has worn away to an escarpment west of Oromocto Lake, and as a glacial stream passing down the valley of the Magaguadavic to the sea.

"The western extremity of the Coal Measures holds up Lake Oromocto. It has been denuded away by lateral glacial action towards the west, until we have the remarkable spectacle presented of a bold escarpment facing the west, holding up a Lake containing 10,000 acres, and 115 feet above the valley it cverlooks. Lake Oromoeto is 370 feet above the sea, the scarpment which overlooks the Magaguadavic is 394 feet, and the river itself flowing at the base of the escarpment is 256 feet above the same level."

GENERAL DIRECTION OF THE ICE-FLOW IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

The polishing of some of the harder rocks is extremely beautiful, and shows that the action of the ice slowly moving over it must have continued for an exceedingly long period of time. It is not to be supposed that the ice had uniformly one direction: on the contrary, its direction may have varied through an entire quadrant under different conditions. When we look at glacial striæ we see only the last record of the moving mass, the last impression of its presence; but in what direction it moved, or with what effect at any period before the graving of its last striations, we can only conjecture.

An inspection of the preceding table, although it is very imperfect, will show that the direction of the moving mass of ice was . generally nearly due north and south. As the glaciers approached the sea they accommodated themselves to the sinuosities of the valleys through which they made their escape, and produced striations in different directions. At a greater elevation and more inland, what were on the sea-shore mere ice-streams, would be in the interior a uniform or broad glacial mass. Suppose for instance that a mass of ice several hundred feet thick, like that which now covers in part the surface of Greenland,* once extended over the

^{* &}quot;To have a correct idea of the glacier accumulation in Greenland, we must imagine a narrow continent of ice flanked on its seaward sides by a number of Islands, and in every other direction lost to vision in one continuous and boundless plain. Through the spaces between these apparent Islands, the enormous glacial accumulations lowly seek their passage to the sea, and send off an annual tribute to encumber, to cool, and to dilute the waters of the adjoining ocean. The average height or depth of the ice at its free edge in these intervals or valleys between the