

Cornwall, varies from twenty to forty feet. At Co-teau du Lac, "the Cascades," and St. Ignatius, it constitutes a broad terrace, 80 to 100 feet above the St. Lawrence, and the small streams which drain the terrace have cut deep gulleys or valleys through the clay.

This drift, or deposit of clay, sand, and gravel, is more usually stratified than that associated with large boulders in Scotland. It is generally destitute of organic remains, but in a few places contains them in abundance. In order to show the identity of the fossiliferous and non-fossiliferous portions of this formation, it will be necessary to enter into some details, which may not be without interest to the geologist who considers in how much obscurity all phenomena bearing on the glacial period is still involved.

Travelling from the south-west, I found no shells in the drift till I reached Montreal, which stands at the base of a mountain rising abruptly from a broad plain where the valleys of the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa meet. This mountain, which is 740 feet high above the St. Lawrence, terminates in two summits, one considerably higher than the other, and capped, as before stated, with a mass of greenstone about eighty feet thick. The subjacent beds of Silurian limestone are traversed by dykes and veins of trap. At the base of the hill, on its eastern side, in the suburbs of Montreal, we find clay and sand (*d, e*, fig. 13) above 100 feet deep, in which marine shells occur. This deposit forms a terrace which ends abruptly in the steep bank (*e*) facing the river-plain, and running parallel to it for three or four miles.