

Probable
Huronian
Conglomerate.

Many boulders of a conglomerate were seen strewn along the shore of the lake, having a matrix of crystalline limestone, holding gneiss pebbles. No rock exposures were observed along the Pipmuakin River, although near the point where the portage route leaves it for the Manouan River, loose angular blocks of a white crystalline limestone are scattered over the surface, and evidently not much travelled.

On the third and fourth lakes of the Manouan portage, the ordinary red and grey gneisses, composed of quartz, hornblende and orthoclase, were seen, having a dip S. 60° W. $<70^{\circ}$.

The next exposure occurs on the Manouan River, a short distance above the point where we entered it. The rock here seen was a dark green hornblende gneiss, holding considerable quantities of magnetic iron. Dip S. 60° E. $<70^{\circ}$. Exposures of similar gneiss occur along the river as far as the portage to Lake Manouan. In these the darker varieties, containing large proportions of hornblende, predominate, and the greater number show signs of magnetite present.

On the fifth lake of the Lake Manouan portage route, a greyish-green crystalline limestone, containing large crystals of mica and hornblende, was found interstratified with the red gneiss. Some of the mica crystals found on the surface were six by four inches in diameter, and quite fit for purposes of commerce. The limestones were seen at intervals along the route for a distance of three miles. Beyond this, no exposures occur until Lake Manouan is reached.

On the north side of the lake, three exposures of dark grey hornblende gneiss were seen, having a dip N. 10° E. $<60^{\circ}$. At the first lake on the portage route from Lake Manouan to the Peribonka River, an outcrop of red fine-grained gneiss occurs. Dip S. 30° W. $<40^{\circ}$.

Nothing further was seen until the inlet of Lake Onistagan, on the Peribonka River, was reached, the rock here being dark grey hornblende-gneiss. Fifteen miles farther up the river is coarse-grained red and grey gneiss, containing a large proportion of quartz. Strike N. 30° W. At each of the small rapids beyond this point, light grey gneiss, composed chiefly of quartz and hornblende, with small quantities of orthoclase, was seen.

From the Peribonka River to Lake Mistassini, but few exposures were observed, as the country at the time we traversed it was covered with snow, which probably hid some of the few outcrops occurring.

The last exposure of gneiss was seen at the Crooked Lake, on the Temiscamie River, beyond the Height of Land; the next exposure being Cambrian limestone, on Lake Mistassinis, so that the junction of the two formations lies between these points.

To the westward, on the Ashouapmouchouan and Mistassini Rivers, similar Larentian rocks extend all the way from Lake St. John to the