end by terraces, in which were several small lakes at the foot of the precipitous bluffs, in situations which suggested that they had been scooped out by eddies in the ancient stream.

The width of the Cascade chain at the latitude of the forks of the Okinakane is probably 75 miles, and a large basin would seem to ~~have been~~ be enclosed between the ranges respectively ~~bordering~~ bordering that river and Puget Sound. The western range is broken and craggy, rising in points to the snow line. Mt Baker was not visible from even the highest points we passed over.

Ascending the divide between the Okinakane and the waters of the small river emptying into the Columbia at Fort Colville, the terraces were found surrounding an upper basin at the summit. The height of this by an aneroid barometer was 2647 feet above Fort Vancouver and 15000 feet above the lake. This divide was rolling, covered with bunch grass and wooded with pine and larch, with a few cedars and firs intermixed. Birch and poplars were noticed in the valley. The paper birch does not appear to grow south of the 48th parallel.

Here again the conglomerate overlaid Syenite and Gneiss, and following the stream, serpentine, granite, greenstone, gneiss, porphyritic serpentine, quartz rock, chrystallized carbonate of lime in large veins, and talcose slate were found. Approaching the Columbia gneiss

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