

gara, and more than 200 feet above Ontario, between which lake and the mountain of Montreal there is an open and uninterrupted valley.

After this discovery of marine shells of living species, at so great an elevation in the drift of Canada, we must either conclude that the boulder formation of the Niagara district was deposited in the same sea, or abandon all idea of any approach to uniformity in the last series of upward movements, which raised the great lake district to its present height.

Between Montreal and Quebec, a distance of about 140 miles, in a straight line, I found the older rocks covered with a stratified drift similar to that already described, the lower beds usually consisting of laminated clay, and the upper of sand; but this arrangement is not constant. Boulders are for the most part sparingly interspersed, and often only seen on the surface. As I know that Capt. Bayfield had met with marine shells in abundance, in the drift at several points between Quebec and Montreal, I inquired everywhere for fossils in the intervening country, but neither at Sorel, nor between Berthier and Maskinongé, nor on the shores of Lake St. Peter, could I see or hear of any.

At Lake St. Peter, the St. Lawrence expands into a lake, bounded by a low alluvial flat, which is sometimes several miles broad. This flat is in its turn bounded by a steep bank of sandy drift forty feet high, in which I could find no shells. Ascending it to a higher level, I went for nine miles over a sloping terrace of drift to the base of the mountains of gneiss, where the Falls of Maskinongé are situ-