

seven feet. He also notes "that the snout of the glacier showed evidence of retreat, for there were two rows of boulders in front of it. The outer one, about sixty feet from the ice, seemed to have been dropped the previous year; the inner row during the present year."

Since that time the glacier has been visited by a number of persons who have located the snout as respects certain marked rocks, or in some other way, but in many instances the record has become lost or uncertain so as to be of little value. At the present time the glacier is rapidly receding, and from an examination of the bare moraine and scrub below it, there seems to be evidence that this has been going on actively for a comparatively short period.

July 16, 1887—one year before Dr. Green—we first visited the glacier, and made a number of photographs of its foot (Pl. III). These photographs, after a lapse of over eleven years, make possible an exceedingly interesting comparison of the position of the ice. At the present time there is a broad space of loose boulders below the snout, utterly devoid of vegetation. In 1887 alder bushes grew within twenty feet of the ice. The slope of the ice was also very different from what it is now. There was then a great mass with steep sides extending over the present bare space, while now the ice slopes comparatively evenly till it dies away altogether in the stream. The fact that during eleven years the alder bushes have not advanced on the retreat of the ice, and that in 1887, when the photographs were taken, they were so close to it, would seem to indicate that at least for a score of years previous to 1887 the glacier had not extended materially further into the valley than it did at that time. Taking into consideration the border moraine marking the position of the ice in 1887, the alder bushes which then, as now, grew up to the lower side of the moraine, and which have increased but little in size during the eleven years, and the characteristic steepness of the slope of the ice, it would seem probable that a period of advance had occurred shortly before the year 1887. One very small moraine about 200 feet from the snout of 1898 showed an insignificant advance since that period, but apart from this the motion of the glacier appears to have been only of recession.

¹ Among the Selkirk Glaciers, by W. S. Green. Macmillan & Co., 1890, p. 219.