

lower part of the gap a road has been made to a small lake to the west of the ridge and connected with Reeder lake near the Saskatchewan river.

The appearance of the country to the east is that of a slightly rolling wooded plain, but it is probably partly underlain by horizontal beds of lime-stone with an occasional swamp. To the south, The Pas ridge is seen to extend eastward a few miles and then die away. The shores are generally strewn with boulders, and near the north end limestone slabs are piled on the beach. At the south-west corner a long point, running parallel to the south shore, cuts off a narrow bay to the south leading to the portage across the ridge. This seems to have been a morainic ridge.

*Cowan River.*

Cowan river.

The ridge which runs west of Cormorant lake continues in a north-east direction and parallel to this along its eastern slope is a depression which becomes shallower towards the north. In this a small stream flows from a swampy tract a few miles south of Reed lake. On its course are several narrow lakes which together with the stream afford a canoe route to the waters of Grass river. The lake at its mouth is but very little over the level of Cormorant lake, but the next above is about eight feet higher than this level and finds its outlet to the lower lake by two streams falling over a steep slope. The fall is passed by a portage through a spruce grove on the east side of the east branch. The lake above is a narrow canal-like body of water about eight miles long, bordered by high banks which, on the west side, show cliffs of hard white and grayish dolomitic limestone similar to the beds at the south end of Cormorant lake. They consist of thick beds which break up into irregular fragments and some of the cliffs are so much broken and shattered that the bedding is not easily made out.

Yawning-stone lake.

The upward continuation of the river enters through a small gap or break in the shore-line on the east side near the north end. At the turn into the river a small projecting cliff has its middle beds so denuded as to bear a fancied resemblance, when viewed in profile, to a face with wide-open mouth—hence the name of the lake, Yawning-stone. The stream is very crooked above this and partly blocked by fallen timber. At the part near the lake some small rapids occur, but fallen timber also blocks it to such an extent that a portage of more than half a mile is made. This leads over a limestone ledge covered by very little soil and a scanty growth of spruce which has been mostly fire-killed. For five miles the river flows through a plain, sloping slightly