

The Second, or Southern, Sub-division of the Upland Country sloping to the south end is mostly drained into the Albany River. On it there is little soil of any kind over the rocky hills. The lakes are irregular bodies of water filling larger and smaller depressions in the rock itself, and cover a much larger portion of the surface than in the country farther north. Swamps are not so numerous or extensive as in the northern country, their places being generally taken by the lakes which fill the depressions. Clay or clayey soil is almost absent, for instance, at the Trading Store on Cat Lake there is nowhere in the vicinity enough clay to chink the cracks between the logs.

The trees are mostly small black spruce, tamarack and poplar. Banksian pine is not abundant, but there are a few groves of white spruce here and there on the hills and on

the banks of the streams. Where trees are growing on the hills they seem to be supported either by the matting together of their roots, or by sending these roots down into the cracks in the rock. In some places such trees as were standing presented the appearance of growing out of the smooth bare rock.

*Few Cords Per Acre.*

Where the timber is so irregularly distributed as it is in this rocky country it is difficult to make a rational estimate of its quantity, but taking the whole surface area into consideration I think that it might average from 3 to 5 cords to the acre.

The Littoral Plain extends from the border of the Interior Rocky Upland down to the shore of Hudson Bay. In some places it is underlain by granite and other rocks of Pre-Cambrian age, and in other places



J. B. T. Photo.

White Spruce on the bank of the Fawn River in the Archudsonian Swamp.