

would have added to the beauty of any garden, *Mimulus Lewisii*, the Western monkey-flower, being one of the most conspicuous. To my mind none of the species in ordinary cultivation are at all to be compared with it. On a ledge of rock grew a solitary clump of *Epilobium latifolium*, but its dwarf habit and larger flowers make it much more attractive than its weed-like brother *E. spicatum* which grew near it. Beside and in every rivulet grew *Caltha leptosepala*, in general appearance not at all like *Caltha palustris*, the marsh marigold or cowslip of the East; the flowers are bluish-white instead of yellow, and the whole plant is much smaller than *Caltha palustris*. The porcupine was the largest animal seen while we were on this mountain, although there must have been caribou, bear, deer and mountain goats in considerable numbers, as fresh tracks were seen every day, but we never caught a glimpse of the animals themselves.

Besides the locality near our camp which I have mentioned, colonies of the Hoary Marmot were found in many other places; with them were frequently Parry's *Spermophile* (*Spermophilus empetra*) and the Little Chief Hare (*Lagomys princeps*), although the *spermophile* preferred more open ground in which it could burrow easily. It is one of the largest of the ground squirrels, and was our principal food while on the mountain; we found its flesh to be delicate in flavour, tender, and much to be preferred to that of the marmot. The Little Chief Hare is an exceedingly interesting animal, and much has yet to be learned of its habits. Very little larger than the common rat, it is a typical hare in appearance as well as structure, with many of the habits of the common hare of Eastern Canada. Small and much the colour of the rocks which it frequents, it is seldom seen except when it attracts attention by its sharp whistle, and as the whistle is generally given just as it dives into a safe place among the rocks, specimens are not as a rule easy to procure. They are said to hibernate in nests made of moss, dried leaves and similar material, but it is hard to believe that so much time is spent in the careful cutting and drying of leaves that are to be used in the composition of a nest and not for food, when everywhere about are dried leaves of all sorts and sizes, and in sufficient quantity to furnish homes for all the animals that frequent the place; but it is said that they eat nothing when in winter quarters.