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of the White, the Sandy and Little Sandy Rivers. The White River glacier heads on the eastern side of the crater, and extends in a south-easterly direction. It is nearly a quarter of a mile wide at the head, and about two miles long, extending 500 feet below the line of timber growth upon the sides of the mountain. . . . The glacier of Sandy River is considerably broader than the glacier of White River. In length they are about equal. . . . One of the most marked geological and topographical features of Mount Hood and the vicinity is its very extensive system of extinct glaciers, which everywhere gouged out immense trough-shaped valleys, cutting down deeply into the earlier trachytic lava flows of the old volcano.\*

With reference to these last described peaks, Professor Whitney says: 'Dr. J. G. Cooper, who is familiar with the mountains of Oregon and Washington Territory, considers Mount Hood not as high as some other peaks of the same range. Other experienced observers have stated the same to me. On the whole I conclude that Mount Hood is not as high as Mount Shasta, Rainier, or Adams.'†

*Mount Jefferson, The Three Sisters, Diamond Peak, Scott's Peak, and Mount Pit.*—It is doubtful whether any of these peaks have been ascended. Mount Jefferson received that name from Lewis and Clarke in 1805. The Three Sisters present three pyramidal peaks, all nearly of the same height as seen from Mount Hood. Diamond Peak is so called from a settler of that name, who, being chased by the Indians took to the mountain, and lay concealed there for two or three days. It is doubtful whether he ascended to the summit. Dr. Brown says that 'Mount Scott presents the appearance of a truncated cone, and is, doubtless, likewise an extinct volcano.' According to the same authority, Mount Pit, which is a little to the west of Lake Tlamat, 'has never been ascended. The name is often spelt Pitt, but erroneously, the title being derived, not from the statesman, but from the number of pits dug by the Indians near its base. Its other name is derived from Dr. McLaughlin, long Governor of the Hudson Bay Company, and a name deservedly held in deep veneration in the north-west.' According to Humboldt its height is 9,548 feet. Robert Greenhow, before mentioned, says that 'Mount Madison is the Mount

\* The 'Engineering and Mining Journal,' New York, March 7, 1871.

† 'Which is the Highest Mountain in the United States, and which in North America?'—'Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences,' vol. ii. 1858-62. San Francisco, 1863.