of the Columbia, there are others of minor importance within that area; and it will here be convenient to refer to the whole of them by name, in order from west to east.

Cascade Range. First, the Cascade Range, which, as has already been stated, is the northerly extension of that bearing the same name in Oregon, and is divided into two principal parts by the Skagit River. The western portion contains the highest summits, and may be called the Chilukweyuk chain, after the name of the principal stream to which it gives rise. The eastern part may be conveniently distinguished as the Hozamen chain, that being the Indian name for its most prominent peaks.

Ashtnoulou Mountain. Next in order come the Okanagan or Ashtnoulou Mountains, which first diverge from the eastern face of the main Cascade Range near the Yakima Pass, in Lat. 47°, but are about fifty miles distant from it on the boundary-line. They reach a height of nearly 8,000 feet on the line, but do not appear to rise to any great height or to be easily distinguished north of the Similkameen River. The mountains between the Okanaga and Columbia Rivers do not appear to form

Eastern ranges. parts of any of the great north and south systems of lower latitudes; and the same may be said of those lying between the Columbia and Pend D'Oreille Rivers, as in both cases they abut southward against the high table-land of the Spokan. The latter chain is, however, situated nearly on the northerly prolongation of the Blue Mountains of Oregon. These ridges, in spite of their low elevation, not exceeding 6,000 feet at the highest points, are very inaccessible. They possess no practicable passes leading to the eastward, and the whole traffic of the district is deflected by them through the Spokan Valley. Between the western and eastern crossings of the Kootanie River, the mountains rise in places to a height of nearly 8,000 feet, but like those last mentioned they are without any good east and west valleys. The range bordering the eastern side of that river is a very important one. It is parallel to the main chain of the Rocky Mountains, and contains several large, bare and snowy peaks, in the district south of the second Kootanie Crossing; further to the north it is called, on Blackiston's map, Galton's range. It divides the Kootanie waters

Rocky Mountains. from those of the Flathead River. The last and most easterly of the ranges is the main chain of the Rocky Mountains, which divides the Columbia waters from those of the Saskatchewan, and is accompanied by a smaller parallel ridge which does not extend north of the eastern entry of the South Kootanie Pass, and encloses the basin of Chief Mountain or Waterton Lake. The smaller ridge contains the peak known as the Chief's Mountain, and forms another important watershed, namely of the Saskatchewan and Missouri Rivers.