

The exposures at the latter places have been frequently described and the building stone from these quarries has been largely used in constructions in Winnipeg, they are therefore well known. The principal difference between these beds and those of the lower mottled limestone consists in the very white nature of the lighter portions, as also the general soft or chalky texture of the uncrystalline particles scattered throughout the whole mass leaving chalk or lime marks on the hands after handling. The mottling is of a light brown and is in irregular patches, but so general as to affect the whole of the beds giving them a general yellowish tint. It dresses easily and makes very fine building and ornamental stone. The papers by Prof. Pantou* and Mr. McCharles† give graphic and full details regarding this stone. As to the thickness of the formation here, we were at first obliged to depend on a calculation based on the known dip of the beds at Grindstone Point of about 50 feet in six miles--assuming, however, that this dip is approximately the same at the south, the thickness of the limestone below Selkirk would be the total dip given in about 30 miles or 250 feet. Since the field work was finished a well has been drilled for the fish hatchery at Selkirk West and the bottom of the limestone passed through was found at 262 feet. Deducting then the thickness of the lower beds seen on Lake Winnipeg leaves about 110 feet of the upper mottled rock of Selkirk. To this may be added about 20 feet for beds between Selkirk and Winnipeg of the transition type as at Clark's Point. There is a strong probability that the beds at East Selkirk and Lower Fort Garry are brought up by a small fault running east and west very near the northern limits of the former.‡ The amount of the upthrow is very uncertain and we can assume that the main part of these exposures are to be added to the thickness given in the drilling. I would not hesitate therefore in calling the thickness of these beds down to the recognized yellow beds of the Cat Head type, at least 150 feet, making a total of 290 feet of the limestone series. To the north the upper

*Transactions No. 15, 20 and 27, Man. Historical and Scientific Society, Winnipeg.

†The foot-steps of time in the Red River Valley by A. McCharles, Transactions No. 27, Man. Historical and Scientific Society.