

Lake-shores
and surround-
ing country.

much narrower than the upper lake, averaging about a mile in width, seldom exceeding a mile and a half, and tapering gradually toward both ends. The head of the lake lies between high and rugged mountains, and no wide stretches of low land border it anywhere, but the mountains about it generally are considerably lower than those seen from the upper lake and along the connecting river. They are also more rounded and flowing in outline, though often rough and rocky in the details of their slopes. The mountains, however, again become higher and rise more steeply from the lake toward its southern end. The entering streams have very often formed low, sandy, delta-points, and here and there narrow flat borders or lower hills appear capable of affording some farming land if cleared. Bluff, rocky shores are, however, frequent along this as well as the upper lake. The shores of the lake, together with the surrounding country and mountains, are almost everywhere wooded where not too steep and rocky to afford a foothold for trees, but the forest is generally more open in character than that met with in the vicinity of Revelstoke. Fine groves of cottonwood occupy some parts of the shores and low sandy points along the lake, but as a rule, the timber seen was not of very great size or of superior quality. Where the lake turns eastward near its southern end, its northern banks show a good deal of open grassy country. The most attractive and park-like portion of this country is commonly named the 'Deer Park,' and is frequented by great numbers of deer, when in winter their higher pastures in the mountains become covered with snow. At the 'Painted Rocks,' a few miles below Deer Park and on the same side, there is a considerable number of Indian pictographs, roughly done in red paint on precipitous or overhanging surfaces.

Entering
streams

No large streams enter the Lower Arrow Lake from the east side, which was that more particularly examined by me, and it is evident that the country in that direction, must, at no great distance from the lake, drain toward the Slocan or to Pass Creek. On the opposite side, however, are several streams, some of which might be called small rivers, and occupy notable valleys. Of these, Whatshan River, ten miles and a half from the north end of the lake, drains, by one of its branches, a lake reported to be eighteen miles in length. Eight miles further south is Sanderson Creek, the valley of which is said to contain some good land. Either this stream or a western branch of the Whatshan heads close to the upper part of the Kettle River, and as the country between the Lower Arrow Lake and the Kettle River is not roughly mountainous, their valleys might afford good routes toward Cherry Creek. The upper part of Mosquito Creek seems also worthy of

Low valleys to
west.