smaller and composed almost entirely of corroded crystals of quartz and felspar. It also contains a large quantity of mispickel. North-east of this point the east shore was seen to be all composed of this agglomerate, either schistose or massive, while the opposite shore was of massive medium-grained red granite. At its north-eastern end the long lake or wide river expands into an oval sheet of water about a mile in diameter, the northern side of which is formed by high bare rounded hills of granite, while most of those on the south-east side appear to be of similar character. An island near the south side of the lake is composed of fine-grained greywacke, highly charged with pyrites, the surface being in places weathered to a rusty porous mass. Mispickel

From the eastern side of this little lake the river flows with moderate current, between granite hills for three-quarters of a mile, and then it leaves the granite and for another three quarters of a mile to Wekusko falls flows over a country underlain by a fine-grained green schist, probably a squeezed and altered gabbro, though the surface is generally overlain by a thin coating of clay.

Wekusko falls have a total descent of forty-five feet, over green altered gabbro. Wekusko lake, which extends eastwards from the foot of the falls, is a beautiful expanse of moderately clear water with bold rocky shores. At its southern end the escarpment of Trenton rocks rises to a height of fifty feet. The upper twenty-five feet of this escarpment consists of mottled salmon-coloured and yellow Trenton limestone, weathering to a light red, heavily and horizontally bedded. It is very much fractured along numerous jointage planes, and large angular masses have slid forward or have pulled down the face of the cliff, so that the limestone is evidently underlain by a more friable layer, doubtless the basal sandstone. Wekusko lake.

Fossils are scarce and badly preserved, but the following were collected or recognized in place:—*Receptaculites Oweni*, small crinoid stems, *Columnaria alveolata*, *Palaeophyllum rugosum*, *Calapoecia Canadensis*, *Stictopora acuta*, *Orthis testudinaria*, *Maclurea Manitobensis*, and a large form of *Tripteroceras Lambii*. The limestone skirts the shore for four miles, but some low points and outlying islands are composed of massive or schistose green chloritic rock, probably a squeezed and highly altered diabase. The schistose portions are more or less vertical and strike northwards. On the eastern shore of the lake for four miles north of the limestone escarpment, the points and adjoining islands consist of similar green chloritic schist cut by many quartz veins, behind which is a massive even-grained red granite, that occa- Fossils.