

- Similkameen.** Chilikweyuk, and some unimportant brooks which empty themselves into Semiahmoo Bay. On the eastern face, the tributaries of the Columbia are of more importance. The first of these which is encountered after crossing the chain, is the South Similkameen, which originates in three small lakes fed by the melting of the snow on the Hozamen Mountains, at a height of nearly 5,000 feet above the sea level, and flows in an easterly and northeasterly direction for forty-two miles, when it joins the Tulameen, a stream of about the same size, which rises in latitude 50°, a little to the eastward of Fort Hope. The united waters of these two streams form the main Similkameen, which takes a southeasterly direction, receiving one principal affluent, the Ashthonlou, in its passage, and joins the Okanagan, after a course of about sixty-two miles, at a point about three miles south of the lower end of Osoyoos Lake. The Okanagan is one of the most considerable of the northern tributaries of the Columbia. It rises in latitude 50° 25', and flows through several long and comparatively narrow lakes, the largest of which is about sixty-nine miles in length. At the crossing of the 49th parallel the waters of Osoyoos Lake are 757 feet* above the sea level. This is the lowest ground found in the basin of the Columbia within British territory.
- Okanagan.**
- Kettle River.** To the eastward of the Okanagan three great tributaries discharge into the main stream of the Columbia on or near to the boundary-line, one of them coming from the west, the other two from the east. The first of these is the Newhoialpitku or Kettle River, which rises in latitude 49° 40', near the Okanagan, and has a total length of one hundred and five miles. For a considerable distance it follows a very tortuous course, crossing the boundary-line three times; but for the last twenty miles it flows nearly due south, and joins the Columbia about two miles above Fort Colville. The two streams coming from the eastward are the Pend D'Oreille or Flathead River or Clark's Fork of the Columbia, of which the mouth is nearly opposite to Fort Shepherd and close to the boundary-line; the other is the Kootanie or Flatbow River, which falls into the Columbia about twenty-three miles further north. The courses of these two rivers form irregular serpentine curves, the longer portions being generally parallel in direction to the main chain of the Rocky Mountains, while, in the shorter ones, the passage through the numerous parallel ridges is generally effected by a continued succession of small falls and rapids. That portion of the boundary-line which lies between the Columbia at Fort Shepherd and the western crossing of the Kootanie River, a distance of about fifty miles, is the most inaccessible part of the whole. There is no practicable route
- Pend D'Oreille and Kootanie.**

*880 feet by more recent barometric observations.