and ice only, and formed a gathering ground which sent out local glaciers in all directions, as seems more probable, is a question to be decided by future investigations. The southern or southwestern portions are intensely glaciated, especially in the Lake Superior and Lake of the Woods regions.[1] There seems no doubt that the glaciers there were large and probably became confluent.

General Conclusions.

Summing up the data thus far obtained, I conclude that the glaciation of Eastern Canada has been effected by local glaciers on the higher grounds, and drift-ice or ice-bergs on the lower coastal areas. In their movements, the glaciers, generally speaking, followed the slopes of the land, or the drainage channels. They seem to have had extensive gathering grounds upon the more elevated parts of the country where snow-fields and *nevé*-ice existed. Whenever motion began, these became converted into glacier-ice. Upon those areas where the snow never underwent change into ice no striation of the rocks is found. Some of the glaciers appear to have been quite large, and those from adjacent drainage areas may have coalesced on the lower grounds and become confluent. At all events, the slopes and coastal tracts are, generally speaking, more glaciated than the interior and higher grounds. Each area or centre of dispersion has, however, had its own glacier or glaciers. In Nova Scotia there was a shedding of the ice from the Cobequid Mountains northward and southward; and probably the elevation known as the South Mountain likewise sent glaciers down its slopes on either side. In New Brunswick, the low water-shed running across it from north-west to south-east, sent off glaciers in opposite directions, or north-eastwardly on the northern slope and south-eastwardly on the southern, these courses being deviated from in a greater or less degree, however, according as the ice was influenced by local topographic features. The Shickshock or Notre

[1]Dr. G. M. Dawson, Geology and Resources of the Forty-ninth Parallel. Annual Report Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1885, Vol. I, part CC.