

under the lake; the frequent dip of the Huronian as well; the re-appearance of these strata on opposite sides in the western half of the lake; the regular order of succession of Keweenaw rocks, Huronian rocks and gneiss, granite and crystalline schists on all sides when proceeding inland from the coast, and the parallelism between the courses of the Keweenaw belts on the north and south shores, and of the coast line with these belts.

At the eastern end of the lake, Cambrian rocks overlies the Keweenaw and Huronian, and now form the rim over which the lake waters flow in their course to Lake Huron. It is conceivable that the submerged channel fractured through these rocks here was, for ages, the outlet of Lake Superior into the Trenton, Hudson River, and later seas, and that even in more recent times it joined the submerged river channel in Lake Huron, coursing its way across the sandstones, limestones, and shales of the north peninsula of Michigan by a connecting valley which subsequent elevation of the land has cut off.

Now, all these facts appear to effectually dispel the idea that Lake Superior has a glacial origin. It is undoubtedly the oldest of the Great Lakes, and has preserved its present general contour through vast periods and for countless ages before the glacial period. That glaciers prevailed on the mountains and hills on its coasts during the ice age, polishing and grooving the rocks and dotting the united inland sea with ice and icebergs at certain seasons is probable, but they merely added to the effect of previous ages in toning down the rough edges of these mountains and hills, and scattering the loose material thus produced over the broad surface of the bottom. Great areas of this lake's bottom around the Apostle Islands, the west side of the Keweenaw Peninsula, and within and on the west side of White Fish Bay, are surfaced with sand derived undoubtedly from the wear of the sandstones of these localities, whilst the general character of the bed of the lake, especially in its most profound depths, is clay.

Dr. Selwyn thinks that the geological features of the