

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 Franchère, 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 Saskatchewan River.

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

FRANKLIN, 1825-1827.

In February, 1825, Capt. John Franklin, with Dr. Richardson, Lieut. 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 Indians sometimes procure a considerable quantity of salt by boiling, and there are several sulphurous springs within the formation.' \* \* '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.'