

account for them. These local glaciers drew their supplies from large gathering grounds on the water-shed along the Notre Dame or Green Mountain Range. Generally speaking, they were shed on either side of the Appalachians, nearly at right angles to their axis, which accounts for the parallelism or correspondence in direction of the striæ referred to by Dr. Ellis.¹ The river valleys and minor ridges and hills on the slopes, however, caused many local deviations from the normal course. On the south-east slope, their movements were, perhaps, subjected to greater local deflections than in the north-west, caused by the rugged topographic features which are upon it. For example, the chief water-shed of New Brunswick, already referred to as lying between the St. John valley and the Baie des Chaleurs and Gulf of St. Lawrence, shed the ice of the southern slope of the Notre Dame mountains once more in nearly opposite directions, or north-eastward and south-eastward.² On these minor slopes, local surface inequalities again swerved the ice-masses, in a greater or less degree, from the courses given to them by the New Brunswick water-shed, etc. For the most part, they followed the nearest slopes or river valleys, thus showing their essentially local character. During the period of melting or retirement of the glaciers, this became more and more apparent.

THE LAURENTIAN OR ARCHÆAN AREA.

The glacial phenomena of the Archæan Area north of the St. Lawrence and great lakes, have also undergone investigation by the Geological Survey staff, and a large number of facts collected relating thereto, in addition to those recorded in *Geology of Canada*, 1863, and in Sir William Dawson's Notes on the Post-Pliocene, etc. Along the St. Lawrence valley, the general parallelism of the Laurentide slope to that of the Notre Dame Range opposite caused the striæ to have nearly a similar south-east and north-west

¹Ibid., part J.

²Annual Report, 1885, Vol. I, part GG.