

moved outward and downward from a narrow névé near the present watershed.

The ice sheet which covered this peninsula has been termed the "*Labradorean glacier*." The lower portions of the country traversed by Mr. Low are everywhere more or less covered with a mantle of boulder-clay or till, the hill-tops are for the most part bare, a tail of drift being deposited on the lee side. Lenticular hills or drumlins are not infrequent, and more or less parallel to the direction of the striae. Erratics, eskars, or ridges of modified drift, occur between Hudson Bay and the watershed. On the west side of Hudson Bay, Tyrrell has described the *Keewatin glacier*, a name applied to the ice sheet which covered the central continental Archaean area. This glacier flowed outward from a gathering ground which lay north or north-west of Doobaunt lake during early glacial times, but subsequently changed its gathering ground and moved south-eastward to the country between Doobaunt and Yathkyed lakes. From these centres the ice seems to have flowed westward and south-westward to within a short distance of the base of the Rocky mountains, southward for more than 1600 miles to Iowa and Illinois; eastward into the basin of Hudson Bay; and northward into the Arctic ocean.

To the drift from the great Labrador peninsula and glacier the term *Labrador formation* is ascribed and for the sheet of till spread over the central portion of North America by the Keewatin glacier the term *Rupert formation* is suggested in order to designate its transported materials as we find them unmodified at the present time.<sup>1</sup>

*The Lawrencian Lowlands.*—As mentioned above, the boulder-clay or till, occupies the bottom of the valley of the St. Lawrence river constituting the *Labrador formation*, and underlies the newer marine clays and sands almost everywhere throughout its hydrographic basin. In Ontario, boulder-clays also occur in which the pebbles belong to all the formations present from the Archaean to the Devonian, and are superimposed by the *Erie* clay, which in turn is overlaid by the *Saugeen* clay and sands, also the *Artemisia* gravel and *Algoma* sand, besides the recent alluvial deposits overlying all. In the vicinity of Toronto, Prof. Coleman has recorded two boulder-clays interstratified with fossiliferous clays and sands to which the name *Toronto formation* has been applied. An interesting Pleistocene flora has recently been described by Prof. Penhallow from the Scarborough and Toronto beds, as well as from the Ottawa valley. Sir Wm. Dawson's work in Canadian Pleistocene geology is of great value and indispensable to the student.

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<sup>1</sup> The term *Keewatin* has been applied by Lawson to rocks of Archaean age.