

supposition, viz., that of ice excavation. The indentations referred to are veritable fiords, and even were there no other evidence than that of position, form and depth, they would at once be recognized as marking a former period of excessive glaciation. Additional evidence, if needed, is, however, everywhere to be found in grooved and polished rock surfaces, in innumerable boulders of every size and shape, together with the arrangement of the latter in some instances in parallel bands or trains, corresponding in direction to that of the bays and headlands.

The material of the larger boulders varies to some extent with that of the nearest exposed rock-ledges, and in most instances they would seem not to have been transported to any great distance from their parent-beds. Granite boulders, usually well rounded and sometimes of large size, are however often met with widely removed from any known outcrops of similar rock. Some considerable islands seem to be almost entirely made up of granite boulders, while in the vicinity of granite outcrops, as in Port Mouton and about Barrington Passage, they are so thickly strewn, and are often of such huge dimensions, as greatly to increase the dangers of navigation. Much of the granite quarried at Shelburne is from huge boulders, some of them thirty or forty feet in diameter.

(2.) If now we pass from the coast to the interior, the evidences of glacial action as having been chiefly concerned in the determination of the surface features are equally evident. Within the area of the two counties under discussion, no prominent hill range is to be found, but the great central granite axis of Nova Scotia is but little removed from their northern boundaries, sending a spur into north-eastern Queens, and traversing the western part of Shelburne quite to the coast. South of this axis the surface is that of a moderately elevated plateau, diversified by innumerable low hills, none of which probably exceed an elevation of 400 feet. Many of these hills are of a rounded hummocky character, but many also are in the form of long narrow ridges. It is remarkable that these latter have very generally an approximately north or south course, irrespective of the underly-