

at this place. Esker ridges are very common and persistent up the valley to the south bay of Seal Lake, where the long narrow ridges extend outward from the west shore and in a number of places nearly divide the bay from the main body of the lake. From the mouth of the south bay to near the narrows of Seal Lake, the esker ridges are not well marked along the shores of the lake, but at the narrows they are again seen along the foot of a rocky hill on the north side, where they rise about sixty feet above the lake, and continue for a mile along the shore; they then form a long string of narrow islands that stretches four miles up the lake, and after an interval again appear along the north shore of the lake continuously to the mouth of the north-west bay. Passing this bay, they again come out on the north shore and islands of the east bay of the lake, and from its head can be traced up the valley of the small stream leading to the watershed and across it, for two miles, into Shem Lake, where a narrow ridge of stratified drift almost divides the lake into two. Beyond this the eskers were not observed until the Stillwater River had been descended a few miles, when they were again noticed in the valley and continue to Natuakami Lake, below which they give place to horizontally bedded sands and clays of river or marine origin.

On Seal Lake.

On Natuakami Lake.

Terraces of marine origin marking the former level of the sea in later glacial time, and also the subsequent elevation of the land, were found both on the coasts of Hudson Bay and of Ungava Bay. On the Hudson Bay side of the peninsula, the best-marked marine terraces and sea beaches were noted on the portage leading from Richmond Gulf to beyond the first fall of the Wiachouan. As previously described, the portage leads up the face of a wide hill of drift that faces the gulf and lies between the rocky hills forming the walls of the Wiachouan Valley, which at its mouth is about two miles across. As it rises from the sea, the route, in a mile and a half, passes up over thirty-five terraces or beaches, the highest of which is 460 feet above sea-level, and some of the others as follows:—1, 36 feet; 2, 54 feet; 4, 63 feet; 8, 89 feet; 9, 98 feet; 10, 143 feet; 17, 270 feet; 27, 332 feet; 28, 360 feet; 34, 424 feet. Many of these terraces are narrow, and resemble steps cut into the hillside, others are wider and have along their outer edges low hummocks of well-rounded pebbles and other signs of ancient beaches. The summit of the highest terrace is of this character and is about one hundred yards wide. Behind it there is a drop of about ten feet to a wide, swampy plain which extends some two miles. The portage from the highest terrace passes along the side of a rocky hill that rises above the drift between