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ON THE SURFACE GEOLOGY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

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The present paper on the *second group* of surface deposits, is in continuation of one published in the *Canadian Naturalist*, New Series, Vol. 6, No. 1, and devoted to a description of the Drift striæ and Boulder clay in the Southern counties of New Brunswick. Since the former article was written, other facts having an important bearing on the geology of the Glacial period have been observed, to which I would refer, before entering upon the main subject of this one.

I. GLACIAL EPOCH.

A careful examination of the direction of the striæ recorded in the table given in my previous article, shows clearly the influence of the contour of the land, even in minute particulars, upon the course of the glacial striæ. I have had an opportunity, during the past summer, of verifying this feature in the action of the striating force; and have observed that the later striæ conform more closely to the minute inequalities of the surface than do the more ancient markings. It is also a general rule that the older courses of glacial lines are much heavier than the later, though not so distinct nor so sharply cut. The greater prominence of the later striæ is due to the obliteration to a greater or less degree of the older set, for the latter are often to be seen only on certain protected slopes of the ledges. In addition to the secondary or distinct set of striæ,—in which is included the great majority of those recorded in the following table—there is not infrequently a