

that in which the series was originally described by Lawson. The intrusive contact of the underlying Laurentian gneisses with the Keewatin was found well exposed at the power plant, situated on an arm of Winnipeg river flowing out of the lake at this point. Mr. PARSONS acted as guide during this and the following day. At Kenora the party was very hospitably received by Captain MACINN, M.L.A., and a committee of the citizens of Kenora, who provided a number of steam launches on which the party was taken on a most enjoyable trip around the lake. This great sheet of water, like nearly all the lakes in the Canadian shield, contains an immense number of islands, whose shores at many points show good rock exposures. After touching at a number of places for the purpose of examining the ellipsoidal greenstones and other characteristic members of the Keewatin, the party landed at the old Oplir mine, where the mode of occurrence of the auriferous quartz veins of this district was seen and where a number of specimens of quartz containing free gold were obtained from the dump of the mine. After luncheon at Bottle bay, the party continued their tour around the lake, reaching Kenora again at 6.30 p.m. The train left for the east at 11 p.m.

*Wednesday, September 3.*—Port Arthur was reached at 9 a.m. and the party was received upon its arrival by the mayor of the town. The members were taken in motor cars to a number of points of interest at Current River park and to Look-Out Point, where a good view over the surrounding country and over Lake Superior was obtained. The striking influence upon the topography of the great trap sheets known as the Logan sills, which in this district are intruded into Aninikie shales, was clearly seen in the outlines of the cliffs which here form the shores of Lake Superior.

Leaving Look-Out Point the party was taken to the STEWART & HEWITSON quarries on the outskirts of Port Arthur, where good exposures of the intrusive diabase were seen. Several veins holding calcite, fluorite, etc., which were once worked for native silver, were also seen cutting the trap sheet. They were found to resemble in a marked manner the veins at Cobalt and are thought by some geologists to be of the same age.

After lunch the train continued eastward to Loon Lake, where extensive exposures of the Keweenawan and Aninikie with their associated iron ores were examined. At 5 p.m. the train left for Sudbury.

*Thursday, September 4.*—Dr. BARLOW acted as guide to the party during this and the succeeding day, which were spent in the Sudbury district.

The train first stopped at a point just east of Windy lake, where the geology of the western margin of the great nickel-bearing intrusive was studied in a railway cut. The gradual differentiation of the intrusive was well seen in this section. The party then took the train again and, while lunch was being served, crossed to the Murray mine on the eastern side of the great spoon-shaped intrusive. Here the norite, filled with nickel-bearing pyrrhotite and copper pyrite, is exposed on the bare hills and was examined at many points. The party then walked to Sudbury, reaching there at 7 p.m.

*Friday, September 5.*—While breakfast was being served, the train left