

feet in diameter and fringed with moss or grass. Scattered over the open clay spots are quantities of small pebbles. I have noted the same occurrences on the barren lands, and they have also been mentioned by other explorers in the same region.

In the mountains near the mouth of the Snake river, rolled pebbles were found at a height of 1,600 feet above the level of the stream; but on Mount Goodenough, west of the Mackenzie delta, water-worn pebbles and boulders of gneiss were found on the summit, which is 3,000 feet high. The summit of this mountain is thickly strewn with pebbles, and on its south side at a level of 2,400 feet there is a very heavy deposit, resembling a terrace, of gravel and boulder, both of limestone and gneiss. This rests directly on the broken quartzite flags which constitute the country rock.

Evidence of a small mountain glacier on the east face of Mount Goodenough was seen in a deposit of block boulder clay; no existing glaciers, however, were seen in that region. The slopes and summits of the range are well rounded and have the appearance of mature erosion, though parts of it overlooking the delta break off sharply and present steep and inaccessible cliffs to the eastward.

The few facts observed point to a northerly movement of the ice, for the boulders in the clay of Snake river were evidently drawn from the mountain ranges to the south and southwest. According to McConnell's theory, the ice from the Archæan gathering ground to the east of the Mackenzie river poured westward through the gaps in the mountain on the east side of the river, until it reached the main axial range, and was then deflected to the northeast down the valley of the Mackenzie to the sea. From the mountains to the west only large valley glaciers, from 1,500 to 1,800 feet in depth, issued from the valleys, and spread over the surface of the plateau moving slowly northward and perhaps slightly eastward, until they met and merged with a northwestward moving sheet of ice on the Archæan highlands to the east. The valley glaciers, after leaving the mountains and spreading over the adjoining country, probably covered and rounded off the tops of nearly all the mountains in the foothills belt, leaving only a few nunataks here and there with an elevation sufficient to protrude through the ice sheet.

On account of the softness of the rocks, and the universal covering of moss, glacial striae are never seen on the plateau itself. On the south side of Mount Goodenough, at an elevation of 1,500 feet, grooves and scourings which may be due to glacial action were noticed on a saddle-backed ridge. These have a bearing of N. 20. W., but whether caused by a small mountain glacier, or by the ice sheet which filled the Mackenzie valley, it is difficult to say. The weight of evidence appears to be in favour of the former cause.