

GEOGRAPHY.—Lytton is situated at the mouth of the Thompson River, below which the Fraser breaks through the Coast Range, forming a deep cañon. Above Lytton the Thompson, flowing through the plateau, has cut in its lower course a deep valley, which in some places is a true cañon. The climate is dry, and so vegetation is scanty, but on the high lands there is open timber. Greasewood, sagebrush and cactus are found here; bunch-grass grows on the hill-sides, and roots and berries are found in the mountain valleys. Bear and deer were plentiful in the vicinity. The salmon ascend both rivers to spawn. They are much used as food by the present inhabitants.

Spences Bridge is in the Thompson Valley, twenty-two miles above Lytton, and about a mile below the mouth of Nicola River. It is below Spences Bridge that the river forms a cañon; above it, the banks are comparatively low. The climate and natural resources resemble those of Lytton.

Kamloops is also in the Thompson Valley and is ninety-five miles above Lytton at the confluence of the north and south branches of the river. The bottom land here is wide and the surrounding country a rolling plateau. The altitude of the valley is about eleven hundred feet. The climate and natural resources resemble those of Lytton and Spences Bridge, but timber seems more scanty. The hill-sides are favorable for grazing. The Indians state that formerly great herds of elk inhabited these hills. The salmon ascend to this region, but not in such great numbers as to Lytton, as many that turn from the Fraser into the Thompson go up Nicola River and smaller streams. A few miles below Kamloops the Thompson widens into Kamloops Lake, where wild fowl and fish abound.

Nicola Valley near its mouth is deep and narrow, while at Nicola Lake it is high on the rolling plateau and similar to the region each side of the valley at Kamloops, which is about thirty-five miles to the north. The lake is about two thousand feet above sea level. The mouth of Nicola Valley, about eight hundred. The river is, consequently, rapid, and it is also shallow. The Indians of the valley have commercial intercourse with Kamloops to the north, the Okanagan to the east, Similkameen to the south, and with Lytton and Boston Bar to the west.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SITES.—The main burial place and village site at Lytton is situated on the sand-hill that is found along a terrace between the cañons of the Fraser and Thompson Rivers, and immediately to the north of their confluence. This is by far the most important site near Lytton. The hill is about one hundred feet above the river, and is about five hundred feet in length by two hundred feet in width. A large pine tree is growing on the crest of the hill, in the middle of the burial place. An Indian trail passes to the west of the area, and the government road bounds it on the east. No definite age can be assigned to any of the remains secured, a