

than those inhabited by the single-humped African Dromedary. The development of the chambered hump, which makes it possible for these animals to store up food and moisture sufficient to last for a considerable period, makes them very valuable as beasts of burden in arid regions.

694 FOX SQUIRREL—*Sciurus ludovicianus*—The northern Fox Squirrel is here shown. Found in the southwestern United States. It is similar in color to the southern form, though smaller and without white markings. Lives in tall trees, in a hollow trunk, or, in summer, in an outside nest of leaves.

695—MUSKRAT—*Ondatra zibethica*—The largest and most valuable member of the family of rats. A native of North America. Feeds largely on vegetable substances. See 216.

696—GROUND HOG—*Arctomys monax*—The Ground Hog, or Woodchuck, is essentially a digger, as indicated by the shape of the body, the size and length of the legs and the strong toe-nails. Frequently makes his home on a hillside; sometimes under a barn. Usually more than one entrance to the burrow, but seldom more than three. The living-room is not at the lowest part of the tunnel, so that the rain does not drain into it. The Ground Hog is strictly herbivorous, and semi-nocturnal. Destructive to farm crops, especially garden stuff. See 220.

697—GREY RABBIT—*Lepus nuttalli meilurus*—The Grey Rabbit, Cottontail, or Wood Hare, ranges from New England to Minnesota, and southward to Central America, varying slightly in different localities. Has gradually extended its range over Ontario, wherever the land is under cultivation, except the extreme northern and eastern portions. Its home is usually a burrow in the ground, or a deep recess under the roots of an upturned tree. Feeds on vegetation, and sometimes does damage to young orchard trees by stripping off the green bark.

698—CHIPMUNK—*Tamias striatus*—The Chipmunk, or Ground Squirrel, here shown, is the eastern variety, generally distributed throughout Ontario. It is distinguished by the pronounced white stripe along the side. Makes its home, to which there is frequently more than one entrance, on the ground in a pile of stones, or under an old stump.

699—FLYING SQUIRREL—*Sciuropterus volans*—Common in southern Ontario, though not often seen because of its nocturnal habits; it never ventures from its retreat, in some hollow tree, until after sunset. This animal does not really fly, but the skin along the side is capable of expansion, so that it acts as a parachute. During the winter the Flying Squirrel lies dormant, retiring to its nest in November and not reappearing until about the beginning of April. See 223.

700—STRIPED GOPHER—*Citellus tridecemlineatus*—Common on the prairies of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and west to the Rocky Mountains. A burrowing animal, decidedly injurious in cultivated districts.

701—GREY SQUIRREL—*Sciurus carolinensis*—Formerly abundant in all the hardwood forests of southern and western Ontario, but owing to the cutting down of the woods and constant persecution, their numbers have become very much reduced. Specifically the Grey and Black Squirrels are identical. See 221.

702 BEAVER—*Castor canadensis*—Almost extinct a few years ago, being highly prized for its fur; since it has been under protection, however, it is again becoming abundant in northern Ontario. An expert builder of dams. Using the four-foot sticks from which it has eaten the bark for