Natagagan lake about 3 miles south of the National Transcontine railway, in Fiedmont township, flows northward for 70 miles to outlet into the Bell, at Kanikawinika island. There are also a nun of other tributary drainage channels, including Coffee river—so-na because of the dark brown colour of its water—Shabogama ri Kiask river, and Garden Island river, all streams of considerable but small as compared with the Migiskan and Natagagan.

LINEAR VALLEYS.

Among the physiographic features which characterize the Lauren plateau, in the Timiskaming region, probably the most interesting unique are the numerous deep, linear, trench-like valleys which maint their direction with remarkable uniformity across all its Pre-Cambr bedrocks, without regard to their variety, structure, or age. Prior the Glacial epoch, these rocky depressions were even more conspicu topographic features than at present; for, many of the valleys were, doubt, greatly modified by glacial erosion and those which survived erosive action of the continental glaciers are now partly filled w glacial drift deposited as the ice-sheets withdrew. Their existe in the region at present is indicated chiefly by numerous series of lo narrow lakes, linearly continuous with one another.

Of all the linear trench-valleys of the region the depression occup by lake Timiskaming and Ottawa river between lake Timiskaming a the village of Mattawa is undoubtedly the most striking, having a len of 100 miles and a depth in places within 100 feet of sea-level. T character of this depression is aptly described by the late A. E. Bar as follows:[1]

"The greater portion of this valley is a very steep, rocky gor fringed on either side by lofty hills or perpendicular cliffs, which r abruptly to a height of from 400 to 600 feet above the surface of the wat while the average of a large number of soundings indicates that the la has a depth of over 400 feet. The depression, therefore, occupied these waters would be about 1,000 feet below the level of the surroundi country, and as the bottom of the lake wherever examined, consisted the deeper portions of a very fine, grey unctuous clay or silt, this dep may have been much greater before the accumulation of this materi From Mattawa to the mouth of the Montreal river, these abrupt a rocky shore-lines prevail, but about the mouth of this stream the la undergoes considerable expansion and the shores exhibit a more gradu slope towards the surface of the water. The traveller ascending t Ottawa river is thus usually impressed with the mountainous charac

[1] Geol. Surv., Can., Ann. Rept., vol. X, 1897, pt. 1, p. 23.