about 8 feet is seen a short distance up. The river is about 3 rods wide.

From this it is six miles to Black river larger than Presque Isle, and of a dark muddy color. We went 8 miles beyond this river and encamped. The banks at the bottom of the bays we passed to day have been sandy, but the banks chiefly have been red sand stone dipping to the N. W. in different angles of from 30 to 60, covered with a red clay mixed with sand. In landing we took shelter behind a large rock which protected our canoes from the waves. Much of the timber to day has been young white birch and poplar—the other white and yellow pine. Still the timber a few miles from the shore is the same as on the 'Ntenagon.

Granite is almost the only rock found on the tops of the mountains, while they are based with red sand stone.

Passed several small streams today.

At 7 A. M. merc. stood at 54° in air & water—at 1 P. M. at 80° the air. The temperature of the water thus far has been from 54 to 60—average for the mo. of June $59\frac{7}{10}$ —the air 69.

SUNDAY, July 2.

At ½ past 4 A. M. we embarked steering S. 65 W. to a point, from which, S. W. to the Montreal river, 13 miles from our encampment, where we breakfasted. The course from the point below the river to point Chegoiamegon is S. 80 W. This stream is generally very rapid, and at its mouth where we landed a beautiful fall is seen of about 70 ft.—the banks are 100.¹ From the fall the banks widen, forming a fine bottom through which the river meanders ‡ of a mile, in the middle of which the Indians have erected a wier for the purpose of taking white fish and sturgeon. Almost unlimited numbers of pigeons came flying over the banks into the gulf, from whence they ascended to the opposite. They flew so low that 30 or 40 were killed by our men with clubs & sticks thrown into the flocks as they

¹ Schoolcraft (p. 103): "It throws itself from a high precipice of the vertical sand-rock, within sight of the lake, creating quite a picturesque view." — ED.