

In 1661 a French expedition reached Hudson's Bay, by

This immense watershed supplies numerous rivers affording in their course southward a great many water-powers varying in capacity from 1,000-h.p. to more than 200,000-h.p. at one development site. The timber yielding area is practically confined to this southern watershed, and although it is but a small proportion of the total area of the whole territory, it is nearly four times larger than the State of New York. The timber consists principally of several varieties of spruce, balsam, and white birch, tamarac being found in the eastern portion. The distribution of the streams and rivers in the southern watershed is such as to render all of the timber accessible, so that when the market demands a rise, the whole of the timber will be available. The existence of the water-powers is a feature tending to encourage development in preference to localities not so favorably situated, especially will this be true of such industries as the manufacture of wood pulp and its products. Several companies



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The surveys and explorations made under the direction of the Crown Lands Department of Quebec contain detailed information of practical value, and embrace good reports relating to timber, minerals and the rivers of the country. Con-

At present there is no railway east of the Saguenay river, and internal development cannot progress without such facilities for transportation, and until a railway is built, the products must find their way to the coast by the numerous rivers, thus limiting the usefulness of the products of the interior practically to those of the forest. As, however, many of the large deposits of iron ore are close to the coast, and as the greatest water powers are there also, it becomes more a question of transportation by water that concerns the immediate questions of development.