

hill, rising at its highest point to over one hundred feet. It is lying with its longer axis north and south and appears to be partly of morainic origin, similar to that at The Pas. Underneath, limestone in horizontal beds is exposed. This consists of a rough-weathering lumpy dolomite, probably fragmental, overlying somewhat reddish fine grained beds. The south-eastern shore of the main body of the lake is low, passing in front of a long strip of swampy land, but as the south end of the lake is reached, where a small stream enters from Atikameg lake, limestone is again exposed in cliffs about ten feet high. The beds are thin and of very hard compact dolomite without fossils, and have a slight dip to the east. To the west, the cliffs rise slightly, and around the bay at intervals are sections of the same rocks with an addition at the base of five feet of hard whitish dolomite, having a very rough surface and showing numerous joints or cracks filled with a more earthy looking but hard matrix. These are very like the rocks on the east side of Namew lake, six miles north of Whitey narrows. At the north-eastern extremity of the lake a stream of dark water flows from a narrow bay lying parallel to the lake to the west, and into this, Cowan river flows from the north, so that this bay, which looks like a part of Cormorant lake, is in reality one of the chain of lakes situated on the above stream. The rocks exposed on the shore to the north of this, in the several cliffs which are there seen, are composed of reddish beds capped by the firm whitish thick beds. The thin beds exposed on the south shore are evidently to be found in the higher country to the north, but do not show in the cliffs near the lake.

Owing to the great similarity of the different beds an estimate of the thickness of the section exposed on these lakes is very difficult to obtain, but the order of occurrence seems to be as follows:—The lowest beds are of a compact reddish dolomite, above which are five or six feet of thick beds weathering very rough on the surface. Above this are ten to fifteen feet of thin-bedded compact dolomite which might possibly be near the horizon of the Moose lake rocks.

Atikameg lake lies to the south-west of Cormorant lake. The water is very clear and deep. On the eastern shore the Indians have a fishing reserve, and in the autumn resort there to obtain their winter supply of whitefish. Twenty-four fathoms is reported as the greatest depth for the waters of the lake, and this would indicate that even in summer a good quality of fish would be found if the Indians could set their nets in deep water. Along the western shore is seen the high ridge which also touches the western side of Cormorant lake. This is partly broken through at the south-western end of the lake. Over the