

directions. The delta covers an area of about 100 miles from north to south, with a width of from twenty-five miles across the south end to sixty or seventy miles across the north. Overlooking the delta from the west side is the northern extremity of the Rocky Mountain system, which extends down to the Arctic coast. Although interrupted in its course northward from the United States boundary line by several deep valleys and streams, and called by different names in different parts of the country, the continuity of this range is practically unbroken, and these mountains west of the delta are really the northern extension of the same range which crosses our southern boundary line. At the delta they rise abruptly to a height of 2,000 feet, and in many parts of the eastern face are inaccessible. Their summits here have the appearance of mature dissection in being well rounded and graded. The highest points are little more than 3,000 feet in height, and this elevation gradually decreases towards the north.

GLACIATION IN THE PEEL RIVER DISTRICT.

Reference has already been made to the glaciation in the section of the Peel River watershed enclosed by the foothill ranges. On the plateau to the north and west of this, that is, below the lower cañon of the river, apart from the fact that there has been glaciation to a certain point northward, very little information to supplement McConnell's deductions as to the glaciation on the lower part of the Mackenzie valley was obtained.

Heavy deposits of boulder clay occur in what are probably pre-glacial depressions near the mouth of Snake river. One section exposed shows 150 feet of dark boulder clay containing boulders of limestone, quartzite, conglomerate and sandstone, all of which were undoubtedly derived from the ranges to the south and southwest. Below Snake river boulder clay lies on the underlying rocks only here and there in patches, and always very thin, scarcely ever exceeding ten feet in thickness. Sections of the Peel valley often show beds of peat occupying the surface, and lying directly on the Cretaceous sandstones without any intervening glacial drift. Other sections show five or six feet of rusty gravel separating the peat from the sandstone.

On the slopes of the high plateau west of Satah river are numerous landslides exposing a dark clay which carries rolled gravel and boulders. This slope is also broken by two benches, one at a level of 50 feet above the river, and the other at 500 feet. On each of these is the same dark clay holding rounded pebbles. On the top of the plateau, which is entirely devoid of timber for some distance inland, a white clay appears lying in round open spaces three or four