

glaciers), it is termed Glacial Drift. "The greatest development and extension of these glaciers is said to have been during the interval between the close of the Cainozoic period and the commencement of the existing epoch, properly so called." It forms the surface of country over a great part of the triangular area included by the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers. Stratified clays and sand fill up depressions of great extent over this surface, and erratic boulders of great size are to be observed, in localities the most unexpected. A granitic boulder of considerable magnitude is to be seen just above, and to the right of the Suspension Bridge, on the table of rock lying below; and one on the island immediately above the Chaudière Falls, of much greater size. Dana states that nothing but moving ice could have transported the drift, with its immense boulders. In the glacial regions of the Alps, ice is performing this work at present. In that locality there are evidences of stones of great size, which have, in former times, been borne, by a slow moving glacier from the vicinity of Mont Blanc across the low lands of Switzerland to the slopes of the Jura Mountains, and left there, a height of 2,203 feet above the present level of Lake Geneva. The channel of the Ottawa River is contracted at various parts by ridges of glacial drift, of boulders running north and south. The nearest of these is to be seen above the mouth of Green's Creek, between seven and eight miles below this city. In this locality a well-marked line of boulders runs quite across the river, and forms a considerable obstruction to navigation during low water, such as we have had this season particularly. Professor Dawson divides the eastern post-glacial beds into two series, the lower a deep-sea deposit, named the Leda Clay, from one of its characteristic shells; and the upper, for a similar reason, the Saxicava sand, formed in shallow waters. On the south bank of the Ottawa River, from this city to Hawkesbury, the lower clay formation of Dr. Dawson is to be seen in banks from twenty to forty feet high. "The overlying sand generally approaches the river and conceals the clay except