

ipi river, from the lake of which he crossed to Lake Mistassini, Lake St. John and Quebec. It measures about 280 miles, in a line from east to west, and has a surface larger than that of England. The hydrographic basin of the lake also includes the country between the Rupert river, which falls into the mouth of the lake, and the lake described in a general way above the sea, the surface of the lake and ridges of no great elevation. The lake of Ontario, which runs due north of the Hudson bay slope, flows to the source of that river and passes close to the east of the lake, which runs near the lake about 850 to about 1050 feet. In the vicinity of Grand lake it is not the country slopes gradually down to the lake, where the elevation is slight for the next 50 miles, but in the remaining distance the general surface, falls about 100 feet. The lake in discharge receives only a small portion of the greater part of the water of the lake Mattagami as the central part means "lake where the water is appropriate name. Lake Evans is by the lower section of the lake, the intervening distance between Gull lake 30 miles long, which I have called Lake Olga, and the Red fall at the outlet of Gull lake.

The lake and Rupert river, in the lake-surveys of the shores of the lake, besides a number of lakes extending from it to Lake Mistassini, and several large streams of them having their sources in the lake are received from the lake. The country is from the east

all the way to the Noddawai river, broken only by this chain of lakes. Opatawaga (Sand-narrows) lake is the only one of the chain which has yet received a distinctive name. The largest one is known to the local Indians as "the big lake," and measures 30 miles from north to south; but as there are several other "big lakes" in this region, this is not a sufficient designation, and I propose to call it Lake Evans in honour of Sir John Evans, who is to visit Canada this year as President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. As distinctive names are indispensable for convenience of description, I would suggest those now placed upon the map for other lakes and rivers to record the names of British scientists of the day. Gull lake is separated by narrows into three parts, of which the southern is the largest, while



ASPEN WOODS ALONG BANK OF RIVER.

Lake Evans is characterized by several long points and bays running north-east and south-west.

The Broadback river approaches within 6 miles of the southern bay of Lake Namiska on Rupert river, and then it turns west and falls into Rupert bay, about 11 miles south of the mouth of this stream. At this bend the Broadback river is flowing at a level of 50 feet below that of the Rupert, 6 miles due north of it, and throughout its course of 60 or 70 miles from this locality to the sea, it runs within a few miles of the latter stream, and descends about 300 feet.

The country between Lake Waswanipi and Rupert river may be described as tolerably level, with some isolated hills and ridges rising to heights of a few hundred feet. The lower or western part of the region between Lakes Waswanipi and Mistassini is also generally level, but as the source of the Waswanipi is approached the country becomes somewhat hilly at a distance from the river.