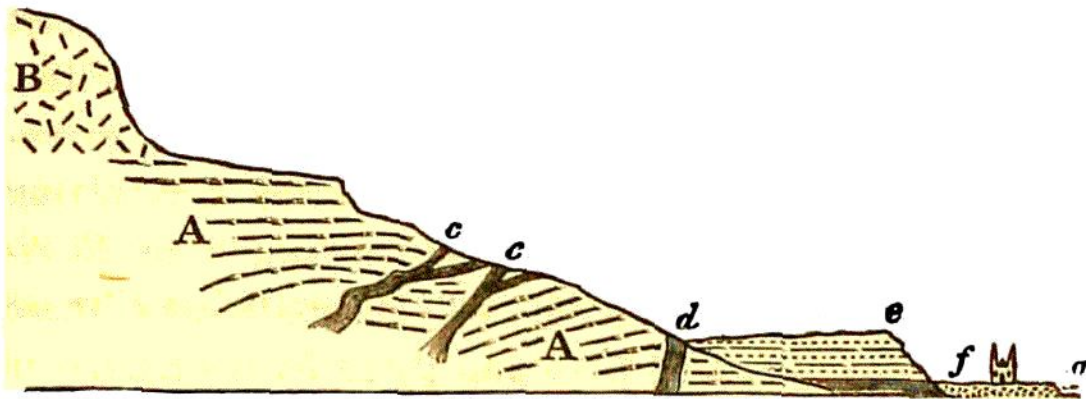


It varies in height from 50 to 150 feet, and at its base is a low flat of more modern gravel (*f*), rising from ten to twenty feet above the St. Lawrence. In certain places, as at the Côte St. Pierre, on the road from Montreal to Lachine, the surface of the terrace slopes from *e* to *d*, or towards the mountain. A good section of this modern deposit was to be seen at the Tanneries, a village in the parish of St. Henri in the

Fig. 13.



Section of Montreal mountain, with shelly drift at its base.

- A. Silurian limestone.
- B. Trap or greenstone.
- c. Dykes of basaltic trap.
- d. Dyke of felspathic trap, or claystone-porphyr.
- d. e. Terrace of drift with shells.
- f. Gravel, on which part of Montreal stands.
- g. River St. Lawrence.

suburbs of Montreal, at the time of my visit (June, 1842). Excavations had recently been made for a new road, exposing horizontal beds of loam and marly clay, in one of which, at the height of about sixty feet above the St. Lawrence, I observed great numbers of the *Mytilus edulis*, or our common European mussel, the shells retaining both valves and their purple colour. In the same beds were specimens of *Tellina grænlandica*, and a few of *Saxicava*