

In the course of geological work carried on in the southern part of the Interior Plateau of British Columbia, particularly in the years 1888, 1889 and 1890, to the west of the region above alluded to, but in similar latitudes, much further evidence of the same kind and possessing a similar significance has been found. This, indeed, is so universally met with where circumstances favourable to its observation occur, that I will cite only a few of the more notable cases, in a general way, in order to render its character obvious.

1. In the angle between the main Thompson River and its north branch, not far from Kamloops, is a tract of rather low grass covered hills, forming an excellent cattle range and containing in its hollows many small lakes and ponds without outlet. Several of these are fringed by dead trees, comprising aspen poplars twenty years or more old and a few specimens of yellow pine forty or fifty years of age. The water was standing about their roots in October, 1888, and it was then estimated that the trees had been dead for five or six years.

2. The point of open plateau between Stump Lake and Douglas Lake, is somewhat similar in character to the last, though with fewer lakes and ponds. Very clear evidence of the same kind was here seen in a lake about three miles north of Douglas Lake, which is bordered by dead trees at least twenty years of age, together with many large, dead, willow bushes. The state of the dead wood led to the conclusion, as noted at the time, that these had not been killed more than ten or less than five years before. It also appeared that there was here some evidence to show that the water had, for a year or two, been again decreasing (30th July, 1889).

3. The Green Timber Plateau, with an elevation of about 4,000 feet, situated to the north of Clinton, consists partly of woodland and partly of natural meadows or prairies of small size, and is characterized by very numerous lakes and ponds, most of which have no outlets and are more or less distinctly saline. Many of these are bordered by zones of dead trees, killed by the rise of water in the lakes, as in the former cases. In October, 1889, it was noted that most of the trees appeared to have been dead for two, three or more years, while a few had been killed in the preceding year. Also that in these lakes the water had fallen to its old normal level, or nearly so, at the date above mentioned; the decrease from its highest point being in some instances as much as ten feet.

4. Lake to the east of Eight-mile Creek, in Pass Valley. This lake, without outlet, is again bordered by dead trees, some of which were estimated as being of forty years growth. The roots of these trees were observed to be still flooded in October, 1889, although it might be supposed that the water of the lakes generally should in that month be not far from its annual minimum.

5. One of the little lakes in the valley running northwestward from the head of Okanagan Lake was noted, in October, 1890, as exhibiting a