

been like that of Lake Superior, and Prof. Penhallow expresses a similar opinion. The climate during the deposition of the Scarboro beds was somewhat cooler than at present but not very cold, certainly not at all suggesting subarctic or arctic conditions.

The peaty matter and wood, as well as the insects, were probably brought down from the north by a large river which built its delta of clay and sand in a bay extending northward from an interglacial lake Ontario 150 feet deeper than at present. The Don valley was now under water, and there is no evidence that the splendid deciduous forest trees of the Don stage continued to live on the unsubmerged shores. The climate had probably become a little too severe for them.

INTERGLACIAL LAKE LEVELS.

It is very probable that as the Illinoian ice front retreated an interglacial lake Warren and later a lake Algonquin and a lake Iroquois resulted from the opening up of the great lake basins while their outlet down the St. Lawrence was still blocked with ice. The first of these bodies of water was connected with the Mississippi and may have provided a route for the southern unios whose shells are found along the Don to reach their present position. Beyond these shellfish we have no direct evidence as to the early stages of water in interglacial times.

The Section presented at Scarboro Heights is as follows:

Glacial and interglacial beds above the Toronto Formation 203 ft.

TORONTO FORMATION...	{	Scarboro beds, {	stratified sand... 59	}	186
			peaty clay..... 92		
		Don beds (below level of L. Ont). 35			

Of this section 345 feet are above lake Ontario and 44 feet below it. How much lower the Don beds reach is not known, since the well sunk for exploring purposes filled with water at that depth.

The Don beds were formed in shallow water, as shown by their cross bedding and the coarseness of some gravel layers, while the beautifully stratified clay and sand of the Scarboro