

Route from  
Moose lake to  
Minago river.

The route from Moose lake to the Minago river leaves the lake by a small opening in a floating muskeg which fills the northern part of a narrow bay. This stream or opening is barely wide enough to admit of a canoe being hauled through and in a distance of about a mile the shore is reached. A portage of a mile and a half across the height-of-land is reported as very bad and through a knee-deep muskeg. In two places however the portage crosses strips of flat-bedded limestone of about one hundred and three hundred paces wide and about three feet higher than the water in the swamp. The portage ends at a small stream leading directly into a pond of a mile in length. This seems to be the head of the river and the stream draining it is very small and crooked, blocked by beaver dams and overhanging willows so that portages are frequent, including one a mile below the lake of over a mile in length. From Lily lake to Hiil lake the river seems to have a wider valley and more water in the channel, though few entering branches are noted. In this stretch there are several rapids and portages which appear to be made over ledges of flat-lying limestone with a slight dip to the south. The highest exposure on this stream appears to be at about four miles below Lily lake and is of an unfossiliferous limestone. This is probably a bed situated near the top of the Trenton or the base of the Niagara formation.

#### *Burntwood River.*

Burntwood  
river.

The upper part of the Burntwood river lies in a rocky depression on the surface of an uneven plain which is situated between the valley of the Churchill river and the wide and rather shallow depression in which the Nelson river runs. In that part which lies above the point at which the portage route from Nelson lake joins the river, upward, the fall in the river is trifling and occurs mainly on the short stream near Loonhead lake. Below the point mentioned, the stream enters the country sloping toward the Nelson river. From Reed lake to these waters there are three routes. From the eastern end of Reed lake a small stream may be ascended to near File lake and a portage made to it, or to another stream entering at the northern side of Reed lake which flows from the west side of Methy lake and affords a fair route with a short portage. The third route is by a direct portage from Reed lake to Methy lake. This starts from a sandy bay on the north side of Reed lake and runs directly north through a sandy country covered in the highest parts by Banksian pine. The trail ascends gradually to gain a series of beach ridges which run parallel to the east shore of Methy

Banksian  
pine.