

base of the Rockies. This river flows through the First Arrow Lake, which is situated about thirty miles to the north of the International Boundary Line. The two lakes, namely the Upper and Lower, form a beautiful sheet of water about 160 miles long. Between these and connecting them is a river, on the banks of which and at the head of the Upper Lake there is a large area of good farming land which is lightly timbered; from here, following the Columbia as far as Revelstoke, the country is heavily timbered, most of which will prove very valuable for lumbering; the soil is however not first-class, though well adapted for fruit raising. From Revelstoke to St. Martin's Rapids the valleys spread out to a width in some places of 30 miles; the soil of these is similar to the previously described, but the timber is not so good in quality. From St. Martin's Rapids to the Rockies the land improves considerably, being lightly timbered in places, though generally an open country possessing a rich soil. Here the Canoe River enters the Columbia, which is navigable from the International Boundary to the Rockies, with the exception of two rapids, namely the Death and St. Martin's, and these could be improved with very little expense. The climate differs somewhat from those mentioned before, as the snow and rainfalls are considerably more, with a moist and humid atmosphere and comparatively mild winters. This may be accounted for by the presence of the mountain ranges surrounding it.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE GROUP.

These islands are situated to the north of Vancouver's Island, and are distant about 60 miles from the mainland of British Columbia. The chief island of this group is Graham Island, and it is by far the wealthiest in natural resources. The eastern part is mostly level, and contains a considerable area of good agricultural land, extending as far as sixty miles along the coast. The western part is covered with low mountains and hills, intersected by numerous lakes and valleys. The general character of