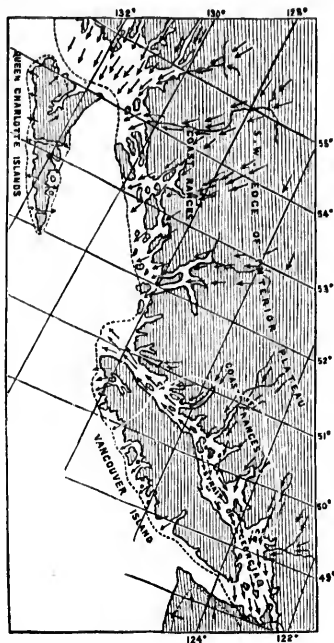


Dundas Island and Cape Fox at the southern extremity of Alaska, shows heavy grooving from N. 50° E. to S. 50° W., proving that this strait must have been filled with ice.

Sketch Map of part of British Columbia, showing the supposed extension and general direction of flow of the glacier-ice when near its maximum limit.



The arrows indicate the direction of flow of the ice.
The dotted line shows the seaward margin of the confluent glacier.

The scarcity of examples of well-marked terraces on the coast, and the comparatively small elevations at which they are found, has been remarked previously. At Fort Simpson, however, in lat. $54^{\circ}34'$, the surface bears a considerable thickness of detrital matter, and from a distance this appears to form an ill-defined terrace at a height of somewhat over 100 feet. A few miles further southward, at Metlakatla, there is a well-marked terrace, flat, with an elevation, barometrically determined, of 95 feet above high-water mark.

In the previous paper, already several times referred to, evidence was brought forward in favour of a belief that during a part of the glacial period a vast glacier filled the entire Strait of Georgia, which separates the south-eastern part of Vancouver Island from the mainland, and that the ice swept across the south-eastern extremity of the