

divergent courses of striæ, often seen upon the same rock surface, are, however, sometimes explicable on the theory of their having been produced by successive portions of the diminishing glaciers conforming, in their motions, more closely to the surface features during the period of melting. Along valleys, which were under the sea during the latter part of that period, as, for instance, those of the Petitcodiac and Kennebeckasis rivers, the striæ, which in some cases are parallel thereto, may have been produced by floating ice, and the same remark applies to striæ met with on the isthmus of Chignecto.<sup>1</sup> Certain fine ice markings, found also on the immediate coast of the Baie des Chaleurs, seem attributable to the same cause. It is probable that during the ice age the eastern part of this bay, at least, was open, and that floating ice grated the rocks along its shores.

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Prince Edward Island has probably been glaciated similarly to the coastal areas of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Sir William Dawson gives the courses of striæ observed in two places; but it is an open question whether local glaciers of its own or icebergs produced them.<sup>2</sup> Other phenomena noted by Sir William rather point to the latter as the probable cause of these.

#### QUEBEC.

The glaciation of the Province of Quebec presents much greater complexities than are to be found in that of the Maritime Provinces of Canada. It would seem that the estuarine portion of the St. Lawrence River, at least, was partially open during the period of extreme cold, similarly to the Baie des Chaleurs, as just stated. The Notre Dame range of mountains, or the water-shed adjacent thereto, shed the ice northward and southward, part of which *debouched* into these waters. Observations made by Dr. R. W. Ellis

<sup>1</sup>Annual Report, Geol. Surv. of Can., 1885, Vol. I, part GG.; list of striæ.

<sup>2</sup>Supplement to Acadian Geology, p. 25.