

He describes the
speaks of the lake
places not above a
'Quinipique' by a
e,' after a course
thirty three leagues

in it, almost on a
The course of this
ntry. To this La
18. 'He passed this
[sic] in summer and
'Lake Du Siens
He spent the winter
boux. This lake is
e travelled eastward
from which he des-
so as to make about

otions on pages 20-21,
cribed as coming from
because the land almost
is full of fine meadows
in circumference.'

e river is another lake
is 300 leagues in cir-
which comes from
er; it is into this lake
f such length that the
om this river they can
evidently from infor-

r Henry reached Lake
urchill River. At the
f Cree Indians, and he
ns and general appear-
like River on the first of
a rock of great length
f a pierre à calumet, or

stone used by the Indians for making tobacco pipe bowls. It is of a light red colour interspersed with veins of brown and yields very readily to the knife.' Probably the cliff at Cat Head.

(Travels and adventures in Canada, by Alexander Henry, Esq. New York, 1809. 12 mo.)

DAVID THOMPSON, 1790-1812.

In June, 1790, David Thompson, then a clerk in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, started from Cumberland House on his way to York Factory. While on his journey he made a track-survey of the north end of Lake Winnipeg—the first systematic survey that was made on the lake. During the succeeding twenty-two years, he crossed the lake and surveyed its shores a number of times and on his map of the North-west, made in 1813-1814, its contours are first laid down with a reasonable degree of accuracy.

A. HENRY, JR., 1799-1808.

Between 1799 and 1808 Alexander Henry, Jr., was in charge of trading posts of the North-west Company in the Red River district, and crossed Lake Winnipeg several times from the mouth of Winnipeg River to that of Red River. In the latter year he travelled along the west shore to the Saskatchewan River on his way to the plains. He notes many interesting points about the early history of the country.

(The Manuscript Journals of Alex. Henry, edited by Elliott Coues, 1897.)

SIR A. MACKENZIE.

In his 'General History of the Fur Trade' in the first part of his 'Voyages' Sir Alexander Mackenzie gives a general account of Lake Winnipeg and the rivers that flow into it. In several places he makes slight references to the underlying geological structure of the country. In speaking of the Red and Assiniboine rivers he says:—'In some parts there are rapids, caused by occasional beds of limestone and gravel; but in general they have a sandy bottom. This lake in common with those of this country, is bounded on the north with banks of black and gray rock and on the south by a low, level country, occasionally interrupted with a ridge or bank of limestones, lying in stratas, and rising to the perpendicular height of from twenty to forty feet; these are covered with a small quantity of earth forming a level surface, which bears timber, but of a moderate growth and declines to a swamp.'