

Simcoe. In Michigan, the nearest source is north of Lake Huron and south of Lake Superior. So in Indiana, Illinois, and the north-west generally, we must go northward to find rocks in place which are of the same sorts as the bowlders. This is plainly demonstrated in the case of bowlders of *native copper*, which are frequently found in Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio. There is no other credible source than the native copper region south of Lake Superior. So, in the case of the *Pierre à bot*, near Neufchâtel, the nearest credible source is the Mont Blanc chain of Alps, seventy miles distant, and separated by the valley of Switzerland and the Lake of Geneva.

We seem authorized to conclude, therefore, that the bowlders have been transported generally from the north; that many of them have been moved one or two hundred miles; that they have sometimes been borne over regions which are now lake-basins; that they have been carried, at times, to higher levels than their origin, and much higher than valleys over which they passed; that a vast mass of sand, gravel, and clay was moved with them, since they lie imbedded in these accumulations, to the depth, sometimes, of one or two hundred feet.

These conclusions will be borne in mind when we come to seek for the nature of that tremendous agency which could have performed so vast a work over all the northern half of at least two continents. (Talks IV and XLVII.)

III. THE GRAVEL PIT.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE DRIFT.

SHALL we proceed? This subject has its alphabet, like most others; and every child can testify that there is little inspiration in the alphabet. A few more letters of our alphabet will be found in the *arrangement* of the loose materials which cover the surface of the northern states. These materials are called *Drift*. The bowlders are a part of the *Drift*.