

mass of new evidence obtained, and now available for co-ordination and study is, however, so scattered through the reports of the Geological Survey and various scientific periodicals, as to be somewhat difficult of access. A good deal of unpublished material, too, relating to this subject, is now in the hands of the Geological Survey staff. My object in this paper therefore is simply to collect and correlate all the main facts within reach relating to this important question, briefly summarizing the results, and referring the student for fuller details to the reports and publications alluded to.

Commencing in the extreme eastern part of Canada I shall give a brief statement of the facts observed in each province, correlating those pertaining to each of the larger centres of dispersion for local glaciers, such as the Cobequid Mountains in Nova Scotia, the main central water-shed in New Brunswick, the Notre Dame or Shickshock Mountains in the province of Quebec, etc. Each of these centres formed a gathering ground for its own glaciers, discharging them on either side, or in various directions according to the slopes of the land.

It is, perhaps, necessary at the outset to define the term "local glacier," as I understand it. By a local glacier I mean an ice-sheet limited in extent, that is, confined to one valley or hydrographic basin, whether large or small, and influenced in its movement by local topographic features, such as mountains, water-sheds, hills, or river valleys.

NOVA SCOTIA.

In Nova Scotia it is found that ice moved in different directions in different localities, the slopes of the country having largely controlled it. The Cobequid Mountains shed ice from their summits on either side, that is, northward and southward; and the South Mountain likewise discharged glaciers off its slopes. Observations on the glaciation of that province by Sir William Dawson show a wide divergence in the courses of striæ met with in a number of different places. This seems explicable only on