GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA.

secondary valley cut through gravel terraces to a depth of from 100 to 150 feet.

The valley of the Telkwa itself is also terraced for a distance of about twenty miles, when the floor of the valley rises above the level of the terraces.

The Telkwa is a typical mountain stream, swift and cold, and subject to frequent and sudden fluctuations due to the presence of many large snowfields and glaciers at its head. At low water it is readily forded, but when in flood is quite impassable.

Apart from the comparatively small area of terraced country near its mouth the whole watershed of the Telkwa may be said to be mountainous. The Coast range in which it takes its rise is an exceedingly rugged and alpine chain of mountains, presenting an unusually unbroken front, stretching in a continuous array of sharp and jagged peaks as far as the eye can see in a northwesterly and southeasterly direction, while numerous glaciers and snowfields are constantly in view along its eastern slopes. The highest peak shown on the map reaches an elevation of 9,300 feet, while many are over 8,000 feet high.

Flanking the eastern slopes of the range a series of lower ridges occur, which extend to the Bulkley valley; these ridges, while by no means as rugged as the main range, still reach in places an elevation of over 7,000 feet, while the area above the 6,000 foot contour is quite extensive. They give the general impression of a dissected plateau, usually with gentle slopes towards the south and west, and showing precipitous fixes towards the north and east. A few small glaciers are to be seen on the northern slopes of the highest ridges.

The topography generally, away from the main range, is quite irregular, the larger streams, as a rule, heading in comparatively low, marshy passes and following erratie eourses to the main valleys, leaving, in many eases, isolated areas of more or less flat-topped mountains. This feature is well shown on the map; the valley occupied by the south fork of the Telkwa and a branch of the Moriee river separating the block of mountains at the head of Goat, Glaeier and Sunset ereeks from that at the head of Scallon and Howson creeks.

Pine creek and the north fork of the Telkwa both take their rise in comparatively low passes with tributaries of the Zymoetz river, while the main branch of the Telkwa and a small stream entering Burnie lake head together. Burnie lake is reported to empty into a stream which eventually reaches the Kitnayakwa.

In nearly all eases the glaciers of these mountains appear to be regularly retreating, and in several instances, notably at the

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