

elevated 200 feet above the river, I might have gone away with the notion that the fossiliferous drift was confined to a comparatively low level, if Mr. Logan had not informed me the year before that Mr. M'Cord had been fortunate enough to meet with a small patch of gravel full of sea-shells at the height of more than 500 feet in the hollow between the two eminences which form the Montreal mountain. I was conducted by Dr. Holmes to this place, called the Côte de Neige, and found there a bed of gravel six feet thick, containing numerous valves of recent species, *Saxicava rugosa*. and *Tellina grænlandica*. The deposit was covered by an unstratified mass of boulders and gravel twelve feet thick, which would have entirely concealed the shelly beds, had not the gravel been lately dug for road-making.

Mr. M'Cord estimated, from barometrical measurements, the height of these shells above the St. Lawrence, at Montreal, at 429 feet, which would give them an elevation above the sea of about 450 feet; but the same series of barometrical observations gave only 668 feet for the summit of Montreal mountain above the river, whereas Capt. Bayfield determined, by the mean of three trigonometrical measurements, the true height to be 760 feet, or 92 feet more. I am inclined, therefore, to believe that the shells are 520 feet above the river, or 540 feet above the sea, which gives an elevation of 306 feet above Lake Ontario, and places them nearly on a level with Lake Erie, which is 565 feet above the sea. Even if we adopt the lower estimate of Mr. M'Cord, and suppose the shells to be only 450 feet above the sea, they would be within 55 feet of the summit of the Falls of Nia-