

with the grizzly bear. The second difficulty is the navigation of Baker's River, which is reported to be full of boulders, and very swift and turbulent. The chinook or salt-water canoes would have to be exchanged at the mouth of Baker's River for flat and smaller canoes, termed 'shovel-nosed,' suitable for navigating shallow streams. But difficulties only enhance the zest of an undertaking, and give a spice to it in the eyes of a true mountaineer. It would be advisable to proffer a request to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at Olympia for Indians, as an official sanction to an expedition smooths away any difficulties that may arise connected with stranger tribes. The United States officials are very courteous, and ready to afford every facility to those engaged in exploring the country.

Some notes by Dr. Brown on the geology and flora of Mount Baker, as illustrated by specimens which I sent him, are appended to the end of this article.

An *unknown mountain*, mentioned in the list. This I observed when on Mount Baker. It is a solitary peak, apparently from 8,000 to 9,000 feet in height, and distant from fifteen to twenty miles to the south-east. It is not marked on the maps as a separate mountain, though a spur of the Cascade range is given in that direction. From the cursory view I obtained in ascending Mount Baker it appeared to be isolated.

Mount Rainier was named by Vancouver after his friend Rear-Admiral Rainier. The Indian name of this mountain is generally given as Tacoma, but a tribe on the Cowlitz Pass pronounces it Tah-ho-ma. According to the latest authority on the subject, it is 14,444 feet above the sea-level.* As it can be seen from the neighbourhood of Beacon Hill, Victoria, Vancouver Island, a distance of upwards of 140 miles on an air line, its height must be great.† The general form of the

* Lists of Elevations, &c., published by the Department of the Interior, United States Geological Survey of the Territories, under F. V. Hayden, U.S. Geologist in charge.

† Humboldt, speaking of the Peak of Teneriffe, says that if the height 'is 12,182 feet, as indicated by the last trigonometrical measurement of Borda, its summit ought to be visible at the distance of 148 miles, supposing the eye at the level of the ocean, and the refraction equal to 0.079 of the distance.' He further says that 'the Peak of Teneriffe has often been observed at the distance of 124, 131, and even 138 miles, and the summit of Mowma-Roa, in the Sandwich Islands, which is probably 16,000 feet high, has been seen at a period when it was destitute of snow, skirting the horizon, from a distance of 183 miles. This is the most striking example yet known of the visibility of high land, and is the more remarkable that the object was negatively seen.'