

abrupt terminations of terraces of clay, which cover everywhere the subjacent Silurian rocks to a great depth, and belong to the drift or boulder formation. The highest ridge is about 680 feet above Lake Ontario, the water-shed between that lake and Lake Simcoe being 762 feet high. There is then a descent of 282 feet from that summit level to the shores of Lake Simcoe, which is 42 miles from Lake Ontario. On this northern slope of 282 feet, Mr. Roy has traced several of the higher ridges, at levels precisely corresponding to those which I saw on the southern side. He also assures me that several of the ridges, which exceed in height the level of the table-land between Lakes Ontario and Erie, extend continuously to the northern shore of Lake Erie; and in another direction agree with ridges on the uplands bounding the valley of the Ottawa river.

The identification, however, of horizontal planes at points several hundred miles distant from each other, requires a nicety and exactness of trigonometrical measurement, which cannot as yet have been bestowed on this region; and when there are so many terraces at levels differing but slightly from each other, and some of them occasionally dividing into two, an upper and a lower shelf, they may easily be confounded at remote points.

I shall content myself with stating that, with the exception of the parallel roads or shelves in Glen Roy, and some neighbouring glens of the Western Highlands in Scotland, I never saw so remarkable an example of banks, terraces, and accumulation of stratified gravel, sand, and clay, maintaining, over wide