

The next, about a mile and a half further down, comes in from the north and is called by the Indians the Pocastastuan-Sibee or Canoe Hidden river, and averages about one chain in width.

The Indians say that the best birch bark for canoes anywhere in this region is found along this river.

The other two streams come in from the south close together about four miles farther down.

The first is about half a chain and the other over a chain in width.

The formation here is chiefly Huronian, with large veins of blueish white quartz.

I took a few specimens of the different rocks as often as time would permit in passing along, particularly when anything remarkable was seen in the portages.

We are now fairly launched on lake Turgeon.

This is the largest sheet of water so far known in our province north of the height of land and west of lake Mistassini.

Its extreme length, from north-east to south-west, is ($31\frac{1}{2}$) thirty one and half miles, and its width, from south-east to north-west, is about 18 miles.

It lies between the parallels of $50^{\circ} 41' 40''$ and $51^{\circ} 03' 30''$ north latitudes and $76^{\circ} 44'$ and $77^{\circ} 16'$ west longitudes and its elevation is 612 feet above sea level.

By these dimensions, it would appear to be larger than lake St John but still it does not contain so great a body of water, being mostly made up of large bays, peninsulas, points and islands, and like the latter lake its waters are generally very shallow.

In fact, most of the lakes of the James Bay slope and Labrador peninsula are surprisingly shallow in proportion to their extent.

One of my assistants who had been with Mr A. P. Low, told me that the latter gentleman having discovered a very large lake in the interior and wishing to ascertain its depth in about the deepest part, tied together all the tracking lines he had and put on a couple of axes for additional weight on a sounding lead, and paddled out several miles