

uncovered hummocks; and the phenomenon is so common as to leave no doubt as to the character of the underlying surface.

REVIEW OF THE EVIDENCE.

Thus, wherever careful observations have been made as to the nature of the superposition of the undisturbed Paleozoic rocks upon the Archean, whether in the Lake Superior country, eastern Ontario, Quebec, or Labrador, the evidence points to the same conclusion, *i. e.*, that the early Paleozoic rocks were laid down upon a surface which did not differ essentially from that presented by the exposed Archean surface of the present day upon which the great Canadian glacier rested; and that there is no good evidence of that surface having undergone any material reduction in level, in consequence of the conditions of the glacial epoch, either by any plowing power sometimes ascribed to glacier ice, or by the removal of the products of extensive rock decay.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

In the foregoing pages the evidence, although briefly sketched, has been specific, and attention has been confined to the immediate vicinity of the edge of the Paleozoic formations. Let us turn now to a somewhat broader aspect of the question.

Former Extension of the Paleozoic.—There is excellent presumptive evidence that the greater part, if not the whole, of the Canadian Archean terranes were at one time covered by Paleozoic strata, and the assumption so generally made that they have always formed an upland region, serving as a source of supply for the sediments which built up the Paleozoic formations, appears to be scarcely warranted by the facts.

The reconnaissance work of the Geological Survey of Canada, while it has only effected an examination of a number of linear sections across the arms of the V-shaped Archean nucleus, along the various canoe routes which traverse it from the waters of the St. Lawrence and Lake Winnipeg systems to the waters of Hudson's bay, has yet established the fact that there are basins and outliers of Paleozoic rocks scattered over its surface which appear to be but the remnants of once far wider spread formations. In the region of the Saguenay, Laflamme* has described various outliers of Trenton other than the well known one at Lake St. John, and the distribution of these shows clearly that this formation must have extended for at least 150 miles north of the St. Lawrence, over what is now for the most part bare Archean surface, and the probability is that it extended much farther.

* Op. cit., pp. 10-15.