

the Crees on the north-eastern side of the lake. He describes the lake and the Indians who inhabit its shores. He speaks of the lake being no more than ten leagues wide and in some places not above a league and a half. The outlet is into the 'Little Ouinipique' by a river he calls the Red River, or 'little Ouinipique,' after a course northward of about sixty leagues. 'This lake is thirty three leagues long and six broad. There is but one little island in it, almost on a water level, called by the Indians 'Mini Sabique.' The course of this lake is north-and-south through a low woody country. To this La France descended in a canoe in the summer of 1748. 'He passed this lake and the river that runs into Lake Du Siens [sic] in summer and autumn; this is about 100 leagues from the other.' Lake Du Siens is three leagues in circuit and full of wild rice. He spent the winter of 1741-42 between Lake du Siens and Lake Cariboux. This lake is ten leagues long and five broad. From here he travelled eastward fifteen leagues to Pachegoia, or Lac des Forets, from which he descended to York Factory. 'Pachegoia is divided so as to make about two lakes.'

In the work above referred to, are also descriptions on pages 20-21, of Nelson River and Lake Winnipeg. It is described as coming from another lake called the 'Junction of two Seas,' because the land almost meets in the middle of the lake. 'The west side is full of fine meadows filled with wild oxen. This lake is 400 leagues in circumference.'

"A hundred leagues west-south-west along the river is another lake they call Ounipigouchih or the Little Sea. It is 300 leagues in circumference; at the further end is a river which comes from Tacamiouen, which is not so great as the other; it is into this lake that the river of Stags is discharged, which is of such length that the natives have not yet discovered its source. From this river they can go to another which runs westward.' This is evidently from information from Jeremie. (See Dobbs, p. 54.)

ALEX. HENRY, 1775.

On the 16th of August, 1775, Alexander Henry reached Lake Winnipeg on his way from Montreal to Churchill River. At the mouth of Winnipeg River he found a village of Cree Indians, and he has given an interesting account of their customs and general appearance. Journeying along the lake he passed Pike River on the first of September, to the west of which, he states, 'is a rock of great length called Roche Rouge, and entirely composed of a pierre à calumet, or