

APPENDIX.

The Western Cascade District may be described as a wooded country, noted for its gigantic coniferous trees, some of which reach a height of three hundred feet, the undergrowth consisting of vine-maple, willow and alder, beneath which a rank growth of moss, matted weeds and ferns, a state of things exists admirably adapted to retain that moisture which, during the winter months, is so characteristic of this North-West Coast. Of course on some parts of Vancouver Island and along the Valley of the Fraser—at the Delta, Pitt River, Langley, Sumas, and Chilliwack—open stretches of land occur, and these places may be mentioned as the resort of most of the species, in fact very little of bird life is met with in the deep woods. So that, considering that such species as the Canadian Ruffed Grouse, Western Horned Owl, Hairy Woodpecker, Downy Woodpecker, etc., species which are represented on the Coast by the darker forms, are found throughout the Rocky Mountain District and in the Cascade Mountains, where the country is as thickly wooded and the foliage as dense as that portion to the westward, it may be questioned whether sunlight and humidity are the chief factors in bringing about this difference of plumage.

The Eastern Cascade District is a dry open country of rolling hills, having their higher summits sparsely clothed with forests of coniferous trees, while such deciduous ones as the aspen, dogwood, and willow are found skirting the borders of rivers and small streams. Although there are a few places where sagebush and alkali are the prevailing features, still this open country is well supplied with nutritious bunch grass, on which immense herds of cattle graze the year round.