a marsh situated to the east of Moose Lake creek there appears to be some drainage also to Cedar lake. The upper part of this, near Moose lake, is blocked by a dense growth of tall reeds so that the channel is lost and the flow distributed over a wide area of marsh.

The present system of water supply is not of a permanent character owing to the shifting of the channel of the Saskatchewan. Older channels formerly flowing to the lake are numerous. The largest of these is one which flows north-eastward to the western arm of Moose lake.

Dolomitic limestone forms shore line of lake.

The basin in which Moose lake lies is very flat and the shores rise comparatively little above the water. The contour of the shore line is very irregular and is determined by the remains of portions of a thick bed of flat-lying dolomitic limestone which overlies a porous and easily eroded band forming the floor of the lake. Those portions of the thick bed which were not removed form the main shore. The shallower parts or bays becoming silted up or previously filled by boulder clay have left many stretches with low marshy margins. One of these marshes cuts off Cormorant lake from Moose lake, leaving as a connecting link a sluggish stream flowing to Moose lake. Another low stretch runs north-eastward from the north end and, by report, extends for fifteen miles to the head-waters of Metishto river, a branch of Grass river. The land at the south end of the lake is also level, and except for a few low limestone ridges, is probably all river deposit. Another marshy tract extends from the north east corner of the lake to the head-waters of the Minago river.

Hudson's Bay post.

The Hudson's Bay Company's post is built on a ridge of flat-lying limestone near the south end of the lake, just to the west of the outlet. The land here is elevated from six to eight feet above the lake and the beds exposed seem to be all of an apparently unfossiliferous limestone, made up principally of thin layers having numerous cup-shaped depressions and dome shaped elevations, suggestive of Stromatoporoid coral formation. A prominent point about six miles north of the post is formed by a ridge of limestone similar to that at the post. On the north side of a large island north of the narrows a cliff of limestone is seen in which thirty feet of beds are exposed. The lower beds show two feet of a granular dolomite capped by thick beds of a lamellar dolomitic limestone which seems to be of organic origin, though no structure is visible to the naked eye The rock is, as before noticed, built up in thin plates having an uneven surface, and many saucer-shaped pieces can be broken out. These are possibly remains of Stromatoporoid corals which form the mass of the rock. The