

these to a considerable depth. This second named sort is composed of modified or redistributed drift, modern alluvium, etc., and is chiefly the product of the disintegration and re-arrangement of the boulder clay, though mixed also with the detritus from the waste of local rocks since the glacial period, or carried down by rivers when flowing at a higher level, as they seem here to have flowed at some time.

The population of this part of the Province is not now, and probably never will be numerous—at least not the rural population. The occupied portions are along the rivers and streams. The valleys are narrow with here and there low flats. Back from the rivers are “benches” and numerous hills of all sizes with a rounded outline, rising from the extensive mountain slopes. The mountains themselves are generally speaking, softly outlined with grassy lightly timbered sides and broad summits also well grassed. One can ride over most of them.

The common grass of the country, up to about the 53rd parallel of north latitude, is the well known bunch grass. There are a few natural hay meadows by the side of streams, and you find what is called timber grass and other rough grasses on the mountains. The bunch grass formerly grew in the valleys and on the lower hill sides as well as over the mountains generally, but it has been greatly eaten off in most places near the wagon-road and around farm houses. When eaten closely, this grass does not grow again. Sage takes its place, and fortunately the cattle will eat sage in winter. As you ascend the hills you find the bunch grass growing more plentifully among the scattered red pines. Horses, it is said do not consume so much bunch grass as cattle, but they probably destroy more. They can live on the higher lands in winter, as they paw through the snow to get at the grass. The