

leave it. Its boundaries extend wherever there are settlers between Pembroke and lake Nipissing, a distance of over 100 miles, and is a field of great promise although beset with difficulties and drawbacks peculiar to itself. To reach it is no easy matter in the spring or fall, and cannot with comfort be done before the month of May. Leaving Pembroke, a village of rapid growth and great business activity, by steamer, you will arrive at the Des Joachims' rapids, about 50 miles distant. As you ascend the river becomes narrower and the banks more mountainous. Possibly the boat will pass close by the Wesau or Eagle's rock. It stands almost perpendicular and is said to be over 400 feet above the water, and bottomless 100 fathoms below. Upon the summit there is a clear cool lake, without either inlet or outlet being visible. Years ago an Indian and his family landed near the base of the rock and being engaged no doubt in pitching their tent, the children were left unguarded beside the canoe. An eagle saw this favourable opportunity and swooping down bore one of the little papooses to the top of the rock above. There it dropped its burden, and the half-distracted parents found it afterwards unharmed and safe. Such is the legend and hence the name. The Des Joachims' rapids are about 2 miles in length, and the portage is crossed by stages. Here the tourist will find the best of accommodation, the artist the richest of scenery, and the missionary a willing people. It forms the centre station of three—Point Alexander, which you passed about 10 miles below this, and Rockliff, about 10 miles above, can be alternated each Sabbath, having service here in the afternoon. At each of the places there are about 3 Presbyterian and 3 Methodist families. We say *about*, because denominational feelings are dropped, and only Protestantism and R. Catholicism are recognised here; so that it is almost impossible to be definite. At Des Joachims there are five Presbyterian families and one Baptist. A frame church for all denominations is nearly constructed at a cost about \$1200, and there is an earnest desire for stated religious services prevalent amongst them. Leaving this romantic place the steamer will next pass Rockliff on its way upwards. Here a waggon will transport you three miles to the other side, for steamers and stages must be left behind. Only two families live here, both keeping hotels, one on either side of the portage. Steamer navigation ends at this place, and physical exertion begins. A steamer will soon be completed, however, to ply between this place and the next rapids, about 10 miles distant; but in the meantime all transportation is made by open boats. Here you will have to remain all night, having left Pembroke early in the morning, and whether fastidious or not will have to lie on the floor in all probability. From this point upwards able-bodied men are expected to labour for their own and their country's good, so that you need not be surprised if you find yourself next morning plying the oar, compelled thereto by stern and unrelenting necessity. Some time in the afternoon you will reach Deux Rivieres, all depending upon elbow-grease, wind and weather, and will remain there all night. As the portage is 5 miles, the walk next morning will nerve you for a 20-mile row through the day. If your visit is early in springtime you will have peculiar difficulties to contend against. The river is then swollen about 10 feet above its level, and the current is exceedingly strong and swift, but aided by favourable circumstances you will probably reach Mattawa village through the night, although I did not until late next day. This village is situated at the junction of the Mattawa with the Ottawa, and promises, whilst lumbering continues, to be a flourishing place. The settlement around numbers