

of the earth, taking the investigator back to pre-historic times, and impelling the scientist to deal with problems incapable of solution by a tramp over prairies or inspection of the highest peaks. Confined to no country, the discovery of these passages infinitely benefited the world at large. The Caves of Franconia, in Germany, Kirkdale, in Yorkshire, England, South America and Iceland, all contributed towards revealing what, up to the time, had remained sealed mysteries. Fossil remains of the kangaroo, found in the ossiferous caves of Australia, proved that the fauna of the pleistocene period, resembled modern conditions in a remarkable degree. In the Kirkdale Caves, remains of hundreds of hyena were discovered under the calcereous incrustations of the floor, together with gnawed animal bones, the prey upon which hyenas existed. Geologists and naturalists, like Buckland and Falconer, were thus enabled to extract valuable data and information from these grotesque finds. The caves in Glamorganshire, Wales, were found crowded by mammalian remains of an ancient period. While by the revelation of cave secrets, it has been established that out of thirty-three species of animals the remains of which were discovered in British caves, only one-half now survive in Europe.

The latest cave, that in British Columbia, was discovered by a hunter, guide and prospector, named Charles H. Deutschman, who came from southern Minnesota to Canada, in 1898 and explored Peace River and MacKenzie Basin, then crossed country to Revelstoke, a progressive town on the Columbia River, and a divisional point on the Canadian transcontinental railway. The country from Illecillewaet and Glacier north, has long been famous for big game, especially grizzly, black and cinnamon bear.

Deutschman wasted no time. He hunted through the wildest parts of the interior, frequently meeting with accidents but sustaining no serious injuries. The grizzly is particularly aggressive when suddenly disturbed, and not unnaturally, during trips into the fastnesses

of the mountains and canyons of this district, encounters with these animals were more numerous than entertaining. During one expedition, emerging from a thickly tangled underbrush, Deutschman came face to face with a wicked looking grizzly. Hunter and hunted were both surprised at this unexpected encounter. Deutschman's rifle was at his shoulder



Entrance to Caves.

in a breath of time. Crack! and the first bullet passed through bruin's neck and body, tearing away the upper portion of his heart. The wounded animal roared until the echo might have been heard far off against peaks and bluffs. Crack! and a second shot pierced both lungs; then a third broke a shoulder, the soft nosed bullet remaining in the opposite portion of the body. After the second shot the grizzly became confused, tearing at his lacerated hide and twisting in every direction. After receiving the third bullet he ceased roaring, biting at his paws, and trying to remain erect; then he succumbed, much to the hunter's relief. He then proceeded to ascertain the animal's length, which proved to be eight feet five inches.

Shortly after, in the vicinity of Whistler's Falls, another grizzly dropped before Deutschman's marksmanship, and like all men skilled in woodcraft, he reasoned that there must be a retreat not far away. Again he saw a third grizzly; being unprepared he was unable to secure its skin. Forcing his way through devil's club and a score of wild growths and fallen timber, Deutschman virtually stumbled into a cavernous opening. He