

that side. At the same time less rapid erosion is taking place on the west side under the action of less violent waves.

CONCLUSIONS.

In conclusion, it may be stated that the forelands here described seem to have been built wholly by the action of waves acting either directly or indirectly in association with longshore currents which were intimately associated with them.

The location of the forelands is associated with some more or less salient feature of the coast which has influenced the direction of wave advance and the course of longshore currents, and has localized the effective transporting action of both.

Their formation is due to the control exercised on wind direction and on wave direction by the form of the bay. The form of the forelands is due to the peculiar character of the long, narrow water body on which they are situated, the conditions being such that only certain classes of storms can be effective agents in the shore transportation. The immature character, and consequent imperfect adjustments of sub-aqueous portions of the shore is an important control in wave-work.

The V-terrace and the associated V-bar upon it, in the instances here studied, are regarded as products of the same agent, and do not necessarily imply a change in water level. The evidence from Point Pleasant spit implies that there has been no significant change in level during the long period of growth of the greater part of the spit.

ALFRED W. G. WILSON.

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY,
McGill University, Montreal.