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During the "great ice age" the basin of Hudson's Bay may have to ned a sort of glacial reservoir, receiving streams of ice from the east, north and north-wost and giving forth the accumulated result as broad glaciers, mainly towards the south and south-west. It has been shown, in a preceeding part of this report, that the direction of the glaciation, on both sides of Hudson's Strait, was eastward. That an extensive glacier passed down the Strait may be inferred from the smootled and striated character of the rocks of the lower levels, the outline of the glaciated surfaces pointing to an eastward movement, the composition of the drift, and also from the fact that the long depression of Fox's Channel and the Strait runs from the north westward towards the south east, and that this great channel or submerged valley deepens as it goes, tor minating in the Atlantic Ocean. Glaciers are said to exist on the shores of Fox's Channel and they may send down the flat-topped icebergs which float eastward through the lower part of Hudson's Strait into the Atlantic. During the drift period, the glacier of the bed of Hudson's Strait was probably joined by a contribution from the ice which appears to have occupied the site of Hudson's Bay, and by another also from the southward, coming down the valley of the Koksok River, and its continuation in the bottom of Ungava Bay. The united glacier still moved eastward round Cape Chudleigh into the Atlantic.

Thronghout the drift period, the top of the coast range of the Labrador, stood above the ice and was not glaciated, especially the high northern part. Further south on this coast, the range is lower and there may also have been more ice in this direction. Here the valleys and the hills, up to the height of 1,000 feet, at any rate have been planed by glacial action, the course followed by the ice on the easterr slope having been down the valleys and fjords directly into the sea. In the southern part of the Labrador peninsula, the general course of the ancient glaciation appears to have been southward, varying to the eastward or westward with the courses of the rivers and valleys, and coming to the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrance, in a general way, at right angles to the coast line. Ou the island of Newfoundland, the glaciation appears to have been from the centre towards the sea on all sides.

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