

carbonate of lime which binds the pebbles and sand together would likely act as a preservative at the Iroquois beach.

Although unsuccessful in this instance, personally I do not doubt for a moment that the red men lived in North America before the Mammoth became extinct. The proof seems too strong to be affected by carping denial or charges of fraudulent manufacture in recent times by white men. "Doctors, parsons" (and geologists are not included), remarks the late Judge Haliburton (Sam Slick), "do not meet face to face like these gentry (J. E. Sawyers), and then shake hands like good fellows, after a fair, stand-up fight. They fire long shots at their opponents when their backs are turned, and insert scalping, cutting and venomous articles in works devoted to science and defamation. Your parson sends to religious newspapers, in a truly charitable spirit, anonymous communications displaying scanty sympathies with sinners, which they believe all to be who differ from them."

Many centuries probably have passed since the primitive forest first appeared on the brow of the escarpment south of the city. The glacial till rests on the polished and striated beds of the Niagara chert. The surface soil above that again is so exceedingly thin that one is surprised that so little decayed vegetation is shown there. Did the local glaciers linger longer here than we suppose? or was the re-forestation, after the great ice sheet retreated, slowly progressive? How long since they disappeared we cannot tell. "In a certain sense it may be said," remarks Sir A. Geikie, "the ice age still exists among the snow fields and glaciers of Europe."

In an apparently undisturbed portion of the till at the city quarry I extracted a few years ago an irregular-shaped piece of polished chert with a deep-cut groove (V) in the centre (there is one also on the opposite side not so well marked). While it presents the appearance of human workmanship, this may be deceptive. The grooving and polishing may be owing to ice passing over and attaching it to its base. There are no indications that roots of trees penetrated the subsoil there; the blue clay (weathered) was quite hard about it. I recently learned that a flint arrow-point was discovered by some workmen employed by Mr. C. Myles in sinking the foundation of a row of houses at the foot of his property on Hannah street, in the red Medina clay. "The land in rear is very steep, and