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panying sketch will lead anyone, familiar with the types of mountain structure, toward the conclusion that these peaks are not of the volcanic type, and, even without confirmatory evidence, would lead to the suspicion that they were composed of crystalline rocks.'

'After a thorough search I have been able to find no trustworthy account of any eruption. Grewingk, discussing the same question, says, "Though St. Elias stands in the volcanic line of Tliamna, Nunwak, and St. Matthew's Island, nevertheless we believe its volcanic nature may justly be doubted, since the absence of a crater or conical form, and its ragged crest, make it very probable that it has never been penetrated by a volcanic chimney."

Mounts Cook and Vancouver, which are eastward of St. Elias and in the same ridge, were without distinct appellations. They were named in honour of those distinguished navigators, by the authority of the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey.

Mount Crillon was named by the celebrated La Pérouse after the French Minister of Marine.

It is scarcely necessary to state that neither Mount St. Elias, nor any of the other great peaks, in Alaska, have been ascended.

Mount Brown, and a little to the south-east *Mount Hooker*, are in the Rocky Mountain chain, and have never been ascended. They were discovered about the year 1834 by David Douglas, the celebrated botanist, during one of his earlier journeys, in crossing the mountains with the Hudson Bay Company traders. He named Mount Brown after Robert Brown, Director of the Botanical Department of the British Museum, and Mount Hooker after Sir William Hooker, Director of Kew Gardens. According to Robert Greenhow,* Mr. Thompson, the astronomer of the Hudson Bay Company, measured these peaks among others, and estimated Mount Brown at 16,000 feet and Mount Hooker at 15,700 feet above the ocean level.

Humboldt says they 'are cited by Johnson as lofty old volcanic trachytic mountains under latitude $54\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, and longitude $117^{\circ} 40'$ and $119^{\circ} 40'$. They are therefore remarkable as being more than 300 geographical miles from the coast.'

Previous to the year 1858 the only pass across the Rocky

* 'Mémorial, Historical and Political, on the North-west Coast of North America and the Adjacent Territories.' By Robert Greenhow, Translator and Librarian to the Department of State, 1840.

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