

Company posts, and embarked for England, which he reached in October of the same year. Two years later he left England for the last time, and reached the mouth of the Columbia on June 3, 1830, remaining in Oregon until the autumn, when he sailed for Monterey. Here he remained until the next summer, discovering no less than a hundred and fifty species of undescribed plants, and then sailed for the Sandwich Islands. In the autumn of this year he returned to the Columbia River, and in the following summer extended his exploration as far north as the Fraser River, in which he was wrecked, losing his collections and instruments, and barely escaping with his life. But the beauties of tropical vegetation lured him from the awful solitude of the sombre fir forests of the northwest, and in October, 1833, he sailed again for the Sandwich Islands. Here he passed the winter, and on the 12th of July, 1834, while engaged in exploring

the high peaks of the island, he fell into a pit in which a wild bull had been captured, and several hours later was found dead and terribly mangled.

‘Douglas is said to have introduced two hundred and seventeen species of plants into English gardens, the list including many valuable and beautiful trees, like the Redwood, the Sugar Pine, and the Douglas Fir. No other collector has ever reaped such a harvest in America, or associated his name with so many useful plants. By an unfortunate hazard of fate the noble Douglas Fir, the most important timber-tree introduced by Douglas, and one of the most valuable trees in the world, does not, as might well have been the case, perpetuate his name in the language of science, and it is a humble primrose-like alpine herb which commemorates this explorer of forests and discoverer of mighty trees.’



Algonquin Park, Live Beaver in a Trap.

## Animals in Algonquin Park

Algonquin Park is the property of the people of the Province of Ontario, and lies in the heart of the province between the rich farm land of the southern border along Lake Ontario and the great clay belt, now being opened to settlement on the slope into James Bay. The south-western corner of the park is about 150 miles north of the City of Toronto. It contains 1,750,000 acres, and is roughly a square of a little over fifty miles a side. A number of cutting licenses existed in the park when it was set aside as a provincial park and game refuge eighteen years ago.

Some of the licenses have been bought out and some remain. The shooting and trapping of game has been prohibited, with the result that the numbers of game animals have very greatly increased.

The park, occupying a watershed, contains within it the source of a number of important rivers and streams, which fertilize the surrounding lands. In the same way this game refuge has become a reservoir of game from which the deer and other animals spread out into the surrounding part of the highlands of Ontario, greatly improving the sport in those parts of