

join the river in this part of its course, there are no large or important lateral gaps south of those of the Illecilwaet and Eagle Pass. Several of the summits in these bordering ranges, however, considerably exceed the general altitude above given, notably Mount Begbie, situated about nine miles south-east of Revelstoke and six miles back from the river, with a height of 8834 feet above the sea. The higher points of the inner ranges of the Selkirks are not seen from the river valley, in consequence of the height of the bordering range on its east side, which, moreover, is closer to the river and slopes more steeply down to it than the range on the west. The latter spreads out toward the base into rocky ridges and hills. With the exception of Mount Begbie, none of the mountains in sight from the river are remarkably rugged in outline.

The flat bottom of the valley, through which the river winds, has a general width of a mile to a mile and a half. Most of the flat land, for eleven miles below Revelstoke, lies on the east side of the river, but is rather low, and, though wooded, is said to be in great part liable to overflow at high stages of the water. Further down, the flats are alternately on the east and west sides of the valley till within about six miles of the mouth, when both sides of the river become bordered by a certain width of flat land. Altogether, the valley should afford a not inconsiderable area of land susceptible of cultivation when cleared.

The valley, as well as the slopes of the mountains generally, is well wooded, and so far but a small proportion of the timber has been destroyed by fire. The trees most abundant are spruce, cedar and cottonwood, with some white pine, hemlock and birch, while alder fringes the borders of the river and the sloughs. The cedar is here the most valuable timber, and many of the trees are of considerable size. In a number of places along the east side of the valley, the tracks of snow-slides are apparent, but these are confined to the higher part of the mountains and do not come down to the flat land of the bottom of the valley.

Upper Arrow Lake.

The Upper Arrow Lake extends nearly due south from the point at which the Columbia enters it, with a length of thirty-six miles and a half and an average width, nearly uniformly maintained, of about two miles. Adding to the above measurement the length of the North-east Arm, which runs off in the direction indicated by its name beyond the mouth of the Columbia, the total length of the lake may be given at about forty-six miles.

The North-east Arm of the lake has a length of about ten miles, with an average width of about a mile. The angle between the Arm

a Character of valley

Timber.

Dimensions.

North-east Arm.