

A mile farther east along the post road, scratches were detected on similar rocks, having a course of east and west to north 70° east. All the scratches correspond with those previously observed in this vicinity.

Between Belledune and Elm Tree Rivers the rocks are extensively glaciated along the line of the Intercolonial Railway, as stated in my former paper. A more detailed examination shows that scratches occur everywhere within this area down to the present shore of the Bay, the course being about south 80° east. To a height of 75 or 100 feet above tide level, the more exposed rock masses have the striæ obliterated, probably from the action of the sea when it stood higher relatively to the land, and these rocks were eroded by the waves and coast ice, and it is only on the low-lying ledges which have been protected by a covering of earth that the finer ice markings can be detected. Above the level stated the exposed rocks still bear traces of ice action in the *moutonné* form they present although they have been subjected to atmospheric wear for long ages.

In Robertville, which lies in rear of Petite Roche, and also in the vicinity of the so-called Nigadoo silver mines, striæ were found with nearly an east and west course. In the St. Louise settlement adjoining Robertville on the east striæ were noticed trending north 85° east to north 80° east. It would seem as if the ice sheet in its passage over this part of the district had been swerving round from a course having a southerly bearing to one north of east.

Southeast of the above-mentioned settlements in the area extending towards Bathurst and Nepisiguit River striæ were observed in a great many places, both on the front lots and also in the Dunlop, Dumfries and Tattagouche settlements, as far back from the coast as ten or twelve miles, with an average course of north 25° east. In the immediate vicinity of Bathurst however, the striæ have more northing and trend about north 20° east to north 22° east.

All these striæ afford conclusive evidence, in the rounded form of the ledges on the southwest sides, and in other respects that they were produced by ice moving towards the northeast. They likewise show a convergence towards the depression known as Nepisiguit Bay.