for the ice age, it entered Lake Ontario at its western extremity at the point where Hamilton now stands.

The calculations as to the length of time since the Glacial Period, are based upon the wearing away of the rock at the Falls of Niagara. The yearly loss of rock by denudation is, roughly speaking, some three or four feet, or even more, as it does not wear evenly, hence its horseshoe form. Take this length and divide into the length of the gorge, and we have a quotient giving from 8,000 to 10,000 years as the age of the river, in other words, as the river is an outcome of the Ice Age, it must be that length of time since the glaciers disappeared from the Niagara district. Undoubtedly we must assume in this case that the same continuity of the volume of water has existed since the Glacial Age.

In the upper part of the Mississippi River is another post-glacial gorge, which forms a valuable indicator as to the time of the Glacial Age. The results here about coincide with those arrived at with regard to Niagara. Other similar cases of denudation give approximately the same results.

The silting up of lakes, whose beds were formed by the agency of ice, show that the Glacial Era could not have been much more remote.

Take your own lakes near St. John, which are all of glacial origin. They are small, and receive a quantity of mineral and organic matter, brought down from the hills by the various streams, and deposited in them, by which means they gradually become filled up. Both Lily and Ashburn lakes have already become nearly filled with silt, in their shallower portions. In a comparatively short time, geologically speaking, both will become swamps, while only a little while afterwards they will be flat grass-land, just as the old rifle-range land now is. That ground was undoubtedly a lake at one time, but became filled up with mineral and organic matter, brought down by the streams from the hills around.

You may ask, "What has this to do with the Glacial Age?" Well, simply this : A computation of the amount of silt there is in the lake, before the hard rock-bed is reached, will give the age of the lake, if the average yearly deposit can be obtained. Calculations based upon such data, approach very nearly in results to those deduced from the erosion of rivers.

It is a moot point amongst geologists whether the age we are now speaking of, was really a time when whole continents were under glacial ice, or whether local climatic influences, coupled with changes of land elevation, would be sufficient to produce this phenomenon. Further, Sir William Dawson has shown that a species of Drift Deposit is being accumulated at the present time in some of the openings of the Canadian Coast, this deposit being formed by the agency of floating ice, in the shape of either bergs or drift-ice. Moreover, the rocks are often much striated. It will be well to remember the fact here, that an iceberg has only about an eighth of its entire mass above the water, the rest being submerged. You can imagine at what a depth some would be in the water, when I mention that I have, myself, seen icebergs some 200 feet high, in and near the Straits of Belleisle. So soon as such a mass of ice gets into comparatively shallow water even, it would run aground, and be swayed about by either the wind or current, in some particular direction, when any stones sticking underneath would be scraped across the sea-floor, by which means they would become striated. Notwithstanding the proofs that in particular instances floating ice may lay down Drift Beds, the consensus of opinion shows that such a deposit as the one particularly described tonight, must have been laid down by glacial action, and for the reasons already mentioned, but which it might be well now to recapitulate.