

*Opposite  
Lake*

A white quartzite hill on the east side of Wharton Lake has three distinct gravel terraces or shore-lines on its southern side at heights of 60, 105, and 130 feet above the water. At the east end of Aberdeen Lake scarp, gravel, terraces, and ridges extend up the side of some hills of Kewenawan conglomerate to the height of 290 feet, the total series here having the following heights in feet above the water in the lake: 290, 220, 180, 150, 105, 90, and 60. On the side of a quartzite hill at the east end of Schultz is a well-marked gravel beach which the aneroid showed to have a height of 260 feet above that lake, probably the same as the 220 feet beach on Aberdeen Lake.

Similar raised beaches are found in favourable localities all along the shore of Hudson Bay.

These beaches indicate a gradual, though probably intermittent, rise of the land towards, or after the close of, the Glacial period; and some, even among the oldest of them, look as new as if they had been formed but yesterday, but it would seem that at Fort Churchill, and probably along the rest of the coast, the land and sea have reached conditions of comparative equilibrium. Some evidence on this point was collected near Fort Churchill, and especially at Sloop's Cove, a little bay on the north side of the river, where the ships of the Hudson Bay Company used occasionally to winter about the middle of last century. This spot was visited on the 29th of October and the 2nd of November of last year. The ice was in it then up to the level of an average spring tide, which had occurred two days before our first visit.

The cove is forty paces wide and one hundred paces long, and on each side are smooth well-glaciated hills of green quartzite rising to about 25 feet above the ice. At the back is a grass-covered bar of sand and gravel, joining the two disconnected hills of rock, and separating the cove from a wide flat that is flooded at spring-tide. The height of the summit of this beach was seven feet and a half above the level of the ice, or about the level of extreme extraordinary high tides. On the smooth glaciated surface of the rock many names and dates have been cut, some of which are given below, with their heights above the level of the ice:—

Furnace and Discovery, 1741	...	...	...	...	3 ft. 3 in.
J. Horner, 1746	...	...	...	...	6 ft.
James Walker, May 25th, 1753	...	...	...	...	7 ft.
Guilford Long, May 27th, 1753	...	...	...	...	7 ft.

and many others.

The "Furnace" and "Discovery," two small ships sent to discover a North-west passage, spent the winter of 1741-42 in Sloop's Cove, and left for the north as soon as the ice broke up in the spring of the latter year. Probably the names were cut in the almost vertical face of the rock by some one of the crew on whose hands the long days of waiting in winter hung very heavily. They are almost as high as a man would naturally reach if he were seated on a box or keg on the ice at the foot of the rock. The dates May 25th and May 27th opposite the names of James Walker and Guilford Long