speidily lost, and succeeded, at first by intermixed larches and pines, and lower down by the pine only. The larch seems to be confined altogether to the eastern side of the mountains, and the long leaved pines nearly so. The limit of the firs on the eastern slope would seem to be not far from 3000 feet above the Columbia. The pine attains a considerable size to nearly 4000 feet.

During our stay at Chiquus the weather was only at intervals clear enough to afford a view of the mountains. With the exception of the great snow peaks, their aspect is that of a chaos of hills of a very equal height, but few points rising to a greater elevation than 5000 feet, which is about that of the snow line on Mt Adams. No ranges of any great length were distinguishable. The sides of the hills were long sweeping slopes, enclosing shallow vallies, which extend to the very foot of the Mts St Helens & Adams, some of them containing marshy prairies, the beds of ponds. The range in this part appears to be about thirty miles in width at the base, and fifteen on the top, the steepest slope being to the west. From the hills around Chiquus, the five snow peaks, Mts Hood Jefferson, St Helens, Adams and Rainier were visible. Mts Hood and Jefferson bearing south westerly, Mt St Helens nearly North west, Mt Rainier a little west of north, and Mt Adams north. The latter was

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