appear to have been formed when the Labrador glacier made a dam across the valley of Grass river and a lake occupied the basins of both Reed and Wekusko lakes. An outlet seems to have existed along the valley of Methy lake. Not enough is yet known of the general disposition of the lacustral deposits and of these beaches to warrant any definite statement, but they may possibly be traces of glacial Lake Agassiz. The basin of Methy lake is along the strike of the Huronian schists. At the south end, as before noted, the valley reaches Reed lake and at the north end joins the depression filled by File lake. The outlet is near the north end where a small stream trickles over dark-greenish schists containing many needle-like crystals of hornblende apparently of secondary origin. A short portage of 150 yards long is made to File lake. Along the western shore the rocks strike north-and-south and are mainly hornblende-schists which at the north end become very much contorted and the strike is there bent through an angle of 130° so as to run south-west and north-east.

Beaches
formed by
Labrador
glacier.

These beds are exposed again on the stream above Loonhead lake and are there found interbedded with light coloured gneisses or granites. Instead of the evenly fine-grained beds of Reed lake which are smoothly glaciated, the surface of the rocks of File lake are roughly weathered, owing no doubt to the partial decomposition or recrystallization of the hornblende constituents. On Loonhead lake the schists give place to a wide belt of granite included in the Laurentian and after an interval of muskeg, through which the stream passes, the gneisses of the Burntwood lake region make their appearance, striking north-north-west and south-south-east with a few local deflections as far down the river as the beginning of Burntwood lake. Leaving Loonhead lake the stream runs northward and at a mile from the lake falls ten feet over a ledge of gneiss, past which there is a portage of 200 yards on the south side. The rocks are fine-grained, thin-bedded dark gneisses. Below this the river makes a long bend round by the east and approaches the same gneissic ridge, over which it crosses

Belt
of granite.