

omena upon the summit, and the striæ continue a short distance upon the southern slope of the mountain.

Rarely do the striæ appear to have been influenced in their course by the general features of the country. In general, in great north and south valleys, they correspond to the axis of the valley; as, for example, the valley of the Connecticut, where most of the striæ run north and south. Upon the valleys of the La-moille, Winooski, and Missisco rivers, in Vermont, the deflection from the usual course is quite marked. These rivers cross the Green mountains nearly at right angles, running, therefore, about east and west. Upon the elevated land, averaging about 2,000 feet above the valleys, the striæ have a general southerly direction, but at the bottoms of the valleys they have an easterly direction, running up the stream. It is as if, when the highest peaks of the Green mountains were islands in the glacial ocean, a great iceberg was accidentally caught in one of these valleys, and was forced onward in an unusual direction.

Sometimes there are several sets of striæ crossing one another at a small angle, the lines of each set preserving their parallelism. Cases where two and three sets cross each other are quite common. The angle of intersection is sometimes as great as 45° . Upon Isle La Motte, in Lake Champlain, there are eight distinct directions of the striæ; the two most widely separated running S. 8° W., and S. 65° E.

a Fig. 100.

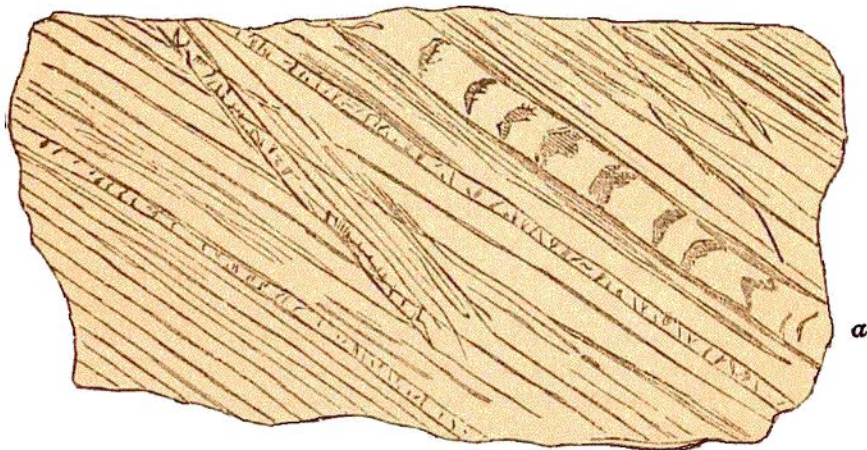


Fig. 100 represents drift striæ upon a slab of Trenton limestone from Shoreham, Vermont. This shows two facts of much interest: first, we have here a broad furrow, *a, a*, flaked up every inch or two, as could have been done only by a very heavy body moving with some friction; secondly, we have