Athabasca Lake too well known; no use to describe.

5. See Government maps, &c. by Captain Pullen. Can be bought at the Poultry, London, for 1s.

6. After a short distance rapids begin; above the rapids the water is good. The proof is the company is building a steamer.

7. The Clearwater is subject to a very great rise and fall; at the sand banks close to Fort McMurray for about a mile it would require dredging; after that it would be good mostly always. In places stones would require to be removed; then it would be good as far as the Humpher Springs.

8. Shifting sand bars; varies in size from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; no obstruction of consequence except the five rapids; some sand bars, and planted drift, sticks or snags, or whatever they are called (I don't know how they are spelt), what I mean is drift sticks, caught by their roots and end buried in the sand, the small end sticking up, dangerous to travel at night. Current not very strong except at certain points.

9. Current strong; 3 to 500 yards wide; upper part stoney; battures below the Grand Rapid; mostly sandy; rise and fall of water rapid and severe. High water twice after ice goes off, and when the snow water from mountains come down in early summer, and after severe rain. Not a good river for steamers, but might be used.

10. The Peace River is a noble stream, broad, in places deep and current strong, but still it is possible to have steam, but at the same time it has many drawbacks, and would require much care. The Athbasca and Slave River are far better adapted for it. But the noble Mackenzie is fit for anything, and boats could travel day or night with but little risk. Seeing is believing—in fact, it is a wonderful river.

11. No answer.

12. Some of the reaches or views are 20 to 30 miles almost straight; nice sloaping, stoney banks and wooded, in places open out like lakes. The level of the country is from 3 to 5 miles back; some beautiful views could be taken, say from the top of the Horns Mountains also at the forts, as Fort Simpson, and many other places. I could talk for ever of it, and still not say enough.

13. If the proposed Hudson Bay Railroad tapped the Fond du Lac end, timber might be towed or rafted across the lake; quantity boundless. Minerals, etc., require experts to speak about. Lots of lead and copper and varieties of valuable stones, and agates and flints.

14. Fish plentiful. Canning might be undertaken, also fruits exported, say blueberries, raspberries, gooseberries, Saskatoon, yellow berries, strawberries, pembin-berries, crow-berries, &c., &c. Geese and ducks also might be canned. Athabasca is one of the best wild fowl hunting spots in the North-West.

15. The same holds good for all two outlets: 1. Via the mouth of Mackenzie River, and the other portage land and water to Chesterfield Inlet; then by Hudson Straits.

16. There are so many very large united lakes, directly N. E. to S. W., many 50 to 60 miles long, with narrows, which separate the barren lands from the timber country, just as if it had been marked out by man. North of the lakes you will find the strata turned up on end as a belt.

17. Steamers (ocean) might very likely ascend as far as Point Separation if of right draft, August and September; but can't say positively, which would only be known after a proper sounding had been taken.

18. A new steamer is being built at Athabasca Landing running down to head of rapids above Fort McMurray. A stern-wheel steamer runs from Fort McMurray down the Athabasca, crosses Athabasca Lake and on to the head of the rapids above Fort Smith, also ascends the Peace River to (Fort) Little Red River, at the "Chutes" which bar the river, a fall of 12 feet. Another steamer runs from below the rapids at Fort Smith across Slave Lake, down to Point Separation, or on to the sea. (Seine boat). For description, &c., apply H. B. C. office.

20. It is one mass of lakes, some about 100 miles long and others very small, and all full of fish. Large lakes—small fish, and medium-sized lakes, strange to say, have