

very little lower than King's mountain. The general surface of the top proved to be nearly flat. It was strewn with loose and rounded boulders; clay and sand filling up the interstices between rocky parts, to a general even surface, more soil than rock. Did the water which undoubtedly made, and at the same time levelled Welch's terrace, rise 230 feet higher and level also the summit of the mountain, or was it ice that levelled and filled up its interstices? This question I would not undertake to decide, without abundant and conclusive evidence. Such it was not in my power to procure in a day's excursion. But the evidence as it stands, including the lines of the sketch, I think you will agree with me, is in favour of water. I do not remember having seen anywhere else the results of ice action displaying so nice a sense of the horizontal, upon a mountain top. According to the testimony of Mr. Welch (whatever it may be worth) clays and sands continued indefinitely northwards on the mountain along with the boulders, filling up and levelling up irregularities for many miles up the Gatineau valley at slightly increasing levels, until it assumed the character of a plain, rather than that of a mountain.

Not without interest in the same connection are the facts reported by New England geologists, and quoted by Sir Wm. Logan, in regard to the terraces fringing the mountainous region directly across the pleistocene sea of the St. Lawrence from Kings Mountain. At Ripton, Vermont there is a terrace 2196 ft. above the sea. At Lake Memphremagog are found clays 798 ft., and a terrace 1264 ft. above the sea. In the White Mountains Prof. Hitchcock reports terraces 2449, and 2665 ft. above the sea; and the list could be greatly extended. No marine fossils appear to have been found in any of these terraces. Is the negative evidence conclusive that they are not sea terraces?

September 17th the Club proceeded up the Gatineau valley to Kirk's Ferry, where the leda clays, themselves in the form of lofty hills and benches, picturesquely surround old hummocks and islands of Laurentian rock, the combination producing a novel and pleasing landscape. Mountain and terrace contrasting with terraced plains furnish many ideal landscapes along these shores of the glacial Laurentian gulf or sea, in this part of Canada. The clays of Kirk's Ferry appear to have been cut off from those of Chelsea by an intervening canon, but they