

attention to Rand & McNally's new map of Canada [exhibited] where the nests of lakes tell the story better than I can. I have drawn two lines on it including the region of these lakes—which is seen to be a little above, and westward of the Cambro-Silurian beach on the Geological Survey map.

The railway levels of the Toronto Canada Pacific branch, crossing the belt from west to east, show a gradual descent, at a low elevation above the sea, from Tweed in the valley of the Moira River 324 ft., to Perth station in the valley of the Rideau 184 ft. above the sea. There is a summit between, 20 miles east of Sharbot Lake, in the middle of the lake belt, 505 ft. above the sea.

This summit is distant from Welch's terrace on Kings mountain 60 miles in a direct line; and its elevation is 160 ft. lower than the terrace. The railway levels are from the section of the old Ontario and Quebec, now Canada Pacific Railway; my own elevation of Welch's terrace was obtained by means of two good aneroid barometers read at Hull station 185 ft. above the sea, at Kings mountain, and again at Hull the same day on returning,—so as to eliminate at once the weather, and any instrumental irregularities.

Now let us take the train to Brockville, and examine what the valley of the St. Lawrence has to tell of the connection between the pleistocene salt water sea, and the valley of the great Canadian lakes. The Geological Survey reports have so fully described the country of the Archæan neck below Kingston, that I need not recall many points. Kingston at the foot of Lake Ontario is 246 ft. above the sea, as shown on my section. All the surrounding country is low and level. The ledges are visible at many points along the St. Lawrence, between Kingston and Brockville, either on the Canadian or the American side. To make a long story short the condition of things is precisely that described at Quyon. To this I have to make the exception of the fact that marine fossils have not been found in these clays above Brockville as they are above Quyon. That these clays are continuous with the valley of the great lakes, and are identical with the lake region clays, I can simply state on the authority of Mr. G. K. Gilbert who has made a study of this region, and of the pleistocene outlet of Lake Ontario in the State of New York, including the localities under consideration.