few feet of stratified white sand. In the sand are pebbles and subangular stones of diabase and foreign types. At one spot also a patch of hard red till (?) was seen at the base of the sands. The stones include quartzite, coarse syenite, syenite porphyry, and augen gneiss. None of them display striæ, although their shapes are in a number of cases suggestive of glacier wear. The upper sides of those stones which were embedded in the stratified sand were in most places glazed and pitted by the sand blast.

## SUMMARY.

On the accompanying map is shown the direction of glacial striæ in neighbouring parts of the Maritime Provinces. The observations in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton are new; those elsewhere are compiled from the most reliable sources available. A glance at this map will indicate the probability that the Magdalen islands were glaciated by ice from the north. Although a great eastward movement from a centre in New Brunswick is recorded by striæ in that province and Prince Edward Island, the dominant movement in the region southeast and south of the Magdalens, namely, Cape Breton and northern Nova Scotia, was southward, with a divergence towards the semi-circular border of the shallow basin in which, as already noted, the Magdalen islands occupy a nearly central position. It is difficult to see how the ice sheet could have advanced southeastward over the high tableland of northern Cape Breton and southward across the mountainous isthmus of northern Nova Scotia without covering the Magdalens. Indeed, considering the fact that the water around these islands is only 30 to 40 fathoms in depth, it seems likely that the ice also crossed the Magdalens during the epoch of eastward movement from the New Brunswick centre.

While final judgment may properly await more thorough field study, enough has been collected in this hurried reconnaissance to make it seem probable, at least, that the islands were covered by ice during one or more of the epochs of the glacial period. To be sure, a blanket of decayed sandstone covers much of the surface. The condition in this respect, however, is not