Undoubtedly the soil does become so extremely poor as the height of land is approached, as to preclude the possibility of immediate settlement; nevertheless the probable line where the cultivable land terminates is not known, and the only means of ascertaining this important point would be to examine minutely the Country existing between the two Routes explored by the party, and bounded east and west by the St. Maurice and Aux Lievres.

Probably all the information desired could be ascertained were an exploring Expedition fitted out to ascend the River Ottawa, and thence by such Route as they could discover to reach the River aux Lievres; making frequent lateral excursions north and south, as would tend to attain the objects of the Expedition. To accomplish this purpose it would be necessary to devote, if not the whole, certainly the greater portion of the summer to the expedition; and if a provisional sum was placed at the disposal of such Commissioners as were appointed to conduct the business, that they might not feel it necessary to restrict the expedition to time, I am of opinion, that the whole of the cultivable parts of what is termed the St. Maurice Country, west of that River, would become sufficiently well known, to be available, if required for immediate settlement.

Besides these advantages, it is probable that the sources of the larger Rivers descharging through this District into the St. Lawrence and Ottawa would be ascertained; and as it is reported by the Indians that the large Lakes giving rise to these Rivers, approximate each other, much useful information relative to a water communication between the two Rivers St. Maurice and Aux Lievres at a point nearer the cultivable lands than the Route pursued by the expedition in 1829, might be discovered.

With respect to objects of Natural History, it must be evident to the Commissioners, that the Explorers had not the means of conveying any quantity into the Settlements. In Mineralogy a few fine specimens of graphite sphene and saplite and calcareous spar, were preserved and lodged in the Quebec Society of Natural History. The Rocks met with in *situ* (with the exception of the calcareous spar,) were chiefly varieties of sienite, resembling those procured farther northward in the same District, the preceding year.

In Botany, the season was too far advanced to afford the opportunity of throwing much light on that interesting branch of science, nor were the forest trees of a variety to require more notice being taken