

Hudson's Bay Co. have a winter trading post. There are several houses and a Roman Catholic mission building. These are all built on the surface of a terrace of clay ten feet above the lake, and although there did not seem to be any gardens attached, there were several potato patches on the islands in the vicinity. The rocks above the fall are light-gray massive gneiss, and on the islands two miles to the west they are mostly of the light salmon-coloured pegmatite. At the post the rocks are a light-gray gneiss, nearly horizontal, but with a slight variable dip to the north. On the part of the lake running to the north-west the strike of the gneisses follows the direction of the lake. About the centre of this part of the lake the strike is nearly north-and-south, with a dip of only 30' to the east. At the western end of the lake the strike has again changed to east-and-west.

Roman
Catholic
mission.

The depression filled by the lake thus seems to follow very closely the line of the strike of the foliation of the gneisses as well as that of the great break or breaks now filled by the light-reddish granite.

On Bonald lake the rocks are mostly of the light granite with inclusions or streaks and patches of dark gneiss, running in many directions. The hills are clothed mostly with Banksian pine, but occasional groves of black spruce with a few tall trees of white spruce are seen. At Bloodstone fall gray gneisses running east-and-west and dipping to the north are cut in the vicinity of the portage trail on the south side of the river, by wide dykes of a coarse red granite. The name of the fall is possibly given on account of the red granite. A few garnets are to be found in the gneisses but these are not so prominent or large as at Pukkatawagan fall.

Banksian
pine.

Sisipuk lake occupies the upward continuation of the valley in which the river flows from Bloodstone fall to the inlet to Pukkatawagan lake. On the south, skirting the shores of the lake, rises a prominent line of hills. To the north between the lake and the river the country is not so elevated. The rocks at the east end run east-and-west with a slight dip to the north. They are mostly of gray gneiss with lighter-coloured streaks of granite. Towards the middle of the lake the rocks are garnetiferous gneisses. On the islands leading northward to the mouth of the river the rocks strike north-west and south-east, dipping to the north-east, and show many examples of the striped rocks such as are seen in the lower part of the river. A short distance north of the lake the river divides passing around a large island. On the smaller branch the fall is at two and a half miles from the turn. This is a chute about forty feet wide. Past this the port-

Sisipuk lake.