Splendid examples of stossing are numerous, and even where the rock is so weathered that no striæ are visible, the rounded and smooth appearance of the north side of exposures, and the abrupt and sharp edges on the south, so characteristic of glacier action, may be seen and often enable us to determine with considerable accuracy the direction in which the ice moved. Boulder-clay, boulders, Leda-clay, sand and gravel are also abundant, while the less common phenomena of surface geology, viz.: kames, asar or eskers and moraines are occasionally seen.

BOULDER-CLAY.

Till, or boulder-clay has been described as a "firm, tough tenaceous clay which gives evidence of having been subjected to great pressure. Often the accumulation becomes coarser and sandier. Again it may be described as a coarse agglomeration of subangular and angular stones set in a scanty matrix of coarse earthy grit and sand. Sometimes the stones in the till are so numerous that hardly any matrix of clay is visible." It will be seen that the term boulder-clay embraces deposits whose appearance differs widely, but however it may vary in appearance and composition it can ususlly be recognized by the peculiar shape and striation of the stones contained in it. Typical boulder-clay may be seen in many places near Ottawa, as in the cutting on the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway near Hintonburg already referred to, at Hog's Back, and in very many places in the area under consideration. In connection with the boulder-clay a word about the distribution of boulders will be in place. This district is no exception to the general rule that most of the boulders in the boulder-clay and those scattered over a country are from rocks near at hand, and only a few of the harder kinds are carried to a great distance. In this district the boulders commonly seen are limestone, usually flat and angular, and gneiss, granite, etc., more rounded and worn. Dr. Ells has already referred to the great blocks of Black