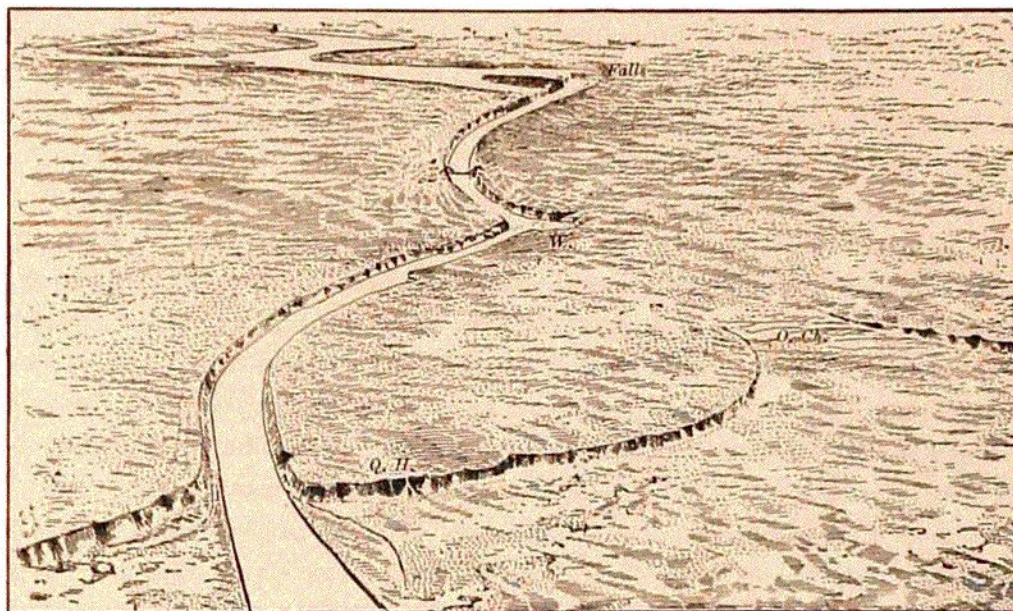


The accompanying birdseye view (Fig. 1551), from a paper by Gilbert, shows the river between Lake Erie to the south and the land below the Queenston Heights (Q H). To the right is seen the course of the old now drift-filled channel, first recognized by Lyell. The work of excavation is still going on, and chiefly at Niagara Falls.

The Mississippi River was similarly blocked near its junction with the Minnesota for a distance of about 10 miles, as described by N. H. Winchell. In the new valley, since made by the Mississippi, St. Anthony's Falls occur. The river is still working at the removal of the falls so as to make the cut complete.

1551.



Birdseye view of the Niagara Gorge. W, Whirlpool; Q, Queenston; Q H, Queenston Heights; O Ch, old channel. From Gilbert.

Rock River, in northwestern Illinois, is stated by Chamberlin and Leverett to have been a tributary to the Illinois before the deposition of the Kettle moraine. But, through the drift-deposits then made, it was filled up for part of its course and thus was set to work making its present southwestward channel to the Mississippi.

During this time of melting, fluvial work was going on over all parts of the continent — quiet waters and those of prolonged floods alternating, where within the influence of the glaciers. The height of much of the land may still have favored the work of erosion along many valleys.

The Mississippi was the greater Mississippi through the larger part of the time; for there is yet no proof that before the ice left the United States it had lost its Winnipeg and Saskatchewan source. The valley received new deposits of loess and silt along some still-water portions, part of it over the earlier Lafayette formation, and silt and coarser beds elsewhere. The rivers of the Atlantic border south of New York were adding to the depositions in their valleys and along the seashore. But since snows were less