

trees had not almost cut them off before, the frost would not do it, and a great many fall without either frost or wind.

After the leaves have fallen some trees cover up the ends of the broken threads with gum, as in the case of the horse chestnut. Here the cork cells that grow at the base of the leaf stalks are shaped something like horseshoes, and the gum-covered ends of the broken threads look like nails in the horseshoe.

NOTES ON SOME BRITISH COLUMBIA MAMMALS.

By WM. SPREADBOROUGH.

The mammals enumerated below were collected or observed along the International Boundary :

BLACK-TAILED DEER—From the Skagit River to the coast. Common on the mountains just west of the Skagit.

MULE DEER—Common from Elko to the Skagit. A few seen west of the Skagit

WESTERN WHITE-TAILED DEER—Common in the valleys along streams from Midway to the Skagit.

DOUGLAS SQUIRREL—A number seen in the Skagit valley. Common from Chilliwack Lake to the coast.

SAY'S SQUIRREL—Very abundant about timber line on the mountains just west of the Skagit and from Princeton to the Skagit.

MOUNTAIN GROUND SQUIRREL—Very abundant from Midway to Sidley's near Lake Osooyos.

YELLOW-BELLIED MARMOT—Common from Cascade to Nine-mile Creek. A few seen about five miles west of Rossland.

HOARY MARMOT—Common on nearly all the high mountains from the south fork of the Salmon River to the coast.

APLODONTIA, "Mountain Beaver"—Common from the Skagit to Sumas Lake,

BEAVER—Saw a number of fresh signs along the Skagit from the Lake House to the boundary. Only one seen.