

dotted here and there, over which there are small soft green marshes. These latter generally form the border to many a quiet pool, the dark surface of which seems only to be made as a reflector for a passing cloud or some bare ice-marked hummock, a few of which rise here and there, forming undulations in the surrounding level. In such places as this the rivers of Newfoundland have their source. Looking down the valley towards one of the bays, your eye wanders over a flat-topped expanse of spruce and other underwood, through which a few scattered pine-trees sometimes lift their heads. To the right and left of this dark mass of stunted underwood there is a line of scarp-faced hills, which look as though they might once have been feeders of moraine to a glacier which, as it slowly pressed itself downwards, ground against their sides. Above the cliffs along the sky-line of the hills, a few large boulders are distinctly visible. On climbing to the top of these hills, you would see beneath your feet a chain of lakes and ponds dotted in amongst the trees. Each of these would have its fringing of green marsh, across which a dark line showing the trampled path of the wandering 'Cariboo' would be well marked. Connecting these lakes in their upper portions are a series of rapids and small waterfalls; whilst lower down, as we approach the tideway, there are often long 'reaches' of steady water. Further north, similar signs are visible,—in Bonavista Bay, in Green Bay, and in many others.

In Green Bay, or, as it is sometimes called, "the Bay of Notre Dame," on the highlands above Belt's Cove, the country, for many miles in extent, is thickly strewn with boulders.

The climb up to this boulder-land (which on the side next the sea forms steep cliffs) is a precipitous one; on reaching the top you are on a brown-looking country in the main undulating as if ice-worn. In the depressions there are either small ponds or marshes, which are bounded by bare hummocks. Sometimes a small cliff-like scarp looks down upon you from still higher ground. The boulders are strewn everywhere, but more particularly upon the highest ground, and often upon extreme points. Several boulders were so perched on two points that they formed an archway beneath, which could be seen at a distance of several miles. In another case one boulder was seen resting upon another. In form they were subangular. Fragments were taken from these, and also from boulders in several other districts, and, so far as my examination went, I found that, if not represented by the rock of the surrounding country, they had representatives further west, and this generally in the Laurentian granites. Mr. Alexander Murray, F.G.S., of the Geological Survey, has made the same observation. Now if these boulders had been deposited by Icebergs, this portion of Newfoundland must at the very least have been 1000 feet lower than it stands at present. During the time of its elevation, and especially at the time of its emergence, these boulders must have been subjected to a considerable amount of rough usage, and have received many rolls. If they were protected by a covering of drift, which, to secure them from the action of the sea, must have been many hundreds of feet in thickness, then the