

ards the sea it would not only bring with it the materials it tore off the rocks over which it was passing, but it would also score and polish the rocks themselves. At that period the valley of the Saint John was probably, but not necessarily, filled with drift. The glacial mass passed over it towards the sea, scratching and polishing the rocks during its slow but irresistible journey. Approaching the sea it would probably split into tongues, chiefly on account of its moving eccentrically, and thus covering a larger area owing to the figure of the earth; and by reason of climate these tongues would reach the sea as ice rivers, in process of time excavating for themselves deeper channels, which ultimately became 'Fiords' or deep bays where the glaciers 'calved,' to use the term commonly employed in Greenland, and gave off their icebergs. An inland glacier having, as it were, once established itself in any determinate geographical position, would, in process of time, assisted by its own glacial river, wear out a lake-basin.*

Prof. Bailey and Mr. Matthew have worked out with much labor and success the complicated geology of the rocks in the vicinity of St. John, and have ascertained the fact that these include representatives of the Lowest Silurian beds, and probably of the Laurentian and Huronian. We shall give in our next number their account of the oldest fauna found in that neighborhood.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A NEW AMERICAN SILKWORM.—After numerous experiments, Mr. L. Trouvelot, of Medford, Mass., U.S., has succeeded in rearing successfully, and in great numbers, *Attacus Polyphemus*, Linn., and in preparing from its cocoon an excellent quality of silk, possessing

present day in Baffin's Bay and Davis' Straits." "As we advance northwards along the coast of west Greenland, and thus diminish the annual mean temperature both of the sea and of the atmosphere, we find the glacier approaches nearer and nearer the coast line, until in Melville Bay, latitude 75°, it presents to the sea one continuous wall of ice, unbroken by land, for a space of probably seventy or eighty miles.—Dr. Sutherland, on the *Geological and Glacial Phenomena of the Coasts of Davis' Straits and Baffin's Bay*.—Proceedings of the Geological Society, 1853.

* See Professor Ramsay's paper "On the Glacial Origin of Lakes".—Journal of the Geological Society, August, 1862.