

Three Point lake to the mouth of Manasan river, Goose river and lake and a traverse of part of the shore of Athapapuskow lake.

In the summer of 1899, the writer made traverses of the upper part of Burntwood river from Three Point lake to its head near Reed lake. Kississing river was also explored by following a route from the north end of Athapapuskow lake to its mouth on Churchill river. The latter stream was also surveyed from above Sisipuk lake, shown on the western edge of the accompanying map, eastward to the end of a long arm running from Nelson lake. In the southern part of the district traverses were made of several lakes to the west of Moose lake as well as the western part of this latter lake, all of which had not been delineated on any of the former published maps.

The series of surveys made by the later parties were in the nature of preliminary traverses, but were done with considerable detail.

#### GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The general nature of the country shows a rather low relief. The difference in level between the higher part of the upland surrounding Cold lake and the lower portion of the Nelson valley in the vicinity of Sipiwesk lake, is but slightly over 500 feet. The General description of country.

The most noticeable range of hills is that which crosses the Saskatchewan river at The Pas. This ridge is mainly of glacial origin and is from twenty up to ninety feet high, but situated as it is in a flat country, it forms a very prominent feature. The escarpment formed by the outcrop of the Palaeozoic limestones along the southern edge of the valley of the upper part of the Grass river, is another prominent feature. This is in the form of a nearly continuous cliff fifty or sixty feet high facing generally to the north. An eastern face of this escarpment may be seen on Lake Winnipeg, from which it probably continues north.

The area described in these reports and illustrated on the accompanying map is divided naturally into three distinct parts. Division of area. The largest in area is probably the plateau, which is underlain by the nearly horizontal limestones of the Palaeozoic. Next in importance is the broad valley of the Nelson river and its tributaries. To the west of this is a higher, rough, rocky tract extending west from the outlet of Burntwood lake. In the part underlain by limestone the surface features are very similar to those obtaining in the lake region to the south, but in the depression occupied by the Saskatchewan river and