

of the Grand Rapids of the Saskatchewan and are from rocks probably in place beneath the section given above.

The Stromatoporoid beds are also exposed along the shore of this lake southward to the outlet at the present Indian Reserve. Slightly higher beds occur near the Saskatchewan river below the "Cut-off" and north of the Moose lake branch, in which small shells like *Isochilina* or *Leperditia* are found. These fossils are very scarce and not well preserved but are sufficient to show that the rocks of Cedar lake which are rich in these forms, continue to the north-west.

Rocks
probably
Trenton.

On Namew lake the rocks exposed on the north side are probably Trenton but these are overlain by reddish beds and again by white hard dolomites which seem to belong to the base of the Silurian. Fossils obtained at the south end of this lake below Whitehiley narrows, though many are of new species, show a horizon similar to the Niagara of Cedar lake. The extension of the beds north and east to near the edge of the limestone escarpment is quite probable, since on Cowan river they were followed to near the source of that stream. The eastern edge of the formation is evidently drift-covered, so that the definite outline is hard to trace and it is only in a few localities that it is observed. Westward from Cranberry lake the Trenton probably occupies a narrow band with the Silurian rocks to the south. One exposure on the middle one of the Cranberry lakes shows Trenton beds below a broad red band which is no doubt continued to Namew lake as the transitional beds, and above this again are a few beds of dolomite which are the representatives of the lower members of the Silurian.

Pleistocene.

Pleistocene.

The rocky surface of all this area is scored and polished by the progression across it of a great glacial ice-sheet and in the eastern section evidences are found of a second invasion by another sheet from the north-east. The first came from the north, a part of what is known as the Keewatin glacier. This advanced south beyond the boundaries of Manitoba, and on its retirement or when the accumulation of ice in the north ceased, there was still an active progression in the Labrador ice sheet, and its front ultimately passed the eastern border of the district already scored by the Keewatin glacier. The ice fronts of both the Keewatin and Labrador glaciers are supposed to have met in the region through which the lower courses of the Nelson and Churchill rivers now run, and as the general slope of the land is to the north, the melting of the ice formed a large lake whose western shores were along the face