It is not my intention to go further into the question of ice ages, but I simply wish to show that the question of ice ages or glacial epochs is one which properly falls also within the sphere of mathematicians and astronomers, and is not one wholly belonging to the realm of the geologist.

(Mr. Klotz then showed, with the aid of a lime-light, 28 typical views of Alaska, taken in connection with the Boundary Survey. Numerous dead and living glaciers were thrown on the screen, showing lateral, median and terminal moraines; also the erosive and grinding action of glaciers. The principal features of each view were lucidly explained.)

The largest glacier in Europe is the Aletsch, which measures about fourteen miles from its nevé to its foot. The celebrated Mer de Glace, which descends from Mont Blanc to the valley of Chamounix, is about eight miles long below the nevé-field. On our survey the nevé of the Foster Glacier was found to extend into the interior thirty miles, and this is by no means the largest one. The glaciers of the Alps are mosty confined to the northern side of the mountains and none of them descend below 4,000 feet.

A feature of a once glaciated area, is the numerous lakes that are left after the recession of the glaciers; partly in basins that have been scooped out, and partly in basins that have been formed by damming of the valley by moraines. Those of the latter kind become relatively soon drained by the erosion of the barrier. In Tyrol, during the past century, no less than one hundred and eighteen lakes have disappeared, as found by comparison of maps covering that period.

Knowing the origin, then, of many lakes in northern latitudes we are not surprised at the innumerable lakes that dot Canada from Halifax to the Mackenzie.

Norway presents a similar picture.

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