

are quite remarkable. The depth of some of the lakes like the Temiscouata, the Squatook and the Cabano, occupying as they do north and south depressions and with nearly fiat bottoms, would seem to point to ice-movements as having been closely connected with their position and character. But what is of still greater interest is the evidence which the district everywhere affords, of a northern as well as a southern driftage at some time during the ice period, the great ridge becoming itself a centre or axis of ice distribution as it is now of the rivers which drain it. This fact is strikingly seen in the occurrence of great boulders of fossiliferous Silurian limestone strewed over the Quebec rocks at the upper end of Lake Temiscouata, and which have been derived from Mount Wissick to the south, again in the similar occurrence of such boulders at the northern end of Lake Metapedia, and finally their occurrence, in large numbers, along the St. Lawrence shore, as noticed about the Grand Métis river and Rimouski. Similar facts have elsewhere been observed by Mr. Chalmers, and are referred to in his reports on the Superficial Geology of the district.

Of the early human period, but few relics, so far as known to the writer, have yet been found in the region here considered. None were observed by us around the shores of Temiscouata Lake, but near the outlet of the First Tuladi Lake, are numerous fragments of chipped flint, together with a few sherds of pottery, indicating the former presence here of the early Pre-Historic races. So also we have failed to find any relics of this character on the St. John river above Edmunston, although below that point, and especially about Grand Falls and Aroostook Falls, they are not uncommon.

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