

REPORT  
ON A  
SURVEY OF THE EKWAN RIVER  
AND OF THE  
ROUTE THROUGH SUTTON MILL LAKES NORTHWARD

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The country included in the angle between Hudson bay and the west shore of James bay, is drained by several large streams running mainly to the north-east. Those entering James bay incline to the east after running north-east for a large part of their courses. The whole surface slopes gradually to the north and east, and the greater part of it is covered by a heavy deposit of clay and sand. On the north slope, or that lying south of Hudson bay, proper, the deposit is thicker than on the slope to James bay. On the Fawn river, a branch of the Severn, Mr. Low reports \*high cut banks of clay near the junction with the Severn, which are as much as two hundred feet above the stream. General features.

In the valley of Sutton Mill lakes there is a heavy cut, such as that mentioned by Mr. Low on the Fawn. The lake is very deep for its width, and the banks, where they are of clay, are 100 feet above the water, while several soundings in the lake gave a depth of over 200 feet. The submersion of much of this area has been proven by the presence of salt water shells in the surface deposits.

On the Attawapiskat river, Dr. Bell does not mention such an accumulation of drift, while our own observations on the Ekwan show that the general depth of the drift covering is about 100 feet.

The recent uplift of the land, as observed by Dr. Bell in several places to the south of this, is as much as 500 feet. At the highest Recent uplift.

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\* Annual Report Geol. Surv. Can., Vol. II (N.S.) 1886, p. 18 F.