



VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—(As in former days).

is, in itself, phenomenal, and it continues to spread itself out east, west and south, and even threatens to leap across the inlet to the north. There are now three parishes organized within its limits, four churches and five clergy. Electric cars run hourly between it and New Westminster where there are two parishes, four clergy, besides the bishop, and three churches.

Adjacent to the two cities is the valley of the Fraser River, extending from the Delta to Agassiz, a distance of eighty miles, all of it admirably adapted to agriculture or horticulture, and becoming more productive every year.

At Agassiz the Dominion Government have established an experimental farm, and, besides grain crops and orchards, a considerable average is now being planted with hops.

In this valley, of which no portion is unproductive, Lulu Island at the mouth of the river, and Chilliwack, about half way between the mouth and Agassiz, are the most prosperous farming districts, while the Pitt River Meadows, a tract of country containing about 80,000 acres, are now undergoing a process of reclamation by means of dykes which will make them available for the support of many hundreds of families.

At the same time it ought not to be stated or suggested that British Columbia is a farming province. As compared with Ontario and the North-West it were absurd so to designate it. With its mineral resources, its forests and its fisheries, it has a sufficiently important part in the economy of the Dominion, and with these it may confidently await the future; while the attractions and opportunities that it offers to the sportsman, the tourist and the mountaineers, and perhaps, more than all, (in the bays and harbours and inlets of its marvellous coast line) to the yachtsman, are enough to exhaust the efforts of many generations.

## TWO LITTLE INDIAN BOYS AND WHERE THEY WENT.—(Concluded).

BY REV. E. F. WILSON.

**G**LEPHANTS, hippopotami, parrots, eagles, zebras, snakes, each and all received a generous share of our attention, and last, but not least, we had the honour of an interview with the renowned "Sally." Saw her feed and eat an apple, and, at the request of her keeper, count out carefully and put five straws into his hand, and afterwards, when asked to do so, seven straws. "She understands everything I say to her," said the keeper. The next day—Sunday—we spent with another brother-in-law and sister at St. Jude's, Mildmay, and on Monday evening addressed a crowded public meeting in their iron room. That same afternoon we had had a largely attended drawing-room meeting at a friend's house in Islington at which the Rev. Mr. Barlow took the chair; and I had also had the privilege of addressing the committee of the C.M.S. at Salisbury Square, Tuesday the 10th. There being no meetings until the evening we gave up the day to sight-seeing. My Mildmay sister's two boys, having a holiday for the day, accompanied us. We went first to the horse show at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, and I think this pleased my two Indian boys as much as anything. They liked to see the hunters come prancing into the ring, and, after trotting round a few times, make sometimes successful and sometimes futile efforts to jump the furze-packed hurdles. Coming out of the horse show we walked to the "Angel," and at the corner of John Street took a Westminster 'bus to Trafalgar Square. There we paid a flying visit to the National Gallery, and were to have gone over the Grand Hotel, but the proprietor who had kindly invited us was not in, so that