

bad taken on a ruddy purplish tinge. Around gopher and badger holes the attractive terracottared flowers of the Badger Plant (*Malvastrum coccineum*) were frequently seen, and also the less showy but pretty *Gaura coccinea*, of which the flowers vary from crimson to white in different patches. In places, grand dark-eyed *Gaillardias* stood up in every direction, across the prairie, vying with the golden-eyed *Chrysopsis*, wild sunflowers, Arnicas and early Golden Rods in turning the plains into a veritable Field of the Cloth of Gold. Naturally, in travelling so great a distance the vegetation seen was not always of the same description, and the nature of the soil could be easily detected by the different kinds of plants growing on it.

Leaving Brandon on the morning of the 12th, my next stopping point was Calgary, where collections were made of insects and plants. On Monday, the 15th, I made a most interesting expedition to Olds, about 60 miles north of Calgary, where the forests of the north come down and touch the great prairies. Here, through the kindness of Mr. T. N. Willing, I was able to see some of the farms and make valuable collections of plants and insects. I was particularly struck with the abundance and luxuriance in this district of many kinds of grasses and especially of the Western Brome Grass (*Bromus Pumpellianus*), an excellent grass, both for hay and pasture, and closely allied to the now celebrated Awnless Brome Grass, introduced from Europe, which has given so much satisfaction wherever tried in Canada. I returned to Calgary on the night of the 16th. It rained hard all day on the 17th, so that outdoor observations were impossible.

The 18th was spent at Banff, where, thanks to the kindness of Col. Hierchmer and Mr. Harper, of the North-west Mounted Police, I was driven to the chief points of interest. Many rare plants were collected here and despatched to Ottawa. The following day, the 19th, was spent at Laggan, a most prolific locality for the naturalist, where several species of alpine plants and insects were collected. One mountain, St. Brien, over 9,000 feet in height, but of very easy ascent, gave a good opportunity for examining the different plants characteristic of varying altitudes. I left Laggan on the morning of the 20th and reached Glacier at 1.40 p.m. on the same day. The afternoon was spent in visiting the great glacier, where most interesting observations were made on the flora of the sides and moraine of the glacier and of the woods and mountain sides adjacent. Some of the more remarkable plants which may be mentioned, are *Rubus Pedatus*, an alpine raspberry of which the graceful procumbent vines form thick beds running over the moss covered rocks and prostrate tree trunks lying in the damp ravines. The most striking plant, however, is the beautiful white-flowered Rhododendron (*Rhododendron albiflorum*), a large bush which grows abundantly on the wooded mountain sides, and at the time of my visit, had all its branches heavily laden with a profusion of the delicate greenish-white bell-shaped flowers over half an inch in diameter. At the foot of the glacier were large beds of *Veratrum viride*, the plant from the root of which the White Hellebore of commerce is made. The large handsome oval and strongly ribbed leaves which are borne on stems from two to five feet high surmounted by a panicle of green flowers give it almost a tropical aspect, a great contrast to most of the surrounding vegetation. Mention must also be made of the beautiful "Selkirk Lily," as it has been styled (*Erythronium grandiflorum*), which bears large, golden yellow, lily-shaped flowers, one or two at the top of a single stem six to ten inches high thrown up from between two handsome green leaves. This plant is by no means confined to the Selkirk Mountains but occurs right through to the coast range. Living roots were also obtained of the rose-coloured variety of the Birch-leaved Spiræa. Two conspicuous and beautiful flowering plants were in profusion growing among the gravel close to the glacier. These were *Mimulus Lewistii*, with large, crimson flowers over an inch in length, and the Wide-leaved Willow-herb (*Epilobium latifolium*). All of the above are well worthy of cultivation as garden plants.

On the 21st, I reached Sicamous on Great Shuswap Lake and remained there over night ready to take the early morning train to the Okanagan Valley. Starting the next morning by the Shuswap and Okanagan railway, which runs along Mara Lake and the picturesque Spallumcheen River, we entered the fertile Okanagan

district, with the wheat, but seen no meet Mr. Earl, of I were on me with localities rict, they the termi was affor by the s Palmer a 6 p.m. I list, and on Dog L country a soil is exa can be ru and cherri carried as hills and (*Agropyru saw slight condensatu through b Bull thistl of the han sides of th zontal ben plants of i and a larg flowered p the ponies are so dry Around Ol seen by the of food, Le our garden slopes of th (*Pinus pon trees being vained with British Col foliage of A abundant a Douglasii.**

All thr goats and d water fowl and vouches eggs in the account for avoid the ra

On the and saw exc