every respect those found in the Cathlapootle, Its intersection with the trail is the lowest point touched by the ~~Expedition~~ main party from the time of leaving the Cathlapootle to that of reaching the Columbia below the Pisquouse. The descent of the Cascade Range may be considered as terminating here, and the ascent of its eastern slope to have commenced.

The Sahaptins, the first branch of the Yakamas encountered upon the route, appears also to head in Mt Adams. It is divided from the Klikatat by a range of hills rising to the height of 3600 feet, and its bed though in a very deep cañon is much more elevated than that of the Klikatat. The walls of this cañon are basaltic precipices rising in steps. The country here just begins to open exhibiting bald prairies even at a great height above the hills and between it and the Simtuse the forest disappears altogether. The fact was noticed by Saint Pikes in his memoir on Western America that south of the 48th parallel the line of forest terminates at about the same distance from the coast, and this appears substantially the case, nor is the fact much altered by the difference of elevation. Emerging from the forest, the ground was literally covered with fragments of basalt, varying in size from large blocks to pieces resembling Mc Adamized pavements, some compact

0481