

salmon are taken. A short distance below the Kettle Falls, are the Thompson Rapids, which begin at the mouth of Mill river, and extend for some distance below that point.

Fort Colville has been found to be two thousand two hundred feet above the sea, according to the officers of the Hudson Bay Company: the barometers of our party having been broken, it was no longer in their power to measure the height. This great rise takes place within the space of five hundred miles, and is unequalled in any other river of so great a size. The cultivation of crops is here the principal object of attention, for the whole of the northern posts depend upon Colville for supplies of provisions.

As to climate, this region has the reputation of being more rainy than the country below, but seasons occur when no rain falls. In the summer the temperature varies very considerably in the course of twenty-four hours, but they have kept no meteorological register, at least none was kept at the time of the visit of our party. The temperature in summer (July) rises to 100°, and falls to 12° in January and February. The winter commences in November, and ends in March. They frequently have flowers in February.

The time of planting the spring wheat is in April; the winter grain is sown in October, and succeeds best, particularly if the autumn should be a wet one. The crops of wheat are reaped in August. Indian corn is not a sure or good crop: it is planted in May and gathered in September. Potatoes, beans, and some oats, with two thousand bushels of wheat, are raised annually at this place.

Of fruits they have those of the country, such as the service-berry, strawberry, wild cherry, and the hawthorn-berry. These ripen from June till September. Imported fruit-trees have not as yet succeeded, and it is thought the spring frosts are too frequent and severe for them.

This post was established in 1825, at which time a bull and two cows were introduced from Vancouver, and from these have sprung one hundred and ninety-six head of fine cattle. They have likewise thirty mares with foal, and sixty grown horses. The horses are little used during the winter, and are usually turned out to shift for themselves. Care is, however, taken to keep them in places which are much exposed to the sun, and in consequence least covered with snow. Though represented as hardy animals, it is deemed prudent to get them into good condition before the winter sets in, to enable them to withstand its rigours.

The number of Indians actually resident about the falls, is one hundred and fifty; but, during the height of the fishing season, there