height of land to Iden, and almost ned a level which ortion the edge of t trends considermost fertile part and the sterile belt to means a desert. creat lakes joined s of water reach wild career down its rapid descent of the great drop

by Prof. Hind as er rivers descend alls. But in the one fall, viz. that all is 70 feet. It winkapou to the is any considerto take the boat

height of land. alls there are no

l on the east to miles beginning apou, there is a

ids immediately by the fall itself. above the falls, therefore seems volume of water

able size appear to be there seen near

2550 feet high, but three separate falls. be the only known I to the falls on the though of incomrespectively, while in height can be untain torrents. The map of the interior published by Prof. Hind in his book, has been generally accepted in maps since made, which are very meagre and often contradictory. The cance route which he marks between Lake Aswanipi and Hamilton Inlet, is in its main features correct. But it is a mistake to suppose that the Grand river is the means of communication the whole way, more than half the distance consisting of the Ninipi river, which is a small tributary of the Grand river, and not more than one-eighth of its size. It is also a mistake to suppose that Lake Waminikapou, the Grand Falls, Lake Petchikapou, and the numerous intervening lakes, are on the line of communication between Lake Aswanipi and Hamilton Inlet.

Lake Petchikapou is not, as it is placed in Hind's map, on or about the same latitude as Hamilton Inlet, but just half-way between Northwest river and Ungava. In most recent maps Hind's map has been departed from so far as to place this lake in its proper position.\* But the logical consequence of this alteration has not been followed out; that is to say, the position of the Grand river, which flows out of that lake, has not been changed, though the position of the lake itself has been changed.† And with the Grand river must also be shifted that string of lakes which it connects, lying between Lakes Petchikapou and Waminikapou. Consequently that string of lakes, instead of lying east and west of one another, are almost north and south, which is clearly an all-important change in the configuration of the interior.

Lake Petchikapou can be reached from North-west river by the Nascopec river, as well as by the Grand river. That route is shorter but more difficult.

It should be also noted that the usual route from the south coast to the east coast is not, as might, from Prof. Hind's map, be supposed, that viâ Lake Aswanipi, but by the Mingan and Kenamou rivers, or by the St. John's, Ninipi, and Grand rivers. The Aswanipi route would generally be only used on the way to the north.

\* On what grounds the alteration has been made in recent maps I do not know. I have ne doubt, however, that the change is correct, on the following grounds, apart from the assertions of Indians acquainted with the interior. Lake Petchikapen is reached from North-west river net only by the Grand river, but also by the Nascopee river on the route to the north, as followed by Père Lacasse. This precludes the possibility of its being on the latitude of Hamilton Inlet, especially as, according to the Père, the route from North-west river te Ungava is fairly direct.

† Maclean, after travelling from Ungava to Lake Petchikapon, preceded to try and discover the ronte (afterwards achieved) connecting Petchikapon and Hamilton Inlet, and succeeded in getting by water as far as the Grand Falls, when he turned back. This preves that it is the Grand river which connects Lakes Petchikapon and Waminikapou. For had there been any other water route leading out of the lake next above the Grand Falls, there is no doubt that Maclean would have proceeded by it, inasmuch as he was at his wit's end to discover some means of circumventing the Grand Falls, but failed to do so, and consequently retraced his steps.