

The following rough list of the principal differences of level on the line gives a fair idea of the more considerable undulations of the ground* :—

1. Cascades, Chilukweyuk or western range, (highest).....	8,700 feet
2. Skagit Valley.....	1,600 "
3. Cascades, Hoزامن or eastern chain, (highest).....	7,500 "
4. Sources of Similkameen River, (about).....	4,800 "
5. Ashtnonton or Okanagan Mountains (highest).....	7,500 "
6. Okanagan Valley, Osoyoos Lake.....	750 "
7. Kettle River Mountains (highest).....	5,000 "
8. Columbia Valley, Fort Shepherd.....	1,400 "
9. Pond D'Oreille Mountains (highest).....	6,500 "
10. Kootanie River, western crossing.....	1,700 "
11. Mountains east of Yakh River (highest).....	8,400 "
12. Flathead Valley at the Boundary Crossing.....	4,000 "
13. Rocky Mountains, highest peaks near line.....	10,000 to 12,000 "
14. Watershed at eastern end of Boundary Line.....	7,446 "

With the exception of a few of the highest points in the Cascade and Snow patches. Rocky Mountain chains the mass of the mountains come within the thickly wooded region. Very little snow remains on any of the peaks after the middle of July. There are, however, a few small glaciers in the Chilukweyuk and Skagit mountains. In the former they are seen on slopes having a northerly exposure down to within about 4,500 feet of the sea level. On the Skagit side the lower limit is about 5,000 feet. In the Rocky Mountains the glaciers do not come below the level of 7,000 feet and are if possible more insignificant than those of the Cascades.

The country the physical features of which have been noticed in the preceding paragraphs, presents, with the exception of drift and superficial deposits, and a few patches of Tertiary and Cretaceous sandstones, a succession of unfossiliferous, slaty and crystalline rocks, most of the former being more or less metamorphosed. Besides these two small masses of fossiliferous limestone of Carboniferous or Devonian age are seen in the Kootanie and Upper Flathead valleys.

The probable order of succession among the slaty and other rocks, is shown in the two accompanying diagram sections. They have been constructed by the combination of observations made on the lines of travel in the vicinity of the 49th parallel. The difference of distance between the various points measured on an east and west line is employed instead of the actual road distances, as the latter are in many cases nearly parallel to the apparent strike of the rocks, and would

* Mr. Bauermann writes that these, with other elevations in the report, having been obtained barometrically, and without comparative readings elsewhere, must be regarded as approximate only.