more impressive memorials of the efficacy of subaërial erosion than the Uintah Mountains. There are no structureless crystalline rocks here to deceive us with their ruggedness. Every peak and crest, valley and cañon, bears witness to superficial sculpture. Wherever the eye turns it detects the same long lines of horizontal stratification that serve as a base from which the reality and amount of the erosion may be measured. To gain such a vivid impression of the importance of subaërial waste in the evolution of mountain-forms was worth all the long journey in itself. Yet to the south of these mountains, in the high plateaux of Utah and the great basin of the Colorado, the proofs of enormous superficial waste rise to such a gigantic scale as wholly to baffle every observer who has yet attempted to describe them.

A little below the summit which we had gained we found some bushes in fruit that recalled the wild gooseberry of home; near these a few stunted Douglas pines struggled for life. But of animal life at these heights we neither saw nor heard any sign, though bears, deer, and other large game haunt the surrounding forests. Rejoining the horses and then descending as rapidly as possible, we passed on the way some little tarns filling high recesses of the mountain, but so thickly wooded round that we failed to find the ice-worn sides that were no doubt there to mark the presence of a former glacier; for no sooner had we reached the valley-bottom than abundant traces of vanished glaciers made their appearance in the form of perfect crescent-shaped moraine mounds thrown across the valley. On these were strewn huge blocks of red sandstone, borne of old on the surface of the ice from far crags on the sky-line. Each mound of rubbish had served as a more or less effective barrier in the pathway of the stream,