some 3,500 feet high, which gives its top a total altitude of about 8,700 feet. It appears to consist, in great part, of loose fragmentary materials with some lava streams interbedded. The materials are of two distinct colours, a brownish red, and a light gray. The cone itself has been much dissected, and the faces remaining are largely those of large cirques, with sharp aretes between. In the cliffs, which form the walls of the cirques, the stratiform structure of the cone may be seen to good advantage. The dip of the layers of deposit away from the centre is especially distinguishable. It is doubtful whether any part of the summit can be recognized as forming part of the crater. The erosion on the east and west sides has been apparently more severe than on the north and south, so that the remains of the cone have now the form of a narrow topped ridge, which extends in a north-and-south direction. Evidence that its activity was subsequent to the formation of the main valleys, or that it remained active after their formation, is found in the fact that some of the lava-streams flowed over the edge of the Cheakamous valley, and may be seen extending down its slopes at points along the Lillooet road. Some blocks of the lava have also been carried by the earlier ice-sheet over the high ridges to the south, and are now to be seen in the lower of the two till sheets, which represent the two periods of ice-advance in the Capilano valley.*

Red Mountain is much smaller than Garibaldi. Its cone in itself has an altitude of about 1,500 feet, and a total height above sea-level of 6,500 feet. It stands on the edge of what was at one time the upper valley of Stony Creek, or the glacier corresponding to it, and is now the valley of Garibaldi Lake. The cone rests partly on the eroded surface of Miocene (?) lavas and partly on granite of the Coast batholith. These underlying rocks take the form of a basin or caldera, in which the volcano stands, and which it nearly fills. The western side of the depression is a cliff of granite, which curves around that side of the cone through a considerable arc. In addition to this, there is, on the north-eastern side of the mountain, a rather remarkable remnant of a large lava-flow. It once flowed down into the valley of Garibaldi Lake, where its lower part seems to have been cut away by the glacier or stream which then occupied the valley. Its upper part is also truncated and presents a rugged cliff, facing the cone. This might also be considered as part of the rim of the caldera. The pinnacle of Miocene lava which rises on the eastern side of the cone, can be accounted for in the same way, as a remaining part of the ring of an ancient caldera.

*See articles by A. T. Dalton, *"Canadian Alpine Journal,"* 1908, p. 205, and by J. Porter, *"Northern Cordilleran,"* 1913, p. 48.