

richness of the vegetation only lends a greater charm. The lower slopes are covered with unbroken noble forests of evergreen, as yet but slightly touched by the destroying-hand of the lumberman. The trees often average 150 feet high, while heights of 200 feet and diameters from seven to nine feet are not uncommon. Hemlocks, *Arbor-vitæ* and Douglas spruce make up the bulk of the forest below 4,000 feet, above which they are replaced by fir. Deciduous trees are very sparingly represented by a few birch, poplars, and in the alpine meadows by willows. A distinct timber line is present at an altitude of about 6,000 feet, above which one may roam over vast stretches of alpine meadows, characterized by a luxuriant growth of grass and flowers, now stretching away over quiet slopes upon which the caribou love to graze, or again suddenly interrupted by more rugged topography, yawning chasms and steep rock walls. There are many beautiful glaciers and snow-fields of vast extent, and the rugged peaks where these are found are the homes of many a fine white mountain goat, and more rarely of bighorn sheep, of both of which we saw several. The glorious combination of harmonizing colours, the deep blue and white of the glaciers and snow, the light green of the alpine meadows, or in places white or red or yellow with flowers, all contrasted with the rich dark green background of the firs at timber line or growing in beautiful isolated groups above, is a sight which would alone well repay the most arduous journey and leave its imprint on the soul of the traveller forever.

We were encamped for two weeks at timber line, at a distance of over 60 miles north of the Canadian Pacific, in what is known as the Big Bend Country, because here the Columbia River makes its grand bend from a north-westerly to a south-westerly course. At this altitude the most evident insects were several species of *Bombus*, great numbers of *Vespa occidentalis*, two species of *Tabanidæ*, and a very abundant and exceedingly annoying *Leptid* of the genus *Symphoromyia*. *Labidia opimus* was fairly common, but no other Saw-flies, except a single specimen of *Lyda*, were found. Below 4,000 feet more species of *Bombus*, *Vespa* as before, several species of Saw-flies and of Longicorn beetles related to *Leptura*. Where Downie Creek flows into the Columbia, we were encamped for a week, and here shore and aquatic, woodland, and flower-loving species were in great abundance.

At our camp along the shore of the Columbia River, a few miles north of the town of Revelstoke, were found especially wood-inhabiting