

distances both at Scarboro' and along the Don, but by no means always in the sense of thinning out towards the west. For instance, the middle till, the lowest visible at Scarboro', is there generally less than thirty feet thick and for a mile or more scarcely averages five feet in thickness; but at the Dutch Church, where the subglacial débris has been crowded into a deep valley, it reaches a maximum of seventy feet. The same bed of till at the Don brickworks is thirty-five feet thick, and a little farther south, between the Winchester street bridge and Danforth avenue, is apparently ninety feet thick.

The upper till at Scarboro', so far as I have measured it, runs from twenty to thirty feet in thickness; but at Moore Park Station, less than a mile north of Taylor's brickyard it is forty-five feet thick, and at York Mills, three or four miles northwest, is nearly sixty feet in thickness.

In reality the difference in thickness of the drift at Scarboro' and the Don is due rather to the greater or less development of the inter-glacial beds than to the thickness of the till.

If these inter-glacial deposits were formed during slight oscillation of the ice margin, one would suppose that drifting ice floes or even bergs would have been active on the waters of the time, transporting bowlders and other materials, which should be imbedded in the clays and sands of the lake bottom; but neither Dr. Hinde nor the present writer has been able to find stones of any kind in the 140 feet of fossiliferous beds at Scarboro'.

The case of the Alaskan glaciers cited in the article mentioned¹ is in reality not at all analogous to the conditions prevailing at Toronto during the earlier inter-glacial time. In Alaska the Japan current brings comparatively warm moist air right up to latitude 60°; while the highest mountains in North America rise a few miles inland, their icy flanks intercepting the moisture-laden winds from the Pacific and causing a tremendous snowfall in a region where the snowline is only 2000 feet above sea level. If Mt. Fairweather, Mt. St. Elias and Mt. Logan were leveled,

¹ Ibid., p. 278.