

short distance to the north of Bell island. A second example is the valley of Fault lake, Midlothian township. The narrow lake occupies a part of the valley developed on a fault block. The valley is a narrow, steep-walled depression that may be traced north for about half a mile, and south for about the same distance. A southward projection of the line of the valley passes into a steep-walled valley that extends north from the northwest bay of Lloyd lake, so that the two probably are parts of one fault.

Other fault valleys cut across the structure of the Cobalt series. Among these may be instanced the deep valley in Yarrow township south of the 92-chain portage. The fault may be seen on Mistinikon lake and strikes away from the lake in a direction slightly north of east, passing through the narrow steep-walled lake at the east end of the 92-chain portage. Its extension farther eastward is not known.

A prominent valley has developed in Montrose township along another fault of this type. The valley is occupied in part by the east-west part of the creek from Seven Inch lake. The fault is supposed to continue westward through the northern end of Hutt lake, where the rocks have been highly sheared.

The second main class of topographic forms, those resulting not from erosion of the bedrocks but from the varying arrangement of the glacial drift, are of considerable importance outside of the limits of the Huronian areas. The forms are, of course, of as many kinds as there are types of drift, and will be discussed at more length under that head. At this point only two features will be mentioned, lakes and plains.

The lakes in the drift include most of the smaller lakes of the district. Those in Argyle and in the western part of Bannockburn and Doon townships are typical. The map shows their characteristically irregular shapes, which may be described as a series of expansions, with little uniformity in position or arrangement, connected by narrow, usually shallow, necks.

The other main topographic feature resulting from glacial action is the plain. Plains are common within the area under discussion. They are of two types, the first the slightly rolling sand plain formed by outwash from a temporary ice front, diversified by occasional kettle holes, eskers, and rock ridges, the second of somewhat later origin and formed by the silting up of glacial or post-glacial lakes. Plains of the first type are to be found in the northwest part of Montrose township, in southeastern Cleaver and the southern half of McNeil, and in the eastern part of Argyle, and smaller areas are numerous. The second type is much less common, and the resulting plains are usually small. One large plain of this type is to be found in the northwestern part of Argyle township, extending some distance across the western boundary into Hincks. Such plains very frequently have residual parts of the former lake still existing at their centres. Several small areas of this kind are to be found in southwestern Cleaver. The outwash plains of the first type are frequently dry, and then are characterized by little vegetation except the banksian pine, commonly known as jack pine. Wetter, low-lying parts have, however, become covered with a growth of sphagnum moss and now form flat muskegs often of large extent. Plains of the second type are almost invariably wet and covered with muskeg or swamp growth.