

age trail is over a clay terrace rising ten feet above the water and lying between two hummocks of rock. Above this fall the channel broadens out, and running to the west, joins the main body at the south end of Loon lake.

The gneisses here trend nearly north-and-south, with a high dip to the east and many granite veins cut through them. On one of the small islands in the channel the exposure has the appearance of a patchwork of dark fragments inclosed in a light granite.

Above Loon lake the river again passes on each side of a large, high island for eleven miles. The channel on the east side is narrow and in a few of the narrower places a slight current is observed, otherwise all this part is of the nature of a straggling lake. The strike of the rocks gradually swings around from a north-and-south direction on Loon lake to east-and-west in the narrow channel above mentioned, and on Mountain lake, from which the portage to Sisipuk lake starts, the strike is south-west and north-east.

Portage to
Sisipuk lake
from Moun-
tain lake.

The portage to Sisipuk lake measure three-quarters of a mile through gap in the hills, leaving Mountain lake at a terrace of sand fifteen feet high, on the surface of which there is some good soil. Most of the distance is through small spruce to a marshy inlet from the west end of the lake. Above this the river issues from a narrow gorge in the range of hills which runs along the south side of Sisipuk lake. The usual course taken in ascending this part of the stream is to follow a channel on the east parallel to the main river, and portage over a ridge to Doctor lake above. Descending from Doctor lake, the rapids may be run by keeping close to the shore on the west side. At the foot of the rapids the gneisses are generally light in colour and contain many dark fragments of contorted schists. On Doctor lake the strike is north-and-south with a dip to the west. The Sturgeon Stone is a steep cliff over 100 feet high at the entrance to Doctor lake. Several small islands of sand and clay are seen in the centre of the channel and on the sides of the valley traces of a terrace still remain.

Above this the stream was not examined, but its course is from the west and is said to be very rough with many rapids and falls as far as the mouth of Deer river.

The hilly country to the south of Sisipuk lake and north-west of Loon lake is not well timbered but the lower land between the two and on the islands is fairly well covered by groves of small spruce.