

eastward, varying only a few points throughout. South of the Gander River Valley the main direction is about twenty degrees south of east, but after passing it, especially on the Exploits River and all over the height of land, the prevailing direction is a little north of east, or N. 80 degrees E. magnetic.

In confirmation of the above, it was noticed that much of the worn boulder debris scattered along the route of the railway was not characteristic of the formations lying to the eastward near the sea coast, but in many instances resembled those known to occur inland, westward from the line. The frequent occurrence of roche moutonnees, sometimes as low island rocks in the lakelets, but more frequently as isolated knolls or peaks—the latter, when more than usually conspicuous, being known locally as “toits”—give ample evidence on this point. Invariably all these present a gradually inclined surface towards the south-west, west and north-west, while the opposite sides are usually abrupt. On Maceles Lake, Terra Nova Lake and the Exploits River several such low island rocks occur all well worn and grooved. Such prominent peaks as Mount Peyton near Gander Lake, Hodge's Hill near Badger River, Skull Hill in Rowsell's Valley, the Three Topsails at the height of land, and the Gaff Topsail near Kitty's Brook—all bear out the same supposition. In the case of the Topsails, which crown the highest summit of the Long Range Mountains where the line crosses them, it would appear as though they protruded partly through the ice-cap or were surrounded by it, as the sides of these toits are equally well worn and grooved with the top. The Mizzen Topsail, the most westerly of the three and occupying the highest point of the ridge, exhibits in a marked manner the mighty force which had been exerted in uplighting and removing from its bed the massive granite of which it is composed. Huge fissures intersect the rock in several directions, crevices extending down out of sight, indicate where cleavage joints had been acted upon by water penetrating the cracks and then subjected to intense frost causing the blocks to be forced asunder. Many large masses of granite thus wedged out, as it were, lay piled at the base of the tolt—their very angular character proving that they had not been far removed. One or two huge, oblong, angular fragments lay on the summit directly across the open fissures, as if they had been merely lifted from their position and lodged on the top of the hill. Many such