Mountain, which is entirely composed of them, rises about 350 to 400 feet high, for the most part bare and rocky, and extending along the margin of the lake for nearly three miles. The fragments in the conglomerates in the last localities are chiefly of Laurentian rocks, and the enclosed masses are often many tons in weight. In some parts, without close examination, the conglomerate might be mistaken for Laurentian gneiss. In many parts of this hill considerable exposures of red shale are met with, as well as grey and chocolate-brown sandstones made up of fine grains of reddish feldspar and white quartz. Although lines of deposition were observable in these sandstones, I could trace no regular line of strike or dip."

On the Little Perch River, which flows into Chabestachuan Bay, and three miles from its mouth, Mr. McOuat met with some small exposures of a reddish feldspathic rock, apparently of a brecciated character, with calcareous seams, and showing a considerable amount of a dull green steatitic mineral. This rock occupies, as nearly as possible, the position in which one might expect to meet with Mr. Richardson's group, and may represent some of the conglomerates of that group. Nothing was seen at all like the chloritic slates of Lakes Wakinichi and Chibogomon. The above band is not over one mile wide, coming in between the Laurentian gneiss and the Cambrian limestone.

Little Perch River.

Farther to the eastward, on the Temiscamie River, I failed to find any trace of these rocks, and am of the opinion that the belt does not extend that far to the eastward.

The following is the description of the economic minerals found in these rocks, as given by Mr. Richardson:—

Copper.

"*Copper.*—Copper pyrites has already been mentioned as occurring in the neighborhood of Paint Mountain, on Lake Abatagomaw. At a point a little to the south-west of the mountain, on the lake shore, this ore is met with in specks, together with stains of the green carbonate, but no well-defined bed or vein was observed. The rock a green, slightly calcareous, chloritic slate. These indications of copper are seen for nearly half-a-mile north-easterly along the lake shore, to another point, where a bed or vein, two feet thick, containing copper-pyrites, is seen in chloritic rock for about twenty feet. Its strike is N. 31° E., and S. 31° E., the underlie not being determinable. The portion of the vein exposed would probably yield four or five per cent. of copper throughout, while parts of it might produce ten or twelve per cent. For about three-quarters of a mile farther along the shore, specks of the yellow sulphuret and the green carbonate of copper are met with wherever the rock appears. At the end of this distance, and just under Paint Mountain, the rock is largely charged with