

80 feet. There are many points on this river of rich clay soil, giving growth to elm, birch, poplar, and black ash of large size. All along the river blue clay, of the finest description, well adapted for the manufacture of bricks or fine pottery, may be got in abundance.

The Neepigon River, the largest on the north shore of Lake Superior, takes its rise in Lake Neepigon, flows through several smaller lakes, and empties itself through a wide deep channel into Neepigon Bay. At the eastern side of its entrance, bold precipitous greenstone cliffs, several hundred feet in height, overlie a red soft rock of a soapy structure, which is used in the manufacture of pipes. In the valleys between these cliffs and on the west side of the river, there is excellent soil heavily timbered. The water of this river is beautifully clear, and swarms with speckled trout, weighing from one to twelve pounds. About 30 miles up, Lake Neepigon is reached. This lake is 120 miles in length and 60 miles in breadth. Its surface is dotted with numerous islands, its waters are deep, and contain in abundance fish of every variety taken in Lake Superior.

In the Neepigon country the largest tract of good land appears to be on the south-western side of the lake. From the Nonwaten River, northward to the Pagitchigama, a distance of fifty miles, the country is comparatively level, and the soil generally fertile. This tract is represented as continuing nearly to the River Winnipeg, and becoming more generally level in receding from Lake Neepigon. The rivers entering in this part of Lake Neepigon, as far as examined, were found to flow with tortuous courses between muddy banks of clay, overspread with fine sand.

There is a considerable area of good land around the bottom of South and McIntyre's Bays, and on the peninsulas east of the latter Bay, and Gull Bay. From the mouth to the first rapid on the Poshkokagan, the loamy banks of the river are from twenty to thirty feet high. The River Kabitotiquia is so crooked that by following its windings from the mouth to the portage leading to Chief's Bays, the distance is estimated to be fully thirty miles, although it is only nine miles in a straight course. On both sides the country is level, and the soil sandy, supporting a growth of grass and bushes, the timber having been burnt off by repeated fires. The land is free from stones, and very little labour would be necessary to make it ready for the plough.

The Kaministiquia, the only river on the Canadian side of Lake Superior navigable for large vessels for any distance from its mouth, flows