

vails in the ridges above the Canadian lakes. It is also clear that there will be swamps and ponds on the inland side of such upraised banks, representing the channels and lagoons which intervened originally between the bars and the mainland. There would also be occasional gaps in the ridges, some corresponding to original openings, through which the back water escaped, and others cut by torrents after the emergence of the land.

According to Mr. Whittlesey, the base lines of several ridges east and west of Cleveland are not strictly horizontal, but inclined five feet, and sometimes more, in a mile. To account for this difference of level, it has been suggested that the upward movement of the land on the south side of Lake Erie may have been unequal, some parts being raised higher than others. But it deserves consideration whether the ridges, if some of them were bars or sandbanks, may not occasionally have varied in level from the first, according to the inequalities of the ground and the force of currents.

If we adopt the theory above set forth we must still conceive the banks to have become *beaches* as they emerged, or cliffs partially undermined by the waves, while in some cases they may have been entirely destroyed, of which I thought I saw indications when tracing the continuity of some ridges near Toronto.

In my ride with Mr. Roy through the forest we went about twenty miles due north of Toronto, besides making many detours. A more active scene of the progress of a new colony could scarcely be witnessed. We often came upon a party of survey-