

Fossils.

exposures are very like the cliffs at the Grand Rapids of the Saskatchewan, classed by Mr. Tyrrell as Upper Niagara. The lower members of the formation are exposed near the foot of the rapids and contain as one of the principal fossils the large *Conchidium decussatum*, Whiteaves. No fossils were here found *in situ* in the lower beds, but from a few loose slabs, of a lighter and more granular rock, pushed up probably by the ice, the following forms were observed:—Fragments of a Cyathophylloid coral like *Zaphrentis*, *Favosites* sp., *Strophomena acanthoptera*, *Conchidium decussatum*, *Murchisonia* two species, *Euomphalus* sp., and *Gyroceras* sp. From the top of the cliff, the shore opposite toward the north-west appears low, with a few scattered stunted spruces near the lake, while behind is a low marsh or muskeg, over which can be seen the hills bordering the north shore of Cormorant lake. To the east the shore appears low but covered by spruce and poplar, and is probably underlain by a continuation of the limestone beds here exposed. The north shore is higher and forest-covered.

Timber poor.

The eastern arm running to the north-east from the outlet was surveyed by Mr. A. S. Cochrane in 1860 and 1882. Reference to the map will show its general character and its many islands. Of the north shore, Mr. Cochrane reports that the points are mainly piled high with lime-stone shingle. Exposures of thin-bedded limestone also occur. Some of these beds are very fine-grained and resemble lithographic stone. The east shore is much lower though also underlain by limestone. Low land extends for a short distance to the south-east and large bays are found behind the islands and points. A high ridge, estimated at 100 feet above the lake, extends to the south-east. Of the appearance of the shores, Mr. Cochrane in his notes says:—'The timber along the eastern shore is, generally speaking, very poor, though occasional large sticks are to be seen from fourteen to twenty inches in diameter, very scattered and far apart. All this shore has been burnt over in patches at different times, which gives the timber a very mixed appearance. The beach is all low and composed almost entirely of limestone shingle, though in one or two places a short cliff of limestone four to six feet high is to be seen standing a few feet back from the water's edge.'

Cormorant Lake.

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Ascending the small stream from the north end of Moose lake for about six miles through a swamp, a small crooked bay of Cormorant lake is reached. This bends around the north end of an oblong