

fortable and enjoyed a sound, invigorating sleep. My attention has been already attracted by numerous tracks left by a variety of animals on the snow and which, betraying their haunts, enable hunters to kill them and despoil them of their fur. The principal quadrupeds of this country are moose, elk and reindeer. A book of a certain Dr. Hartwig confounds moose and elk, making them of one family ; be not surprised if some future Dr. or Professor confounds the sun with the moon. The reindeer is not tame here like in Siberia and is the same animal as the cariboo ; the principal feature which distinguishes it from other families of the species « *Cervus* » is that the females have antlers, smaller ones, as well as the males. As to the moose, it attains a large size, and is, in its greatest development, larger than a very large horse. There are 3 kinds of foxes : the red-fox, arctic fox and the silver fox, the latter's fur being valued at \$25.00. Besides the wolf, and the black and the brown bears, there is a variety of the weazel family, ermins, sable, minx, pine-marten, stone-marten and polecat. It is the fur of the sable which on the Youcon is the standard fur and is the unit in trade transactions like the dollar is with us. To pay an Indian five skins is to give him five times the value of a sable-skin. Across the mountains the English use the beaver-skin as such. The glutton or Wolverine, and the beaver or castor, the mask-rat and the squirrel, close the list of the fur-bearing animals ; there is here neither snake nor panther. You could hardly believe how numerous the tracks of all those quadrupeds were between Kaltay and Ulukuk. Having left our barrabarra next morning at 8 A. M., we traveled till 10 P. M., when we reached Ulukuk the mercury at Nulato being at 26° (58° below freezing.) The following day I instructed the occupants of two