

and they could be found still higher but for the degrading action of the climate. The rapid melting of the snow, followed by freezing, and slipping of the ice then formed, produced well-defined ice-scratches in a very short time.

Prof. BORD DAWKINS said that he had studied the glacial phenomena in America, though he had not been so far north; and, so far as he could form an opinion, that northern area appeared to have been a great area of dispersal of ice. In the Western and Pacific States, however, there was no evidence of a great ice-sheet, only a rather larger extension of local glaciers. On the eastern side the southern boundary of the confused glacial deposits, or the drift, passed from the latitude of New Brunswick in a N.W. direction towards the area of the Mississippi, forming a low range of well-marked hills. To the south of this are the "Champlain terraces" and traces of local glaciers on the higher hills. So that in North America there are two great systems of glaciation—one in the N.W., such as Dr. Dawson had described; and another in the N.E. region, apparently pointing towards Greenland and Labrador.