filled by the wash which would have been drifted into it by wave action at its own level.

Possible local glacier at Port Henry. The presence or absence of local glaciers in the Adirondacks and neighboring mountains of New England continues to be a mooted question. Several writers have reported what has appeared to be evidence of local glaciation following the disappearance of the Laurentide glacier from the Adirondack mountains. Till detailed mapping of the area shall have been undertaken the question is likely to remain more or less open. The importance of the question can not be gainsaid in an investigation of the water levels which have existed in the Champlain valley in view of the possibility of ice dams which may thus have been introduced and maintained after the withdrawal of the Laurentide ice. A few observations of the writer during the present investigation of the foot region of the Adirondacks have prepared him to find that local glaciers may have extended near enough to sea level in the time of depression to have interfered with the development of normal shore phenomena, but much more careful work is required before it can be asserted that the phenomena already seen prove the existence of local glaciers.

The question of local glaciers has been raised in the present survey mainly by the abnormal striation and the lateral moraine terrace at Port Henry and by the faint traces of a late north-south striation about the northern border of the Adirondacks where the earlier Laurentide ice in diverging lines of flowage moved up the St Lawrence valley on the north of the Adirondacks and up the Champlain valley on the east of this obstruction to its flow.

Port Henry lies on the western shore of Lake Champlain at the foot of a broad depression in the high hills which confront the lake for several miles on the north and south. The floor of this depression rises westward and expands north and south for a few miles. Still farther westward the ground rises more rapidly into the highest part of the Adirondacks. Along the shores of the lake north and south of this depression roches moutonnées with rounded northern backs and clifflike southern fronts together with northsouth striation attest the southward