

the morning after my arrival, to examine those ridges of sand and gravel, and those successive terraces, at various heights above the level of Lake Ontario, of which he had given an account in 1837 to the Geological Society of London. No small curiosity was excited, when his paper was read, by his endeavour to explain the phenomena, by supposing the former existence of a vast inland sea of fresh water, the barriers of which were broken down one after another until the present chain of lakes alone remained.

We started at an early hour from Toronto on horseback, taking a direction due northwards through the forest, and after riding for a mile over what seemed a perfectly level plain, came to the first ridge, the base of which my companion informed me was 108 feet above Lake Ontario. This ridge rose abruptly with a steep slope towards the lake, and was from 20 to 30 feet high. Its base consisted of clay, and its sandy summit, covered with pines, might easily be traced eastward and westward by the distinctness of the narrow belt of fir-wood, on each side of which other kinds of timber flourished luxuriantly on the clayey soils.

Continuing our ride over the plain we arrived at the second ridge, a mile and a half farther inland, having its base 208 feet above the lake; this level, and the others afterwards to be mentioned, having been accurately ascertained by Mr. Roy when employed professionally in making measurements for several projected canals and railroads. The second ridge is a far more striking object than the first, being from 50 to 70 feet high above the flat and even ground on both sides of it. At its foot were a great