

so as to include also the North-West Coast Range, from which the true Cascade Range is geographically quite distinct. Hence much confusion has arisen. Against this perversion I have always protested; and now once more endeavour to restore the distinction before most properly made by the original explorers, and established on their maps.

The North-West Coast Range (tinted yellow), just referred to, originates opposite to Langley near the mouth of Fraser River, and continues north-westward, nearly parallel with the coast, till it is merged in the Rocky Mountains between 56° and 57° —thus forming the whole western watershed of Fraser River, as the northern part of the Cascade Range, with its offset connected with the Rocky Mountain Columbian spur, does the eastern. The contour of this range, especially on the coast-ward side, is extremely broken and irregular; its rugged spurs forming the sub-divisions between the numerous arms with which the north-west coast is indented. As we advance northward, however, the summit itself is not of a broken nature; but exhibits a vast plateau, yielding lichens and other congenial vegetation, together with a stunted growth of pines in parts. This portion of the range is the resort of innumerable Rein-deer of the mountain variety, and abounds also with Ptarmigan. Its elevation opposite to Bentinck Arm, between lat. 52° and 53° , is 4,360 feet, and at the head of Bute Inlet Pass, where the characteristics are somewhat different, 3,117 feet; but there are other points where depressions occur, as for instance between Stuart and Babine Lakes, where the altitude does not probably much exceed 2,000 feet above the sea level. The highest summits rise in places to about 10,000 feet; but amid the general ruggedness of contour there are no strikingly conspicuous peaks as on the Cascade Range.

Diverging from the Rocky Mountains near the 49th parallel is the ridge forming the *Southern and Eastern Watershed of Hudson's Bay*.—Under the varying cognominations of Coteau de la Missouri, Coteau des Prairies, &c., this watershed, passing the heads of the Red River, continues beyond the area of the map, forms the northern and western boundaries of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and, dividing Labrador, terminates at Hudson's Strait, opposite to Southampton Island, shown on the map. The average elevation of the Prairie portion of this ridge, as given by Mr. G. M. Dawson, is 2,000 feet. The western and

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