

tion (falling towards the Nahlin), of from 3,600 to 300 feet in the above distance.

The Nahlin is a rapid river (150 feet by 6 feet at flood) flowing in a defined, gravel-sloped valley some 1,200 feet wide and 225 feet deep. Its direction from the source, in Level Mountain, is generally west for thirty-six miles, when it turns abruptly to the south and so continues for eight miles, then again curves to the west. In its course it is fed by streams from a large lake area to the north; it also receives the waters of the Koshin, Doo-de-dontooya and the Sheslay rivers, and, from its confluence with the latter it is lost in name, and onward to a junction with the Nakina River, it is called the Inklin; thereafter, to a point of discharge in Taku Inlet, it is called the Taku River.

From the Nahlin River northward for 48 miles the valley contracts from 20 to 8 miles in width and has in its central section a continuous stretch of rounded hills all heavily timbered with spruce and pine, while on either side in the low grounds, are many lakes and marshes; the valley to the eastward being the widest and best for railway purposes. The watershed of Teslin Lake and Taku River basins occurs only some four miles from the Nahlin River, in the middle of a prairie dividing a large lake in the eastern valley, and at an elevation of about 3,600 feet above sea level.

In this area the water courses observed on the slopes of the high land to the east are lost in a succession of lakes and marshes extending northward for 25 miles, when finally the waters unite at the foot of Hoot-so-gola Lake and thence, after tumbling over "White Swan" cascades, form in a defined channel (200 feet by 5 feet at flood), flowing north for eight miles (between gravel banks nearly 100 feet in height) to the south end of Teslin Lake. Teslin Lake is from two to four miles wide and 2,400 feet above sea level, and extends in a north-westerly direction for 60 miles, thence discharges by a navigable river of the same name into the Lewes River at a point some 100 miles beyond the lake.

While the country over which the so-called trail extends between the Nahlin River and Teslin Lake is not suited for railway purposes owing to its undulating and elevated character, still, a good route for a trail, wagon road, or railway may be had on either side of the valley proper (and preferably by the east side) over an easy country (with light undulating gradients) all the way from the head of the Doo-de-dontooya River.

While the whole country is covered with tufty grass, moss and occasionally mire, and unpleasant to travel over in unseasonable weather, yet a road can be inexpensively made, as the soil is good for the purpose and would be dry if relieved of its heavy blanket of moss.

From the Nahlin River northward and to the east of the valley the high ground continues in a more abrupt form and should not there be called Level Mountain as some of the peaks are rugged and snow-capped, while to the west the same chain of snowy peaks continues from the head of the Sheslay River to Teslin Lake with only one break, where the Inklin River passes through it.

Immediately at the south end of Teslin Lake and for many miles down its eastern side extends an easy, gently sloping bench; therefore, a terminus can be selected at any one of various favorable points. The lake for the first ten miles is river-like, with two prominent narrows, the water was found (on the 15th October) to be 4 feet in depth, with soft