

among grey-green granite hills, which are here and there clothed, down to the gravelly beach, with dwarf spruce and pine.

Lake Bennett is about five times as long and, like all the lakes of the district, narrow in proportion to its length. About midway comes in from the east an arm which Schwatka appears to have mistaken for a river and named Wheaton River. This arm, down to that point, is wider than the other; it is also reported by the Indians to be longer and to head in a glacier which lies in the Chilkoot Pass. As far as seen, it is surrounded by high mountains, apparently much higher than those on the arm we travelled down. Below the junction of the two arms

the flat, shelving beach at the lower end of the lake, apparently reaching the Canon, or to a short distance above it. The bottom of this valley, which looks like an ancient river course, is wide and sandy, and covered with scrubby poplar and pitch-pine timber. The waters of the lake empty through a channel not more than one hundred yards wide, which soon expands into what Schwatka called Lake Nares. Through this channel there is quite a current, and more than seven feet of water, as a six foot paddle and a foot of arm added to its length did not reach the bottom.

Lake Nares, the smallest and most picturesque of this chain of northern lakes, is separated from Lake Bennett



SUMMIT OF TAIYA PASS.

the lake is about a mile and a half wide, with deep water. At the south-west corner there flows into the lake a muddy glacier-fed stream, which at its mouth has shoaled a large portion of the lake. A deep, wide valley lying between regularly terraced hills, extends northward from

by a sandy shallow point of not more than two hundred yards in width, and from Tagish Lake by a low, swampy, willow-covered flat, through which the narrow, curved channel flows. The hills on the south-west slope up easily, and are not high; on the north the deep valley, already referred to,