

observed by Sir William Dawson¹ and the writer² are chiefly in the St. Lawrence valley and on the Baie des Chaleurs coast. In the former the markings produced by these occur, so far as I have observed them, only on rock surfaces below the 350 to 375 contour line above sea level, while on the coast of the bay referred to they were not seen higher than 200 feet above its surface.

Icebergs or drift-ice played an important part in striating the ledges on these lower levels and in transporting boulders. On the isthmus of Chignecto the striation of some rock surfaces is attributable to them.³

The facts briefly outlined in the foregoing pages will doubtless receive large additions within a few years; and the inferences deduced therefrom may consequently undergo some modifications as the glacial phenomena of the region comes to be studied in detail. This remark has reference more especially to the glaciation of the great Laurentian or Archæan Area. I venture to think, however, that the main conclusions herein advanced will stand.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Newfoundland, although not forming part of Canada is geographically connected with it and a passing reference may here be made to its glacial phenomena. According to the late Alex. Murray, C.M.G., Director of the Geological Survey of that Colony, its surface everywhere shows marks of glacier-ice.⁴ These are well described in the paper referred to below. Mr Murray held to the theory of a continental glacier, however, but his facts indicate that ice movements have been quite variable, following river valleys,

¹Acadian Geology, 2nd and 3rd eds. Notes on the Post Pliocene Geology of Can., 1872, *Can. Naturalist*, etc.

²Annual Report Geol. Surv. of Can., 1886, Vol. II., part M. Transactions of the Royal Soc. of Canada, 1886, in a paper on *The Glaciation and Pleistocene subsidence of Northern New Brunswick and South-Eastern Quebec*.

³Annual report, Geol. Surv. of Can. 1885, Vol. I, part G.G.

⁴Glaciation of Newfoundland. Transactions of Royal Soc. of Canada, 1882.