

both foliated and banded rocks, in which the structures seem to have resulted directly from the crushing or shearing of once coarse-grained rocks, in some instances at least, originally granites.

DESCRIPTION OF ROUTES.

Fly River.

Beginning at the east end of the sheet the first work was done on the Fly river, which is 2 chains wide at the mouth, and flows from the east into Makamik lake. It is navigable for canoes for about fifteen miles from the mouth. At this point it forks, a small branch coming from the north. Between these branches Owl mountain, which is 275 feet above the river, is situated, some high hills being visible to the northwest and also to the south. The whole country is forest covered, and the soil is a rich clay loam. Spruce 2 feet in diameter is found growing along the banks, but trees of this size are rare. The principal trees are white spruce, black spruce, poplar, balsam of Gilead, fir, Banksian pine, on sandy soil, and a few canoe-birch. The mountain maple and the hazel bush grow on rich clay soil back from the river. Numerous shrubs grow along the river banks, as alders and red osier dogwood. Black ash and cedar are also found along the stream.

The Fly river at the forks is forty feet wide, but above this it is small. A beaver dam a short distance up and just above a small rapid, backs the water and makes the river passable for canoes for two miles. There is a rapid about two miles below the forks, which is passed by an 8 chain portage on the north side. The fall is about fifteen feet. A short distance farther down the second portage occurs. It is also on the north side and is 8 chains long, with a fall of eight feet. Below this there is no obstruction until within three-quarters of a mile of the lake, where there is another portage on the north side, 5 chains long, with a fall in the river of 6 feet.

Kakameonan River.

The Kakameonan river enters Makamik lake less than a mile south of the mouth of Fly river, and drains Robertson lake, which is crossed by the location line of the National Transcontinental railway, and is not far north of the east end of Lake Lois. This river, as far as examined, flows through a flat country, with good soil.