

Lake Winnipeg is rivers, but that it

of the Polar Sea in Appendix I, by

s narrative, gneiss the east side of the west shore.

ng, sent out by the the position of the ded down to Lake t. The return jour gh the Lake of the eating, the geologist ce of primitive rocks pears probable from at the whole of the a primitive formation these probably lime prairies are limited ur north as the Sas stream. It appears ion of this lake was trata at the junction

the St. Peters River, 1825.)

n Journal of Science, es of Lake Winnipeg mountain limestone of s finding several fossils

k accompanied by Mr. York, whence he pro

ceeded to Montreal. Here he embarked in canoes, ascended the Ottawa, crossed lakes Huron and Superior and arrived at Fort William May 20th. From here he proceeded to Fort Alexander at the mouth of Winnipeg River, where he arrived on June 6th. He then traversed Lake Winnipeg to Norway House, from which place he crossed to the Saskatchewan and Cumberland House, and proceeded via Isle à la Crosse to Great Slave Lake. In the summer of 1835 he retraced his way through Lake Winnipeg and back to Montreal. On page 52 of his narrative, Back mentions that the east side of Lake Winnipeg is composed of smoothed and rounded granitic rocks of little altitude.

He speaks of ridges of sand and of the water rising in the lake. On page 60 he speaks of laminated clays at the north end of the lake, west of which are limestone rocks. In appendix IV., W. H. Fitton, naturalist to the expedition, quotes a letter from Mr. Stokes, concerning the *Orthocera* found by Dr. Richardson and Capt. Back on Lake Winnipeg, comparing them with those described by Bigsby from Lake Huron. 'There is also one specimen which though not in good preservation, is doubtless a *Catenipora* or chain coral, a genus characteristic of the older transition limestones, in which beds also, *Orthocera* are common.'

(Narrative of the Arctic Land Expedition &c., in the years 1833, 1834 and 1835 by Capt. Back, R. N. 8vo. London, 1836.)

SIR JOHN RICHARDSON, 1848.

On the 10th of April, 1848, Sir John Richardson and Mr. John Rae landed at New York, and proceeded to Montreal by Lake Champlain and thence by steamer through the lakes to Sault Ste. Marie, which they reached on April 29th. Here they took canoes for the remainder of the journey, passing through Lake Winnipeg the first week in June on their way to the Mackenzie River. In August, 1848, he again traversed Lake Winnipeg, calling at Norway House, and then travelling along the east shore of the lake. On pages 62-70 of his account he says:—'When we descended to Lake Winnipeg we came upon epidotic slates, conglomerates, sandstones and trap rocks, similar to those which occur on the northern acclivity of the Lake Superior basin; and after passing the straits of Lake Winnipeg, we have the granite rocks on the east shore, and Silurian rocks (chiefly birds-eye limestone) on the west and north, the basin of the lake being mostly excavated in the limestone. The two formations approach nearest to each other at the straits in question, where the limestone, sandstone, epidotic slates, green quartz rock, greenstone, gneiss and granite, occur in the close neighbourhood of each other.'