six miles from the lake, and divides about equally, one branch coming from the north, which is probably the stream called Cedar creek at the crossing of the railway line, and the other coming from the east, near Wabanoni lake. The latter branch was followed almost to its source, beaver dams on the upper part facilitating canoe travel. From this branch a portage nearly two miles long leads south, mostly through muskeg, to Wabanoni lake, which discharges into the Bell river.

Natagagan Lake and River.

Between twenty-two and twenty-three miles east of Seals Home lake, on the Askogwash river, a cance route leads south to Natagagan lake. There are altogether four portages and three small lakes between the river and Natagagan lake. The first portage is 150 chains long. There is a low hill rising from the river, which is heavily wooded for nearly half a mile, then an open muskeg and swamp for a quarter of a mile. The remainder of this portage is through a rather thick spruce swamp, in places decidedly wet. The water in this lake is clear, and differs from the other rivers and lakes described, the waters of which are more or less dark and muddy. So much is this the case in some of them that it is impossible to see rocks or other obstructions, though only a few inches below the surface. The second portage is 96 chains long, and is through a spruce swamp. For a short distance there is a dry Banksian pinc knoll, and about 6 chains of muskeg. The small lake between the second and third portage is only 15 chains long. It is also clear water. The third portago is one mile long, and for the first half passes over a dry sandy Banksian pine plain. The northern half is over a low hill covered with a luxuriant forest growth of spruce, poplar, canoebirch, and fir, with mountain maple abundant. I noted acer rubrum at the third lake, but it was of small size. The third lake is also of clear water, and is 33 chains across. The fourth portage is a mile and a half long, and parts of it are over good agricultural land, on which are growing some of the largest trees seen in the district. Bei the ordinary varieties Betula papyrifera, variety cordifolia, was also noted on this portage. The trees are tall and straight, and 3 inches to 4 inches in diameter. The hazel and wild red cherry also grow abundantly. This portage ends at a stream which flows from the third lake. Where the portage reaches it the stream is only wide enough to allow a canoc to pass, and at the present stage of

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