

About Moose Jaw there are rolling hills. Above the town, Moose Jaw Creek flows through a narrow valley or gorge; near the station it joins Thunder Creek, a smaller stream. As is usual along the railroad, the stream is dammed near the station. Below the dam it forms a succession of deep pools and shallow riffles. The conditions seemed favorable for a large variety of fish life, but the number of species obtained was very small. The larger species are more abundant here than the smaller.

Old Wives Lake is alkaline, and as far as I could determine contains no fishes.

Swift Current is an ideal place for variety in fish life. The stream is narrow and on an average about 2 feet deep. It flows over gravel and, as the name implies, has a swift current. It is just such a stream as the darter delights in in more southern latitudes, and in fact one of their number, *Etheostoma caeruleum*, is quite abundant here. This is the only darter, however, that I obtained in the waters of the Saskatchewan Basin. The stream is dammed above the railway, and it is just below the dam that the most favorable locality for fishing was found.

At the time I visited Maple Creek it consisted of a succession of slimy pools in a moderately deep channel. There was an almost incessant cold rain that prevented much work, but although 1½ inches of water fell during my stay, no impression whatever was made on the quantity of water in the pools. Maple Creek empties into Big Stick Lake which, in high water, overflows into a tributary of the Saskatchewan.

The Saskatchewan River at Medicine Hat is a navigable stream with a swift current. The water is cold and cloudy. Many of the larger species of fish were reported to me here, although I obtained but few. The river bed is said to be 1,600 feet lower than that at Maple Creek, the descent during the last few miles before reaching the river being considerable. The bed of this river lies in a level valley of varying width. At Medicine Hat the low hills approach almost to the edge of the river.

Calgary lies in the V formed by the junction of the Elbow with the Bow River. Both of the rivers are swift, clear, cold mountain streams, the former being the shallower. Trout, *Salmo* and *Salvelinus*, are abundant. Seining in the Bow River proper was impossible, and it was confined to the sloughs of that river and to the Elbow. The country is hilly and devoid of timber. The Rockies are seen from here.

From Calgary to Banff there is a steady ascent. Banff is located on the Bow River and in the Canadian Rocky Mountains Park.

The valley of the Bow is swampy for several miles above Banff, and the Bow River itself is a quiet deep stream. At Banff it becomes a torrent in which fishing with net is impossible. The valley is everywhere quite narrow and flanked by high mountains. Vermillion Creek, the outlet of the Vermillion Lakes, which lie in the swamp of the Bow, enters the Bow at Banff, as also does Forty-Mile Creek. These tributaries are clear and icy cold. On the opposite side a small stream of warm water enters from the hot sulphur springs, and a much larger stream, the Spray River which is, however, too swift for seining. The larger streams all abound in *Salvelinus*, *Salvelinus namaycush*, and *Coregonus williamsoni*.

From Banff the ascent is very rapid to the continental divide. The descent to the Pacific side is even more steep. My first station on the Pacific side was at Field where the mountains rise 10,000 feet above the river. The river bed of the Kicking Horse, at Field, is a broad sandy stretch and the water flows in several channels. The main stream is too swift for seining, but the smaller branches are quieter in mat-

places.
clayey
and Cal

At
Columb
becomes
water fr
of the l
pine cla
ascend t

At l
a series
and the

Grif
between
shores.

covered
and abou
abundan
and full
keep tim
lake is fu
its turn c

Sierr
River. I
The wate
is overgr
height.
quently a
anchovies

At K
together
boats plic

which it
The valle
are devoid
the exact

Soon
so along
south of
broad str