

Three miles from the outlet the rocks are light-coloured gneisses containing quartz and very little feldspar with specks of biotite. Small garnet crystals also appear in a few of the beds which are dipping N. 30° E. at an angle of 30°. At the outlet, the gneisses are gray in colour and dip N. 20° E. at an angle of 20°. Kississing river below this lake is much larger than the stream above. Its course is at first in a northerly direction, passing over several ridges of gneiss with sandy terraces near the stream. The course of the river is then deflected more to the east, and at half a mile falls eight feet over a ledge of gneiss. Below this for two miles the stream flows due east between ridges of gneiss parallel to the strike, falling at last over several small rapids. The central one of these has a fall of over five feet and a portage is made for seventy-five paces past it. A sudden turn to the north reveals another fall of ten feet over a rocky bed, past which it is necessary to portage for a distance of 400 yards. Clay is observed on the portage road, which rises ten feet above the water at the upper end. The upper surface has the appearance of a terrace but mostly of sand.

Kississing  
river below  
lake.

This is another small rapid with two feet fall a short distance below this, when the valley is seen to open out and the view ahead is of almost bare rocky hills, a continuation of the ridge forming the eastern boundary of Cold lake. As the river approaches this ridge it is deflected to the north-east and soon, bare and rocky hills appear, on the north side the timber having been burnt over. The course of the river from the edge of the ridge to Takkan is in the form of a long curve to the north-east. In this distance a rapid of four feet was run at five miles from the lake, where the river crossed the strike of banded red and white gneiss and a few thin belts of mica-schist dipping north at an angle of 10°. Below the rapid the course of the stream is with the strike of the rocks. The hills on either hand seem to reach an elevation of somewhat less than one hundred feet. The whole country appears to be covered by small Banksian pines of four or five years growth.

Country  
covered by  
first of small  
Banksian  
pine.

A ridge of red granite rises on the north side of the valley three miles from the lake and is probably the same as that which crosses again below the lake. The valley broadens out and the stream flows with a very crooked course and little current through grassy flats before reaching the lake. Between the ridges on the side of the valley small terraces of sand and gravel with a little clay, rise to fifteen feet above the water and the Banksian pines become much taller in patches and are associated with a sprinkling of spruce.