

Yoho valley, with Takakaw falls appearing like a bridal veil on its sheer south wall, and the magnificent Alaskan glacier closing in its head, gave the members of the party some idea of the beauties that may be found in the heart of the Rocky mountains. Field was reached again about 7 p.m.

In the evening Dr. WILCOTT, who had come from his camp on Burgess pass, where he had been collecting fossils for several weeks, gave an interesting address in the parlors of the Canadian Pacific Railway hotel. He traced the gradual development of our knowledge of the Cambrian succession in the Rocky mountains, speaking more especially with reference to the discovery of fossil-bearing horizons at various points in the range.

*Saturday, August 23.*—Leaving Field at 7 a.m., the train continued on its way west, short stops being made at Leavenworth and at Glenogle, where fossils were collected from a very fine exposure of black, graptolitic shales.

Golden, in the valley of Columbia river, was reached at 9.25 a.m., and the crossing of the Rocky Mountain range was completed. At this point Professor DALY explained the origin and character of the Rocky Mountain trench, through which the Columbia flows, and gave a brief outline of the geology of the Selkirk mountains, which the train was about to cross.

Leaving Golden, short stops were made at Beavermouth, Gateway and Rogers Pass, (situated on the axis of the main Selkirk syncline and the highest point in the Selkirks on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway). Glacier was reached at 1.05 p.m. After lunch the party ascended Mount Abbott to Observation Point, from which an extended view was obtained over the great Selkirk synclinorium. Thence the ascent was continued to a point about a mile farther on, where an excellent view of Mount Sir Donald and the Great or Illecillewaet glacier was obtained. This glacier was visited later in the day and very striking evidence of its retreat during recent years was observed. The train remained all night on the siding at Glacier in order that the next stage of the journey might be made during daylight, the members of the excursion thus being able to view the scenery of the Western Selkirks.

*Sunday, August 24.*—Leaving Glacier at 7 a.m. the train descended to the "Loop," where the Selkirk tunnel, when completed, will emerge at its western portal. Bonney glacier was seen on the left and at Illecillewaet gorge (Albert Canyon) was seen a fine series of exposures of the lower beds of the Laurie group of the Beltian system of the Selkirks, consisting of argillite with a few intercalated lenses of blackish limestone, cut by a few basic dykes.

The party then proceeded to Albert Canyon station, where the basal conformity between the Selkirk and Shuswap series was observed.

At Revelstoke, the next stopping place, the train once more reached the valley of Columbia river, having crossed the Selkirk range. From where it was last seen at Beavermouth the Columbia flows northward and passes completely around the north end of the Selkirk range, a distance of 300 kilometres; at Revelstoke it flows southward toward the great lava field of the State of Washington. The ortho-gneisses, aplites and pegmatites of the