from a distance, those on the lower part of the slopes show flattened outlines, while those higher up are more abruptly rounded and have not been so thoroughly ground down.

The general statements made in a former communication, in reference to the covering of Boulder-clay or unmodified drift spread over the entire area of the interior plateau, are borne out in the region now more particularly in question. From the rearrangement of this material the great systems of terraces subsequently mentioned have been formed.

Details need not be given of the evidence in striation and rock-polishing of the existence of glaciers radiating from the various mountain-systems, though it may be mentioned that some of these seem to have had a very great extension down the lower valleys.

In this southern portion of the interior plateau, terraces are exhibited on a scale scarcely equalled elsewhere. They border the river-valleys, and at greater elevations are found expanding beyond these and attached to the higher parts of the plateau and mountains. None has yet been found here, however, equal in height to that previously described on Il-ga-chuz Mountain in the north at 5270 feet above the sea. Many of the terraces and "benches" of the valleys may be the result of the gradual cutting-down of the river-course in the hollow previously filled with glacial débris; but for others, including more particularly those of the higher levels, no explanation short of the complete flooding of the plateau-region will suffice. Knowing therefore that the water must have stood successively at every lower level, it is of comparatively little importance that in the case of some of the lower terraces it becomes impossible to determine whether they belong to this period of the retreating waters or to a subsequent river-erosion.

In this region the terraces frequently surpass 3000 feet in elevation above the sea-level. The more prominent of those seen on the southward slope of Iron Mountain may be taken as an example of the arrangement of these old water-marks. These terraces are as follows, the approximate heights being given in feet—2386, 3063, 3392, 3611, 3715. It is frequently observed, however, that the occurrence of a terrace at any particular level is merely a matter of local circumstance, probably dependent on the supply of material and other such causes; and in different places not very remote the the scale of terraces often differs. This is illustrated on Okanagan Mountain, situated east of the lake of the same name. On the south side of this elevation the principal terraces were barometrically determined as follows—1862, 2042, 2141, 2645, 2800, 2839 feet; on the northern slope six principal terraces were again observed, as follows—1451, 1579, 1962, 2452, 2553, 2879 feet.

The wide trough-like valleys which traverse the plateau are, over a considerable portion of its extent in the southern part of the province, partly filled with a deposit of white silt or loess-like material comparable with that described under the same name in the Nechacco basin to the north*. It is, however, unconnected with the latter,

* Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. vol. xxxiv. p. 105.