

## CHAPTER XXIII.

*Halifax.—Glacial Furrows in Nova Scotia.—Difference of Climate of Halifax and Windsor.—Tracts covered with Kalmia.—Linnæa borealis.—High Tides of the Bay of Fundy.—The Bore.—Recent Deposits of Red Mud hardened in the Sun.—Fossil Showers of Rain.—Footprints of Birds, and Casts of the same.—Cracks caused by Shrinkage.—Submerged Forest.—Recent Glacial Furrows at Cape Blomidon.—Loaded Ice.—Ice-Ruts in Mud.*

July 16, 1842.—WHEN I went on board the Caledonia at Boston, I could hardly believe that it was as large as the Acadia, in which we had crossed the Atlantic from Liverpool, so familiar had I now become with the greater dimensions of the steamers which navigate the Hudson and other large American rivers.

We soon reached Halifax, and I determined to devote a month to the geology of Nova Scotia. About three miles south of Halifax, near “the Tower,” I saw a smooth surface of rock, formed of the edges of curved and highly inclined strata of clay-slate. This surface was crossed by furrows about a quarter of an inch deep, having a north and south direction, and preserving their parallelism throughout a space 100 yards in breadth. Similar phenomena are observed in other parts of this peninsula, on the removal of the drift, which occurs both stratified and unstratified, and much resembles that of Scotland. I may mention here, that afterwards