the 5th flat or opening below Johns Cabin. It records the long afternoon shadows with Snow Peak and perturbed cloud. Picture no. (6-1-3-36) taken just south of cabin near creek. Taken late in afternoon when our position was shrouded in shadows but the higher country still receiving rays of light. The picture shows the snow covered south terminal of the Cascade range. The last afternoon lights are always contrasting and most beautifully colored. The stream is completely covered with snow except in a few places where to get a drink one must lower cup or pail with wire or string. The final picture no (7-1-3-36) shows Snow Peak in a Conifer outline. This picture was taken near above and as lights were fading. Many snow-shoe tracks under conifers here.

1-22-36

Jack Schatt payed us a visit from California. In afternoon I went down to lake to collect snails and to see if ice had broken and found both. Picture (1-1-22-36) shows the manner in which the ice is piled upon the lake edge. The driving winds when playing upon such a broad surface as an ice sheet several square blocks in extent soon drives the sheet

1-1-22-36

shoreward where it crumbles upon the edge. The high ice piles are formed in two ways with the method illustrated most common. From the observations of several years find that they are formed as follows. However, I have never been present when the high ice piles have been formed. I have however witness the process and results on minor scales. The lake generally remains frozen tight during the winter time and then as the season of temperatures and winds change there follows a reopening and clearing of the waters, during the period when the ice cracks up there follows a movement wherein the ice sheets are forced shoreward. The increased wind velocity may be the cause for the initial breaking up of lake surface. I have witnessed many expansion cracks during the winter time when the lake was completely frozen over. I have also found the lake ice to fracture and rumble at the same moment the area experienced an increase of wind. What ever the initial cause for the lake to break up the after results are interesting. The large blocks of ice which are now free, some square miles in extent, begin to move in toward the shore as the wind increases in velocity. With such a broad expanse for wind resistence & friction the ice sheet knowns to force which will turn it back except a change in wind velocity. Once the ice