SHEEK

an at the Grand

ondon, 1801, 4to

rom the mouth of tchewan River on led the Assiniboine nipeg River. The ath Branch and in y to Fort William. iver and thence to ne route on his way giving much useful I its inhabitants at soil around Lake

r of North America,

journey from York Red River, by Mr. tiver; together with dwards and by Mr. of a paper in which coast on the eastern andy, but numerous and. In the Strait Fwo specimens from nite from an island ish fine-grained rock the of lime from the

1821. pp. 606-607.)

r from the Columbia ewan to the Winnipeg APPENDIX II.

River. A short description is given of the general character of the lake.

(Narrative of a voyage to the North-west Coast of America, in the years 1811, 1812, 1813 and 1814 by Gabriel Franchere, English Edition 12 mo., New York, 1854, pp. 329-330.)

FRANKLIN AND RICHARDSON. 1819-1822.

Captain (afterward Sir John) Franklin and Dr. (afterward Sir John) Richardson, travelled through the northern portion of Lake Winnipeg, from October 7th to 9th, 1819. On the return journey they reached Norway House on July 4th, 1822, on their way back to York Factory. Brief notes are given in his narrative describing the north shore and the limestone of the west shore, north of the Saskat-chewan River.

(Franklin's Journey to the Polar Sea, 4to, 1823.)

FRANKLIN, 1825-1827.

TYARELL.

In February, 1825, Capt. John Franklin, with Dr. Richardson, Licut. Back, Mr. Kendall and Mr. Drummond embarked at Liverpool for New York. Thence they passed westward to Fort William, and proceeded by the old north-west route to Cumberland House and west to Great Slave Lake. On their way east in the summer of 1827, they went from Cumberland to Norway House by the north end of the lake, and thence down the lake to Fort Alexander, from which place they proceeded to Montreal by the Ottawa River route. In passing Ottawa, Franklin laid the corner stone of the Rideau Canal Locks, in August, 1827.

In Appendix I. to Franklin's Narrative, Dr. Richardson gives an account of the limestone of Lake Winnipeg and the Saskatchewan River. He first gives its colour, structure, fracture and other general characters. He then enumerates the fossil forms found in the exposures at the first and second rocky points. On pages 54-57 he says :—'In the flat limestone strata near its foot, [Pasquia Hills] there are salt springs, from which the Iudians sometimes procure a considerable quantity of salt by boiling, and there are several sulphurceous springs within the formatiou.' * * 'The line of contact of the limestone with primitive rocks of Lake Winnipeg is covered with water; but at the Dog's Head, and near the north end of Beaver Lake, they are exposed within less than a mile of each other. To the southward of the Dog's Head, in Lake Winnipeg and a few other quarters, some schistose rocks, belonging to the transition series, are interposed between the two formations.'