

country, either marshy or wooded with poplar and some spruce, while the points, which are also not more than a few feet above the water, are generally guarded by a wall of Laurentian boulders. Point Richard is of this character, and off it are some small bare islands, consisting of bars of sand and small limestone gravel scattered over with large boulders of gneiss and cream-coloured limestone. To the northward lies Reed Island, wooded in the interior and apparently surrounded by a white sandy beach.

**Dog-hung Bay** East of Reed Island is a deep rounded bay, known as Dog-hung Bay, extending beyond the eastern confines of the map. The prominent points in this bay are all composed of boulders piled in an even slope to a height of six or eight feet above the lake, while between the points is a beach of rounded limestone gravel, on which is growing a narrow belt of poplar, elm and oak. Behind the points are often small ponds, and in rear of the whole beach is an extensive open marsh, stretching back to a forest of poplar and spruce. A belt of low land is said to extend north-eastward from this bay towards Lake St. Martin, and in years of very high water this belt is entirely overflowed.

North of Dog-hung Bay, the shore maintains precisely the same character to Elm Point, which is itself a ridge or spit of limestone gravel without boulders, projecting out into the deep water of the lake, and overhung by a number of fine elm trees. North of this point the shore is more regular, without so many boulders on the points, and for a considerable stretch the drier wooded country comes to the edge of the lake, but boulders are backed up against it in a close wall. Then limestone cliffs begin to make their appearance, and continue for a couple of miles along the shore, rising at their highest point to twenty-two feet above the water. The bottom of these cliffs is hollowed out into fantastic shapes, and on their summit is a lovely stretch of open prairie, in places overshadowed by oak trees. This is one of the most charming camping places on the lake.

**Low Island.** Off the cliff is a small wooded island, composed of flat-lying limestone and boulder clay.

From the neighbourhood of these limestone cliffs, to the mouth of Fairford River, the shore is low, and generally bordered by a gravel ridge.

**Fairford River.** Fairford or Partridge Crop River discharges Lake Manitoba through Partridge Crop Lake into Lake St. Martin, and this in its turn is discharged by St. Martin or Little Saskatchewan River into Lake Winnipeg. It has a width of 700 to 900 feet, and a channel from ten to twenty feet deep. Where it leaves the lake it flows over a bed of flat-lying limestone, on which there is usually from two to three feet of

Report on north-western Manitoba, with portions of the adjacent districts of Assiniboia and Saskatchewan.

As explored by JB Tyrrell in 1892.