

On this discharge the total fall is 33 feet, 15 feet of which is in the first cascade. Here a good water power can be had, and by damming the discharge at its narrowest point above the cascade, 50 feet head may be had with a surface of thirty square miles to draw from.

The next lake below, we called Windy lake, on account of being held there wind-bound. It lies parallel to Tamarac lake, nearly east and west. Its extreme length is eight miles. Its easterly end is narrow, measuring only from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in width, for about half its length where it discharges northward, and thence westward it expands to over three miles in width. Forest fires have done considerable damage around this lake years ago, but it is now well covered with second growth.

From its discharge the river runs north by east about four miles, and then turns sharply south-westward and runs about five miles amid rapids and expanses on the latter course, approaching nearly to the west end of the last mentioned lake, where it turns again sharply northward and after passing a short rapid, giving six feet fall, we enter lake *Bras Coupé*, 994 feet above sea level.

This is a curiously shaped lake. For the first six miles it runs about north-east and measures from a quarter of a mile to a mile in width; then it turns sharply south-westward and flows about eight miles in the latter direction to its discharge.

The soil is good along here and the timber, which is chiefly grey spruce, is exceedingly tall and abundant where the primitive forest exists. Looking northward from the lower end of this lake, a charming country meets the view; rich clay soil is seen all along the shore and as far as the eye can reach easy slopes and gentle swells rise one above another well timbered with spruce, poplar and *bouleau* or white birch.

From lake *Bras Coupé* the river flows south-westward placidly for about three miles, and in the next two miles, there are rapids and falls that give a total difference of level of 20 feet.

Here good water power may be had also.

We now come to the largest lake of the whole series from the height of land to lake Waswanipy, mentioned on pages 6 and 7 of my report of November 1897.

It is called by the Indians, Doda-Sagaigan or Father's lake and by others it is called *Lac Brulé*; but the latter name is applied to so many