

northern boundary extended to the East Main and Hamilton Rivers, thereby acquiring an additional strip of territory 250 miles in width at its western extremity, and including the whole of Lake Mistassini, the Rupert River, the Nottoway River and surrounding country. The province now has an area of 351,873 square miles, and ranks next to British Columbia with 372,630 square miles. The name Labrador is now restricted to a twenty-mile strip along the north-east coast, and all the rest (about 350,000 square miles) of this immense territory is known as the District of Ungava.

The whole peninsula may be described as a high rolling plateau, underlain by glaciated Archæan rocks, and dotted with myriads of lakes and rivers, occupying nearly a quarter of the total area, and forming such a perfect network that with a knowledge of the country, it is possible to travel with canoes in almost any direction. The striae and other glacial phenomena show that during the ice age the peninsula was completely covered with an immense sheet of ice, whose greatest thickness was midway between the headwaters of the East Main and Hamilton Rivers. From this central gathering ground the ice moved outward in all directions, gouging out rocky basins, and ploughing long shallow grooves between the low rocky ridges. Most of the smaller lakes have been formed by the deposition of glacial till in these grooves, and from the top of a ridge I once counted forty-six lakes lying all around me. The only portion of the peninsula not thickly dotted with lakes is the low country covered with marine sands and clays along the east coast of James Bay. Fully nine-tenths of the peninsula is underlain by medium to coarse-textured hornblende-granite-gneiss of different ages, and varying in color from red to light grey, a pinkish variety being very abundant. The average level of the interior is less than 2,500 feet, and over an area of 200,000 square miles does not vary more than three or four hundred feet. Towards James Bay there is a gentle slope, but along the Atlantic slope the level rises abruptly inland, and the coast is deeply cut by many narrow bays or fiords. Throughout the interior the ridges of low rounded hills seldom rise more than 500 feet above the general level of the surrounding country. Most of the large rivers have cut deep into the general level of the plateau, and their channels must be of very ancient origin. The rivers of the southern watershed seldom exceed 300 miles in length, and flow into the St. Lawrence. Several large rivers carry the waters of the western drainage area down to James Bay and Hudson Bay. The Koksoak and its tributaries carry the waters of the northern drainage area (nearly 60,000 square miles) down to Ungava Bay. On the eastern watershed, three large rivers flow into Lake Melville, at the head of Hamilton Inlet. The lakes and rivers interlock so closely that the longest