

side of the first mentioned lake, was found by the barometer to have an elevation of 670 feet above its surface. Dalhousie mountain, to the south of Gull lake, appears to have an altitude of nearly 1,000 feet, while Mount Reid and Mount Middleton, two isolated knobs on the south side of Lake Evans, may be equally high. Mount Hugh and two or three other hills on the east side of this lake appear to have similar elevations. A group of hills called the Rabbit mountains at the north end of Long lake and Mount Scott and Dome mountain, in the same neighbourhood, are probably from 400 to 600 feet high. Hills of less height occur near the shores of Lakes Millie and Shabogama and also among and around the group of lakes about the head of Bell river. Isolated conical and dome-shaped hills of no great height were seen here and there at a greater or less distance from the river and also at intervals along the Nottaway river, but, with the above exceptions, the region, as far as we could judge from our explorations, is of a generally level character.

Names of mountains.

#### GEOLOGY.

The following account of the geology of the whole country explored in 1895 and 1896, covers Mr. Brock's traverse from Lake Shabogama to Lake Mistassini in 1893, although his results were fully described in the Summary Report of that year.

The fundamental rocks of the region consist of gneisses, crystalline schists, granites and greenstones, together with exceptional occurrences of some other rocks, such as carbonite, quartzite, arkose, conglomerate and agglomerate. The gneisses are of the ordinary types of the older or primitive Laurentian system, and constitute a class easily distinguished from all the other rocks of the district. The latter are here grouped together as Huronian, although some of the eruptives among them may be of somewhat later age. The crystalline schists are apparently the oldest rocks of this group, and the granites and greenstones, which are associated with each other, may have been erupted among them, although constituting a large proportion of the whole.

Various rocks.

#### HURONIAN AREAS.

The Huronian rocks, as thus defined, occur principally as a large area near the centre of the region and this constitutes the leading feature in its geology. The only other Huronian rocks known to occur