

observer, was repaired in 1884, when Dr. Dawson attached their names to prominent peaks. As Blakiston quarrelled with Palliser and refused to obey his instructions, his surveys were only partially incorporated in the general map of the expedition.

The Palliser expedition named mountain ranges after Capt. Brisco, of the 11th Hussars and Mr. Mitchell who were on a hunting trip and accompanied Palliser on some of his journeys.

Peaks were named after four Presidents of the Royal Society, Maj. Gen. Sabine, 1852-53, Rev. T. R. Robinson, 1849-50, Sir Chas. Lyell, 1864-65, and Sir Roderick Murchison, 1846-47. Mountains were named after John Gould, British naturalist, John Hutton Balfour, Scottish botanist, David Forbes, Scottish geologist, John Goodsir, Professor of Anatomy, Edinburgh University, Francis Galton, English scientific writer and African explorer, the famous David Livingstone, missionary and African explorer, Sir John Lefroy, scientist and founder of the Meteorological Service of Canada, John Ball, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir Edmund Héad, then Governor General of Canada, after Dr. John Rae, Sir George Back and Sir John Richardson, Arctic explorers, after Stanford, the English geographer, Rundle, a missionary who laboured among the Stoneys, and Archdeacon Hunter, Red River colony.

Kananaskis is the name of an Indian of whom there is a legend giving an account of his most wonderful recovery from the blow of an axe which had stunned but failed to kill him. Crowsnest mountain, pass, river, lake and railway station do not commemorate a slaughter of Crow Indians in a corner or "nest" as set forth in local tradition but only a commonplace occurrence, viz., the nesting of crows near the base of the peak.

In 1859, the Earl of Southesk entered the Rockies from the headwaters of the McLeod; thence, by the Rocky, Brazeau and North Saskatchewan waters, he made his way southward to the Bow river. He added some geographical data respecting the Brazeau.

In 1863, Lord Milton and Dr. Cheadle crossed the Rockies by the Yellowhead pass and descended the North Thompson. Their interesting narrative was wholly the work of Cheadle and the accompanying map supplements the Palliser Expedition map.

In the late summer of 1882 and in the seasons of 1883 and 1884, Dr. Geo. M. Dawson made explorations in the Rockies between the 49th parallel and lat. 53°. A few names given by him have already been referred to. His surveys were, for various reasons, much more accurate and detailed than those of his predecessors. In addition to naming numerous features, he identified nearly all the peaks and