

quently beat on this side. But by far the best defined bay and most suitable for affording a place of safety during storms is that found on the south side of the island.

In this quiet haven many a boat has found protection when to continue a voyage on the lake meant certain disaster.

The inlets on the north shore are bordered by immense heaps of shingle formed from the layers of rock as they break up into fragments along the weather beaten shore.

The largest outcrop is seen in the middle bay where the rock is fully twelve feet thick, extending in great steps to the shore; the lower being covered with shingle. The steps are usually about a foot in thickness, but each is made up of thin layers about two inches thick. Fossils are not very numerous and those found restricted to a few species.

Fucoids are represented by innumerable impressions; several specimens of the genus *Maclurea* were found, the largest being $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and the least 4. These forms were more common in the upper layers than in the lower. Two obscure brachiopods were observed and two forms belonging to the genus *Pleurotomaria*. The *Orthoceras* and *Endoceras* seem to have been the leading types of life when these deposits were laid down. These extinct members of the cuttlefish family are represented by several large forms on the shores of this island. One large specimen obtained here is now in the Provincial museum. Some were observed five feet in length and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. No corals were seen except a very obscure fossil which was so water worn that it could not be identified; in some respects it bears a striking resemblance to an imperfect specimen of the doubtful genus *Stromatopora* for which it was at first taken.

A few crinoid stems could be seen in some of the rock fragments.

The surface of the solid rock which skirts the first bay shows excellent traces of glacial action; the *striae* indicating a n. ne. direction in some places crossed by markings n. nw.

Boulders of Gneiss are common, some of which are very angular. On the east side of the island the rock is thicker and more compact but comparatively fossiliferous below; the rock is a dolomitic limestone, harder than that at Selkirk and probably containing more magnesia; portions of it present a mottled appearance not unlike limestone of the Red River Valley already referred to in my papers on Silurian Outcrops in that district.