

Prof. Coleman disagrees with Dr. Lawson regarding these anorthosite rocks in not "representing the truncated base of a Keewatin volcano" but as "having solidified under a considerable thickness of superincumbent rock" and been exposed by denudation so as to be eroded and fragments rolled into boulders which appear as part of a conglomerate before the eruption of the granite.—H. M. A.

TYRRELL, J. BURR.—" *The Genesis of Lake Agassiz.*" Journal of Geology, Vol. V., No. 7, pp. 811—815, Chicago, Dec 1896.

In this paper, Mr. Tyrrell first describes the two centres of glaciation or gathering grounds for the snow and ice on each side of Hudson Bay during the "Great Ice Age." He then more closely defines the terms, "Keewatin glacier" and "Laurentide glacier" which have been applied to these centres by himself\* and Dr. Dawson. Regarding the origin of Lake Agassiz itself, Mr. Tyrrell states:—"The Keewatin glacier seems to have retired northward well into Manitoba, and possibly even beyond the northern limit of that province, before it was joined by the eastern glacier. When they united the water was ponded between the fronts of the two glaciers to the north and east, and the highland to the south and west. Thus Lake Agassiz had its beginning." The later history of the lake is to some extent still undetermined, but is given in the light of the evidence obtained during several explorations in those regions. A passing note is also made of the "Cordilleran glacier"<sup>†</sup> in the mountains of British Columbia and of a fourth great glacier—the Greenland glacier<sup>2</sup>, that which "covers Greenland at the present time."—H. M. A.

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\*Geographical Journal, London, pp. 439, November, 1895.

† G. M. Dawson in Bull. Geol. Soc. Am., Vol. 7, pp. 31-66, 1895.