

contract-
where ill-
ent out a
y, dotted
here long
ion 60° S.
ais course
crests of
he height
above the
anywhere

the west
f boulders
w isolated

ippewyan,
n no game
no evening
pposite our
rey Lake,
ummit, one
bou on the
ng on soft
n the lake,
ormentors,
e, and that
f the herd.
staining an
ded to our
of deer, as
nger which
ve returned
e deer that
but we had

spruce and
next three
and in that
deer that we
t shoot any.
y, we would
ere quietly
hs, showing
ry lean and

poor, but we prepared between 250 and 300 lbs. of jerked meat from the twenty-five that we were able to dry.

On August 1, leaving one man to attend the drying meat, we paddled over to the high point two miles north-west of camp, towards which we had been travelling when we first saw the deer. The point is a long sloping ridge 150 feet high, trending S. 75° W. Its surface is composed of boulders, chiefly of red granite, embedded in yellow sandy till, while on the southern side is an outcrop of coarse red granite, containing large crystals of pyrite. On its crest is a large boulder, 9 feet high, of coarse red porphyritic granite. On the top of this boulder we erected a cairn of stones, under which we put a Worcestershire sauce bottle, with a short record of our trip to that time, and a sketch-map of the course followed. In the centre of the cairn we planted a pole, from the top of which floated a Union Jack. Giving three hearty cheers, we returned to camp.

On August 2 we packed our dried meat in bales, and were off by nine o'clock. We paddled past Cairn Point, and across the lake to a small brook, at whose mouth is a grassy glade wooded with white spruce (*Picea alba*), some trees of which were 8 feet in circumference 2 feet above the butt, and 40 feet high. Beyond the brook is a high hill of bare red, whitish wreathing granite, the first hill of bare unbroken rock that we had seen for many days. During the next few days several bad rapids impeded our progress, and we followed the winding shores of several small lakes, in one of the last of which we came to a small island of almost horizontal and undisturbed white limestone of Cambro-Silurian age, very similar to the Trenton limestone in Lake Winnipeg. This small outline is of great interest, as giving some slight clue to the former great extension of the Palæozoic limestones over much of the north country.

Patches of snow on the sides of the surrounding hills now reminded us that we had reached a sub-arctic region.

On August 6, from the crest of a low hill near the last grove of small black spruce, we saw before us a great lake apparently covered with a solid sheet of ice. Our journey by water seemed to be at an end, and the men were anxious to turn back; but we pushed on, and when we reached the lake we found a narrow lane of open water close to the shore on which we could travel with our canoes between the ice and the land. The mist rising from the ice generally prevented us from seeing the lake at all clearly.

Shortly after entering the lake we were delayed for three days by a heavy storm of wind and cold rain, which afterwards turned to snow; and on the morning of August 11, as we were leaving camp, there was a thin skin of ice on the tarpaulins. That day we found the ice tight against the shore around the point of a high peninsula, and were obliged to search for a narrow place where we could carry our canoes