

This south-western part we had no time to survey as the season was too far advanced ; we thought it more advisable to try and reach the bay as soon as possible.

The country along here on either side is more or less broken by hills that range from 200 to 800 feet in height and are generally covered with a dense growth of middle sized spruce, excepting on the dry burnt knolls, where small *cypres* is chiefly found.

Near the lower end of this lake, another large river comes in from the east, which the Indians say, drains the country near to lake Mistassini.

The river now puts on a majestic appearance ; its increased volume of water is at once visible in the narrows that occur half a mile farther down.

There is, immediately below these narrows, another crooked expanse, a bay of which extends north-eastward that we did not survey, but following down the main body we come to a portage on the left bank 20 chains in length which passes a chute 13 feet in height.

Here a very fine water power can be had, for by placing a dam at the head of this chute, twenty-five feet head may be had and the whole surface of the lake, 25 miles in length, would serve as a reservoir.

An approximate measurement of the river section and flow here gives the discharge in the neighborhood of 1,000,000 cubic feet per minute, which, with a head of 20 feet, would give over 37,500 horse power.

Below this chute the river flows on a westerly course for about seventeen (17) miles to where it empties into an arm of a very large lake known to the H. B. Co. only by the name of Big lake, now lake Turgeon.

In the latter stretch of river, there are several expanses from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in width, and between these there are a number of cascades and rapids, seven in all, giving a total fall of 44 feet. The first six of these rapids can be run with half loaded canoes, but in the last, on approaching the lake, there is a cascade five feet in height which is passed by a portage 8 chains in length on the right bank.

In the latter stretch there are 4 considerable sized tributary streams, one from the north and three from the south.

The first is from the south and is called the Pasquetuck of Moulting river. At its mouth it appears to average 1 chain and a half in width and is said to drain several good sized lakes.