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type of lake occupies structural basins, that is, basins whose form is controlled primarily by the structure—foliation, bedding, etc.—of the underlying rock. The third type of lake includes those bodies of water whose form is controlled primarily by long, narrow, gorge-like depressions which have been incised in the bedrock surface regardless of its structure. These lakes, as a rule, are hemmed in by glacial drift at their ends, although, in the case of some lakes at least, we know that a rock-rimmed basin would remain even though glacial drift were absent. In some localities a lake of the linear type has been filled so full of water that it has overflowed into a larger basin thus expanding a linear basin into a basin of the irregular type. Lake Kipawa and Grand lake Victoria appear to be basins of this sort. Lake Sassaganaga is a typical lake of the irregular, fortuitous type; Lavallee lake is an example of the second variety; and Dumoine lake belongs to the third.

One of the common characteristics of the rocky upland lakes of Timiskaming region, both large and small, is the presence of two or more outlets to the same basin. Thus, Dumoine lake has its principal outlet into the Ottawa down Dumoine river but it also drains northward into Grassy lake and thence to lake Timiskaming by way of Kipawa river. Likewise, the body of water known as Old Man and Old Woman lakes drains into the upper Ottawa partly eastward through Five Portage lake and partly northward by Spruce lake, and Grand lake Victoria has several channels leading to Wapusanan lake, but these unite near the latter lake and for this reason must be regarded as simple portions of a single river, rather than separate outlets.

The approximate areas of some of the principal upland lakes of the Timiskaming region are as follows:

Areas of Lakes in the Upland.

	Square miles.
Kipawa.....	120
Grand lake Victoria.....	40
Dumoine.....	38
Ostaboining.....	20
Sassaganaga.....	20
Ogaskanan.....	14
Wapusanan.....	13
Obashing.....	11
Trout.....	10

CLAY BELT.

The clay belt of northern Ontario and Quebec includes a wide area of country approximately 68,000 square miles in extent, throughout which post-Glacial lacustrine clays have been deposited, thereby forming a depositional or constructional plain. The thickness of clay deposited was only sufficient, however, to fill the minor inequalities of