

shore of Raven lake. The latter range is terminated abruptly near the interprovincial boundary by a deep depression which cuts it off from a prominent haystack-like knob known as mount Shiminis. From this point the upland belt splits into three extensions, one of which trends northward to Labyrinth lake, forming what might be termed the Labyrinth hills, and the second continues northeastward terminating at the south end of Dasserat lake in the Swinging hills (so-called from the Indian name which translated literally means "the place where the spirit swings") the third prolongation is much longer than the two northerly extensions and lies eastward, forming the prominent east-west trending ridge to the northwest of Kekeko lake known as the Kekeko hills.

The elevations of some of the most prominent points in the boundary upland area are as follows:

<i>Upland Elevations.</i>		Feet above sea-level.
Mount Shiminis.....		1,850 ¹
Swinging hills.....		1,600 ¹
Kekeko hills.....		1,680 ¹
Height of land between Ogima and Summit lakes.....		936 ²

Mount Shiminis, the highest knob of the group, with the possible exception of Maple mountain in the Montreal River district of Ontario has the greatest elevation yet recorded for any point in the whole Timiskaming region.

The small diameter of the hill compared with its height and its peculiar haystack like form makes it, as its Indian name Shiminis "big island" implies, a veritable island in the landscape. It is visible for many miles in every direction and is one of the best known landmarks in the whole upper Ottawa basin.

The foregoing account of the upland relief of northwestern Quebec indicates that there is a close relationship between the topography of these areas and the lithological character of the underlying rocks. Thus the general high relief of the boundary upland area is directly related to the resistant character of the firmly cemented conglomerate, arkose, etc. of which the hills of this district are composed. Likewise, the southern upland belt which is underlain almost entirely by hard granitic gneiss has, on the whole, a considerably higher relief than the northern part of the region where the metamorphosed volcanics of the basal complex predominate. On the other hand, however, owing to the greater uniformity of the gneissic rocks, the local relief is much less in the southern upland than in the northern districts underlain by the more variable volcanics.

¹ Aneroid determination.

² Ottawa River Regulation Survey, Public Works Department, Canada.

³ Maple mountain has an elevation of a little over 2,000 feet above sea-level according to R. I. Geol. Surv., Can., Ann. Rept., vol. X, pt. 1, 1897, p. 22.