

in the subsequent ascent from the creek to the summit of Crown there are no obstacles of importance.

The summit of Crowr Mountain, altitude 5,500 feet, consists of a knife-edge of granite, which is being rapidly eroded by the elements. To the north of it is the kneeling Camel, which has a slightly lower elevation than the peak.

In the fall of 1909 some adventurous spirits of the Club made the traverse along the precipices from the peak, and succeeded in scaling the hump of the Camel, a feat which until then had been considered impossible. The members of the climbing party on that occasion were Messrs. Hewton, Mills, Lytleton, and Miskin. The Camel has been climbed on several subsequent occasions; but Miss De Beck is the only lady who has gained the top. The animal's head was not climbed until the next year.

Crown Mountain is the highest point in the group between the Capilano River and Lynn Creek, and is also the most interesting from a climber's point of view. The western slopes, which rise gradually from the Capilano River, are heavily timbered, becoming steeper as the altitude increases, until near the western peak they are almost perpendicular. The western peak is reached at an altitude of 5,000 feet. It is separated from the main summit by a divide, which contains a small shallow lake. This becomes dry during very hot seasons. A ridge extends from Crown to White Mountain on the north-east, and forms the northern boundary of the drainage basin of Lynn Creek. The crest of this ridge is very rugged at the end next to Crown. It becomes rounded and well timbered as it continues eastward.

To the east of the Grouse group of mountains, between the Lynn and Seymour Creeks, a low serrated ridge runs due south from two very prominent peaks, White and Cathedral Mountains, the altitudes of which are 5,200 feet and 5,800 feet, respectively. The southward ridge, which has an altitude of 3,500 feet, is totally different in character from the surrounding groups, the granite giving place to rocks of a metalliferous character, several copper claims having been located there. Up to the present, however, they have not been worked with any measure of success.

The rocks again become granitic to the north of the point where the east fork of Lynn joins the main creek, rising into the splendid massif of White Mountain. The name White is very appropriate, as the whole summit of the mountain is a weathered granite plateau, which in summer has almost the appearance of a snowfield. It is very extensive, being about three-quarters of a mile across, rising to its greatest altitude at the north-west corner, where it terminates in a knoll, the