

part above mentioned is felt for nearly a couple of miles eddying and bubbling through this expanse.

Below this, the river averages half a mile in width for over six miles on a west-by-south course and then turns sharply north-westward through a deep narrow gorge about a mile in length and then due west six miles varying from fifteen to forty chains in width.

For the last four miles there are two channels, embracing an island $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length and over 1 mile and a half in width, as far as we could see from the south channel which is considerably the largest.

There is good clay soil all along here and for a couple of miles below, where the river is divided again by another large island, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles further on, there is a third channel, forming another island over two miles in length.

The country here is low and marshy, and on the last mentioned islands and river shores, layers of peat from 5 to 10 feet in depth cover the clay banks on either side.

Below these islands the river flows calmly west for 1 mile and a half and then turns sharply southward in racy rapids until we turn off from the main river into the mouth of a fair sized branch to the right where we come to the head of the oatmeal portage.

This portage is three quarters of a mile in length through a rolling country covered with second growth.

The total fall in the river here is sixty feet nearly in one majestic chute.

Taking the flow of the Rupert here to be 3,000,000 cubic feet per minute, as approximately measured, with this head of 60 feet, it would give 339,818 horse power.

Below this portage the river broadens out to over a mile in width and then flows off calmly for about three miles to where we arrive at the White Beaver portage.

Here the river turns sharply southward and forces its way through a narrow gorge over a clear chute 18 feet in height.

Over 100,000 horse power is available here. Below the chute, the river soon expands eastward into a bay nearly a mile in depth and over