

spruce in some places reaches a diameter of 20 inches, but this size is rare, the average being a foot to 15 inches, and trees of this size are not abundant. Poplar and canoe-birch up to a foot in diameter grow in the same localities.

By far the most abundant, and probably the most valuable trees, are the black spruce, which grow tall and close together, and are from 4 to 10 inches in diameter. Trees of this size are plentiful in most of the spruce swamps which abound over the whole area, but the best trees are found west of Bell river. As explained in a preceding page this tree will make excellent pulpwood.

Banksian pine grows abundantly on the sandy areas in the eastern part of the sheet. In some places a few of these trees reach a sufficient size to make shingles, but most of them are too small.

GLACIATION.

The whole country has been heavily glaciated by ice moving from the north over the whole land. Almost every rock exposure in the Keewatin area is polished and grooved and well rounded on the north side, while the south side is abrupt and broken. This is well seen on the islands and shores of lakes, especially so in Seals Home lake. Eastward, as far as Bell river, well marked striae are common, exposures sometimes showing two courses crossing each other.

On the Laurentian area the striae are not well preserved, as the rock weathers readily. There is, however, other evidence of glacial action, such as the kame-like ridges of sand and gravel and the kettle holes which are occasionally seen in the sandy plains; also the generally smoothed surface of rock exposures which, though not showing striae, bear evidence of erosion.

The following striae were noted: On the height of land between the Nawapitechin river and Lake Lois the course is S 10° E and S 20° E true meridian; on the south side of Makamik lake, S 10° E; Obalski lake, on the Harrieanaw river, S 19° E; Seals Home lake, S 19° E; Wabanoni lake, S 38° W.; Obaska lake, S 18° W. The boulders observed were chiefly granite, gneiss, and green schists, such as are found in places all over the area.

In many places the shores of the lakes are lined with boulders piled on top of each other to a height of several feet, and forming a solid wall for a long distance. These boulders are usually smooth