Photography seems to offer the most satisfactory means of permanently recording the position of the ice from year to year. On our visit, therefore, to the Great Glacier in 1898, a large rock was chosen on the south side of the trail, below the bridge, and some five hundred yards from the ice foot. The 1898 test view was taken from this position on the 19th of August (Pl. V). The small moraine in the lower right-hand corner is the one mentioned by Dr. Green, and shown in the pictures of 1887. The large rock marked "E" was then partly encased in the ice, as will be seen in the centre of the 1887 picture, and forms a most excellent point for identification (Pl. IV). In conjunction with the photograph a number of range rocks on the moraine were selected and marked for identification. The rocks "B" and "D" on the photograph were chosen because they were of unusual size, and were far enough from the ice to prevent any movement. A line drawn between them August 17, 1898, passed eighteen inches below the extreme snout of the glacier at "H." "B" is a large rock, with a triangular black mark on the north side. It was lettered with venetian red paint as follows:

$$\frac{\text{VIII-17-'98.}}{\text{VIII-17-'98.}}\Big|$$

"D" is a yellow rock which has been split in halves. It was marked on one piece, "Rock opposite lines with snout, VIII–17–'98," and on the side opposite with a vertical line and two arrows. The rock "G" was not marked, but may be easily identified by the photograph. Its highest point was fifty-nine feet to the nearest ice on August 17, 1898.

To locate the position of the snout, the rock "C," a long, rounded boulder, was chosen. It was marked "60′ 0″ to snout, VIII–17–'98," and with arrows.

During the warm weather of August the rate of recession was very rapid, and a few days made a marked change in the position of the ice. October 24, 1898, Mr. Hugh B. Walkem, of Vancouver, visited the glacier and compared the position of the ice with the rocks marked by us, sixty-eight days before. He found that the snout had receded forty-six feet in that interval, or eight and one-tenth inches per day.

As respects the annual rate of recession it is hard to obtain reli-