In such a tomb, they lay unchanged until the age of man and slowly returning warmth brought their lifeless carcasses to a dumb resurrection.

The accumulation of five thousand feet of ice over a portion of the earth's surface required some new adjustments of equilibrium. If the ice-bed covered the entire north, and the terrestrial crust remained rigid, the added weight transferred the earth's center of gravity toward the north, and with it flowed the ocean northward. With a flooding of all the northern shores there was a corresponding emergence of the antarctic. If the weight of ice depressed the terrestrial crust, the position of the center of gravity may not have been changed; but the shores depressed would be flooded by the ocean, as before. Farther, the displaced fluid matter beneath sought escape, through fissures, to the surface. If the enormous ice-pressure was felt by the regions east of the Great Plains and north of the Snake River, the depression of the glaciated regions caused the fluid internal substances to react beneath regions farther west and south; and in many cases, to develop fractures through which molten outflows took place. In this view, the great post-pliocene lava floods of the west were the counterpart of the great ice-burdens of the east and north.

XLVIII. A GEOLOGIC SPRING TIME. INCIDENTS OF THE CHAMPLAIN EPOCH.

THE rigor of the long winter began to relent. We can not certainly state what physical conditions brought about the change; but if elevation brought the cold, then probably, the return of warmth resulted from restoring the ancient level. We are certain, on good evidence, that a subsidence took place. At some time after the advent of general glaciation, the eastern United States and Canada were inundated by the ocean. The depth of the submergence was 470 feet at Montreal; and it diminished gradually southward. At Lewiston, Maine, the sea-beach is two hundred feet above present tide-level;