

nels filled with sunken rocks and small islands. Continuing 3 miles further, the Chaudiere falls occur at the outlet from Lake Nipissingue, the falls are 25 feet. "This Lake is 165 feet above Lake Huron, and is irregular in its shape; its length from the Chaudiere falls to the north-eastern extremity is 28 geographical miles, and its extreme breadth from Turtle river to West river is 28 miles. Several small rivers flow into the Lake: the principal are the West, Sturgeon, Turtle, South. The waters are generally shallow, especially in the bays, which are deep and full of rocky islands. The shores are granite, except at the entrance of some of the streams, where alluvial deposit is found, but inconsiderable. The fish caught in this Lake are few, jack and carp the principal, in season some sturgeon and white fish, but the latter inferior to those of Lake Huron. This scarcity of fish is attributable to the sterility of the country. Game of all kinds is scarce, grouse and hare the most abundant. The animals taken at the fur posts are beaver, otter, mink, and muskrat, but few, if any, on the shores of the lake, but on the rivers. In winter deer are taken, but rarely moose."

This sketch of French river and Lake Nipissingue shows that the country so far is sterile and rocky; yet there would seem to be no great obstruction in the way of opening a water communication, if the following statement from Mr. Hawkin's report, may be relied on.—He makes the length of French river from Lake Huron to be 80 miles, of which 26 are navigable, and 4 obstructed navigation. But there is a great difference between his estimate and Mr. Taylor's as to the height above Lake Huron, the latter making it 165 feet, and the former 70 or 75 feet above the lake. This difference of 90 feet as to the height of the source of French river in Lake Nipissingue above Lake Huron, shows how little dependence can be placed on such estimates, which at best are but guess work.

Mr. Taylor crossed Lake Nipissingue to Sturgeon river, and 3½ miles from its mouth came to the Sturgeon falls, 35 feet, tumbling through granite, and divided by rocky islets.—The banks are a sandy subsoil, top vegetable mould. The trees are taller and of a more thrifty growth than those below the fall.—Seven miles further are the Sand falls, 20 feet perpendicular, passing through rocks of granite.

Quantities of white cedar grow here, and attain a large size. Ascending the river, the Stone rapids occur, descent 33 feet, and then the Smoke falls, tumbling over rugged crags 65 feet, the rocks granite. Passing upwards to the Forks, 14 miles, the country is craggy and broken, still granite, the hollows filled with yellow sand, which in some places forms the banks of the river alternately with the granite. The river where navigable is a sluggish, irregular stream, from one to two hundred yards wide, in many places very shallow. Ascending the river to Lake Tamagamingue, the country is of the same character, the banks granite and fossil rocks, granite and green stone, slate and porphyry; the woods are birch, poplar and cedar, some pine. The principal component of the granite in this section is mica, and the rocks in some places are perforated. The whole height of Lake Tamagamingue above Lake Nipissingue, is estimated at 715 feet. There are 19 portages between, and long and continued rapids. No soil fit for agriculture, nor does he believe that there is any to the north or north west, as the Indians describe the country to be worse than any he had crossed.

"Lake Tamagamingue is 20 geographical miles in length, greatest breadth about three miles; in some places it is narrow, and full of islands and islets. The water is deep, and beautifully clear; there are several small streams that fall into it. The Lake abounds with fish, those taken in summer are black bass, carp, jack; in the streams there are plenty of trout, and good white fish. The animals in the neighbourhood are the beaver, otter, mink, muskrat, and deer, sometimes moose. The whole of the surrounding country is slate, with bold outline, the highest land about 400 feet above the lake, timbered with pine, birch, and poplar, the latter in large quantities. The waters of this lake fall into the Ottawa and Lake Nipissingue, its connection with the latter being by a succession of lakes and rapid streams; and with the Ottawa by a chain of lakes nearly on a level, and a rapid stream to Lake Temiscamingue, which it enters at the confluence of the Montreal river with that lake."

"Lake Temiscamingue is 50 geographical miles in length; its extreme breadth not more than 3, in some places scarcely one. It lies between the parallel 46° 45' and 47° 30' north, and longitude 78° 48' west. Its shores are steep and mountainous, chiefly granite and slate; the soil coarse and gravelly, not fit for cultivation. About the centre of the lake, the Hudson Bay Company have a post on a neck of land, where they cultivate a few acres of potatoes, and sometimes a little wheat and pease,