

Streams enter-  
ing the Arm.

and the Columbia is occupied by steep and rough mountains, which rise abruptly from the shore of the Arm, and toward its head reach heights of 6000 feet or more above the lake. The slopes on the opposite, or south-east side of the Arm, are more gradual, and its lower part is separated by a promontory, of a few hundred feet in height only, from Thumb Bay. Two streams enter at the head of the Arm. One, known as Fish Creek, coming from the north-eastward, and according to report running nearly parallel to the Illecillewaet toward its head. This is said to be comparable to the Illecillewaet in size. The second stream comes from the south-east, and is smaller, but is of importance as being that up which a railway heading for the north end of Kootanie Lake would probably run. Neither the valleys of these streams nor the mountainous country which they drain has been explored, though traversed here and there by prospectors, and it is consequently impossible to do more than indicate on the map their probable courses. Being anxious to reach the principal mining camps without undue delay, I did not go to the very head of the Arm, which is therefore merely sketched on the map as it appeared from the furthest point reached. Some mining claims have been taken up in the mountains to the north of the Arm as well as on Fish Creek, and good looking specimens of argentiferous galena have been brought from these.

Thumb Bay.

Thumb Bay, just alluded to, is an indentation in the east shore of the lake, immediately south of the North-east Arm. The country about it is rather low and may afford some fair timber and possibly even some arable land. A projection corresponding to this bay occurs on the opposite side of the lake, and is known as Bannock Point.

Character of  
main lake.

With the exception of these irregularities in outline about its north end, the lake as a whole is so direct in its course and so uniform in character as scarcely to require any detailed description. For about twenty-two miles from its upper end, the view to the westward is bounded by a rather massive range of mountains, the summits of which are shattered and rugged and carry some snow throughout the summer. The highest points are from five to eight miles distant from the lake and reach elevations of about 8000 feet. The intervening country is occupied by wooded mountains and ridges of lesser altitude quite down to the lake shore.

Entering  
streams.

At about twenty-two miles from the head of the lake, on the west side, Fosthall Creek comes in, and is probably the most important feeder from that direction. It rises in the southern termination of the mountain range just described, to the south of which, for some miles, no high mountains are in sight from the lake, but a hilly country, gradually rising to the west, extends to the valley of Mosquito Creek or possibly further. To the south of this, and opposite the south end