

a mile wide. Where confined to one channel the breadth of the stream, before its junction with Nash creek, is 100 feet, and its water is beautifully clear and blue.

Looking up the Wind river from the mouth of Nash creek, the valley appears to widen slightly and become shallower, and the bordering mountains have more gentle slopes and are relatively lower. It appears to be well timbered and the occasional gleam of sheets of ice can be seen in it.

Direct y opposite the mouth of Nash creek a broad tributary joins the Wind river from the east. This appears to take its rise in a large basin-shaped hollow at the foot of some high, jagged snow-capped mountains, which rise to a height of over 3,500 feet above the river.

From Nash creek to where the Wind river breaks abruptly through the mountains is a distance of forty miles, and for this distance the course of the river is almost true north. The stream occupies a synclinal valley 3,000 feet deep, over which the water spreads in numerous channels mostly too shallow to float a canoe.

In several expansions of the river bed large sheets of ice were still remaining at the beginning of July, similar to those occurring on Braine creek. These, however, would all disappear long before the end of the summer.

Where confined to one channel, the water is deep, and runs at a rate of from four to eight miles an hour. The timber here consists almost entirely of a small and stunted variety of spruce, which fringes the valley at the base of the slope, and extends a few hundred feet up them. Cut banks of stratified sands and gravels are common, and alluvial fans occur at the entrance of nearly all the small tributaries.

The only stream of any importance entering the Wind river in its mountain section is the Bear river. This enters from the east at a point about twenty-five miles below Nash creek. It debouches into the Wind by several channels which spread over a delta plain three-quarters of a mile wide, so that it is difficult to estimate its volume. It is not easily navigable for canoes, though according to Indian report, it is occasionally used by the natives as a route to and from the Bonnet Plume river, with which it is connected by a number of small lakes and portages. Indian report is also responsible for a story of the existence of an active volcano in the mountains towards the head of Bear river; but judging by the nature of the rocks this is highly improbable.

On leaving the mountains the river emerges at once on to a rolling country of foothills, afterwards changing to a perfectly level wooded plateau which extends northward practically to the delta of the