

feet, there being a small meteorological station on the summit.

There is nothing very striking about the immediate spot from which the water issues, this having been rudely excluded from view by masonry, but a view of the uprising water may be obtained by removing a manhole when a "welling-up" motion from under a limestone rock is defined by particles of sulphur suspended in the water.

The temperature of the water varies according to the season of the year, it was recorded by me in September, 1905, at 116°F., Mr. McGill, the Dominion Government Analyst at Ottawa, having previously recorded it at 115.5°F.

The other important springs issue from a point farther to the north side of the same mountain, from a cave, the roof of which bears a crystalline deposit, apparently formed from the vapours, and secreted beneath the crystals Sulphurous Anhydride is detectable.

There are various other streams and so-called springs having various names, such as "Kidney" and "Liver," but, after laboriously tracing two on my hands and knees through rocks and ferns, I proved that they were merely deltas or reappearances of these two main springs, and concluded that several of the others have a common source.

There is a strong odour of Sulphuretted Hydrogen at the main springs, and their courses provide beds for luxuriant growth of some warm water Algae of citron colour, upon which sulphur deposits in whitish yellow powder as the water oxidises in its fall down the mountain slopes.

The Sulphuretted Hydrogen was estimated by decimormal standard Iodine solution and starch at the springs, and was found to be from about 1 to 2 c.c. per litre according to location.

I also discovered that bright silver coins were not discoloured by immersion in the water, except just where it first issues from the rocks, demonstrating in a rough manner that the water changes immediately on exposure to the atmosphere, and, in fact, Professor Parker was unable to discover any Sulphuretted Hydrogen in a sample taken by me not far below the source and submitted to him for analysis in 1905. The waters are used at Banff in the Banff Springs hotel, Government baths and various sanitariums for therapeutic treatment.

*Sinclair.* —Continuing westward by the C. P. R. through the Rockies to Golden, we take a steam 65 miles down the Columbia River almost southeast, and parallel to the great rocky chains to a point called Sinclair Creek. Here, at the base of a mountain slope 800 feet above the river and 2,500 feet alti-