

of Victoria, Vancouver Island, a distance of nearly eighty miles in an air line, and on its south-western slope enormous snow-fields are seen to extend very low down the mountain.

It was first ascended in August 1868, by a party which I organised, consisting of Mr. Thomas Stratton, Inspector of Customs at Port Townsend, Puget Sound, Washington Territory; Mr., now the Hon., John Tennent, now or late member of the Legislative Assembly for Washington Territory; Mr. David Ogilvy, of Victoria; and myself. I described the journey in 'Harper's Magazine' for November 1869, under the title 'Mountaineering on the Pacific,' and the main facts were reproduced in the 'Alpine Journal' for May 1872. In the latter part of October, 1864, an earthquake shook the coast, when an immense portion of the summit, estimated to be 1,000 or 1,500 feet, fell in, so that the appearance of the peak was decidedly altered as seen from Victoria, Vancouver Island, it being no longer conical and sharp, but truncated.

A very interesting ascent might be made on the south-eastern side, taking the course of the river Skagit, my ascent having been made by the river Lummi, or Nootsac, on the south-western side. A party following the route I propose would probably pass by the volcano and have an opportunity of examining the crater, without deviating from their track. The ascent might be made by the Frontin Glacier (mentioned in 'Harper's Magazine' before quoted) to the foot of the peak, on the opposite side to the point where we rested and took refreshment. Then following that side, and passing by the rim of the crater up to the summit, which I imagine, from a slight depression that I noticed in the wall of ice which flanks it, to be accessible at this point. The starting point for the journey would be the Utsalada sawmills, where Indians and supplies could be had. From Utsalada to the mouth of the Skagit is only six miles. From the mouth of the river to Baker's River, which heads in the mountain, and is probably fed by the Frontin Glacier, if it does not have its origin in that, is from forty to fifty miles. The length of Baker's River is about twenty miles. It is, however, necessary to state that there are greater difficulties by this than by the Lummi or Nootsac route. First there is or was a formidable 'jam' about six miles up the Skagit caused by drift lumber, blocking up the river at a point where there is a bend. So that on the occasion of my first attempt, the canoes, which were very heavy, had to be dragged across three portages, one of them perhaps a furlong in length, through swarms of mosquitoes, whose attacks are as much dreaded by travellers as an encounter

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