

Brockville, while they have been found up the Ottawa in position and elevation corresponding to Lake Ontario.

Having climbed Mount Washington I will say that I cannot conceive of any terraces on the flanks at any latitude like 2,665 feet, as reported by Prof. Hitchcock, of any other origin than that of sea terraces. A different conclusion could be arrived at on the hypothesis of a recent change of level, whereby the region of the four great lakes could be supposed to have been depressed. But I have described to you the Ottawa leda clay terraces as extending northward beyond the Archean neck, which has been reared as a dividing line between salt water, and the fresh waters of the pleistocene epoch. I have shown that the ice phenomena of that region are superficial, and later than the clays; that a separating ridge in the sixty miles between Kings Mountain and Sharbot Lake, by reason of change of level, is untenable; while the continuity of the St. Lawrence River and Ontario Lake shore clays confirm these facts. If by levelling along the terraces, a change of level can be shown to have occurred the facts I have given will still remain to be disposed of. Such levels have been taken by Messrs. Gilbert and Upham, on both sides of the American boundary line. In spite of the difficulty of identification of terraces they may readily establish important points connected with the pleistocene history of the lakes.

But if you would exclude the salt water sea of the lower St. Lawrence from the one great fresh water lake which united the areas of the four Canadian lakes another material must be produced that could do it other than ridges or soil of the surface. An ice dam has been suggested. It would have lain along the region of the belt of little lakes and glacial hummocks described between the Chats Rapids and Kingston. I have yet to hear from any one who has ever seen such an ice dam, in any of the icy regions of the globe. It must have been more than an ice dam; an ice stream which had the effect of a dam. A concentrated ice stream flowing in the direction of the united upper Gatineau, Coulonge and upper Ottawa rivers might well have filled the gap between King's mountain and the Adirondacks—and so replenished the melting action of warmer water, against which diminishing influence no other ice dam could have maintained itself. Such an ice dam—or