

feet in diameter, and large canoe-birch. From this to the Bell river the country is the same as that already described. There are some areas covered by large quantities of spruce up to 10 inches in diameter and 40 to 50 feet high, which will make excellent pulpwood if the forest is protected from fire. For about a mile from the Bell river, on the south line, there is a dense growth of small spruce 2 inches in diameter.

Wabanoni Lake.

A track survey was made of the stream forming the headwaters of the Askogwash river, and the portage from it to Wabanoni lake. In order to fix the south end of this portage a compass and micrometer survey was made of Wabanoni lake, and tied to station eighty-four of D. M. Mill's survey of the Bell river.

Wabanoni lake is rectangular in shape. Its greatest length is five miles from southeast to northwest, and it varies in width from two to three miles. It receives a large stream near the middle point of the west shore, and another at the northwest angle, where the portage above referred to leaves the lake. The shores are mostly low and well wooded. Several rock exposures occur along the east and south shores, which in places are also lined with walls of boulders. The outlet is from the southeast bay into Obaska lake and is through swampy ground. The stream is broad and sluggish, and about halfway to Obaska lake expands into a lake nearly a mile long. This expansion receives a slow winding stream of considerable size, from the south.

Obaska Lake and Adjacent Railway Line.

Obaska lake is eleven miles long, and, except in one place, is not much over a mile wide. There is a long narrow island near the north end and a few small ones near it, but for the rest the lake is open. It is bordered in the northern part by low clay shores densely wooded, but southward hills of considerable size rise from the lake.

The south railway trial line which crosses Obaska lake at the outlet was examined to the east. The land goes back from the lake comparatively level. Near the river there is a second growth of small spruce and poplar, followed to the east by a dry sandy Banksian pine knoll. This is succeeded by a spruce swamp, where small black spruce with alders abound. At two and a half miles from the river there is an open muskeg, with a low hill to the north. This proved