

lakes, Eagle Lake and Family Lake, is about fifty feet, and in time of high water it is reported that an overflow from Eagle Lake takes place down this valley. Eagle Lake is very irregular in the outline sketched by Mr. Cochrane. The northern part, near the outlet, is full of islands, while the many channels around islands, render it difficult to mark the eastern end.

The first rapid above, is on one, of a possible two channels, and has a fall of three feet. Further up, the river expands into another lake, likewise full of islands. Mr. Ponton calls this Rocky Islands Lake (Ka-sah-pah-wa-ka-muck Sakahegan). Isolated knolls situated near the shores are estimated to attain heights, of one hundred and twenty-five and one hundred and fifty feet above the lake. This lake gradually contracts to river dimensions to the east, and a series of rapids occur at which four portages are made, rising twenty-six feet to another expansion, which forms perhaps the largest or longest lake of the series—Sandy Narrows Lake. This, like Rocky Island Lake, is of very irregular shape. The route followed, was mainly near the north shore, which maintains a fairly continuous line to the east-north-east. Bays running to the south-east, or large expansions partly inclosed by islands, are indicated on the sketch. On a point near the Sandy Narrows was some time ago located a trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company. This may have been the "Albany House" marked on previous maps near this latitude. The extreme length given by Mr. Cochrane for this lake is thirty miles, in an east-north-east direction. The shores are flanked by hills averaging one hundred and fifty feet high.

Eagle Lake to
Sandy Nar-
rows Lake.

The river enters at the north-east corner and comes from Moose Lake, eight miles above, by the course of the river. In this distance the falls aggregate forty feet, with portages at four points. The northern branch above this, Crooked-mouth River, forms a route to Trout and Deer Lakes, to the north, and enters Moose Lake at the north-west corner. The portage at the head of this branch, over the height-of-land, is in direct distance five miles north of Moose Lake.

Crooked-
mouth River

The main stream appears to enter at the south and comes from Berens River Pekangikum Lake, at a distance of thirty miles. In this distance the river widens out in several narrow lake-like expansions, dotted with islands. Nearing Moose Lake, it makes a long detour to the westward and back again, finally falling into a narrow arm at the south end, at the Eye Rapids. There are four other rapids and portages on this stretch of river. The portages are mostly under a quarter of a mile, except one which is three-quarters of a mile long.