

## CHAPTER XXII.

*Glacial Furrows in the Valley of the St. Lawrence.—Action of packed Ice in the Canadian Rivers.—Boulder Formation with and without Shells.—Gannanoqui.—Mountain of Montreal.—Recent Shells in Drift more than 500 Feet above the Sea.—Lake St. Peter.—Falls of Maskinongé.—Deposit of Shells at Beauport near Quebec.—Agreement with Swedish Fossils.—Shells in Boulder Formation of Lake Champlain.—Burlington, Vermont.—Fossils of Drift imply a colder Climate.—Scenery of Lake Champlain.—Organic Remains of lowest Silurian Sandstone.—Lingula.—Vermont Mountains.—Inns and Boarding Houses.—Return to Boston.*

I HAD frequent opportunities in the valley of the St. Lawrence, especially at Kingston, and in the country between that city and Gannanoqui, of examining the recently bared surface of the fundamental rocks, consisting of, first, granite; 2dly, quartzose (or Potsdam) sandstone; 3dly, lower Silurian (or Trenton) limestone. Wherever the drift or superficial clay and gravel have been removed, the surfaces of these rocks are worn, smoothed, and furrowed, the furrows being least clearly defined on the sandstone.

The direction of all the straight and parallel grooves was nearly N. E. and S. W., differing uniformly in their general course from those traced by Professor Hitchcock and Mr. Percival through New England, where they run usually from N. N. W. to S. S. E. It is worthy of notice, that in both regions the erratic blocks and boulders have been transported southwards, along the same lines as are marked out by