This portion of the American Continent, which, during the earlier palæozoic period had alternately been submerged and elevated, remained in this latter state a long period of time, during which denuding agencies, such as atmospheric erosion, rain and other solvents carried away a great deal of material. This is a lapse of time, which, in other parts of Canada and elsewhere, is marked by a regular ascending series of newer formations deposited, for the most part, beneath the level of the then existing oceans, a period embracing within itself the whole of the Silurian and Devonian systems, together with the Carboniferous age or the coal measures. The Palæozoic Era thus ended Mesozoic times came in and the Triassic, Jurassic, and Cretaceous systems followed, overlying which all the Laramie and Tertiaries were laid, a'l of which are entirely absent in our district marking a great unconformity between the Glacial deposits and the Hudson River rocks about Ottawa.

The Glacial Epoch or the Great Ice Age, then, is the first of the series of Post Tertiary times, with which we have to deal, as it rests immediately upon, though with discordance of stratification (if that term may be employed here), and overlies the Cambro-Silurian and older formations in this district. Just previous to this period of glaciation, and. whilst it lasted, there must have taken place a great elevation in this part of the North American continent, so that an extreme Alpine or Arctic climate was the natural result. Nor was this part of America the only one which enjoyed this particular state of affairs, but throughout the greater portion of North America as far west as the Great Missouri Coteau, in Europe, and in other continents, evidence of extreme cold, the result of great elevation, has been ascertained beyond Prof. Favre, of Geneva, whose admirable researches in Alpine doubt. , geology have made him so famous the world over, in the "Résumé" of his "Geological Researches in Savoie and the neighbourhood of Mt. Blanc," points out clearly what was the origin of the glacial epoch in that part of Europe. "The amount of moisture or humidity," he says, "with which the atmosphere of Europe was filled on account of , the elevation of land subsequent to the deposition of the tertiary deposits-the cooling effect of the neighbouring mountains, then more elevated than now-a-days-together with many other causes, led to a reduction in the temperature of the atmosphere resulting in an abundant