

cked with trout,
New Westminster
ities for fishermen

as the former, unlike the latter, will not scrape for their food, this circumstance serves in some degree as a guide to the nature of the climate.

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The report of the Geological Survey of Canada, says of it: "The whole of British Columbia south of latitude 52° and east of the Cascades is really a grazing country up to an altitude of 3,500 and a farming country up to 2,500 feet, where water can be conveyed for irrigating purposes. The question of water in this district must be ever kept in sight." Some years ago General Moody, R. E., formerly Lieut.-Governor of the colony, in speaking of the interior and its advantages for settlement, said: "It will demand not a little faith by those living in the same parallels of latitude in Europe to believe that wheat will ripen anywhere at all, at altitudes from 2,500 to 3,500 feet, and other grain at even more. * * * Nevertheless such is the fact."

THE MIDDLE ZONE.

This comprises the region between 51° and 53° north latitude and contains much of the mountainous parts of the province, including the Cariboo Mountains, the locality of the most celebrated gold-fields yet discovered in British Columbia. The rainfall is heavier there than in the southern zone and the forest growth therefore becomes more dense. The altitude of the settlements in this division varies from 1,900 to 2,500 feet above the level of the sea; 3,000 feet being about the maximum height for wheat, though other grains ripen at a greater altitude. From longitude 122° the land falls toward the valley of the Fraser, the climate becomes milder than in the mountains, and bunch-grass grows in the valleys and on the benches. The climate, if less attractive than that of the two great divisions east and west of the coast range, is particularly healthy.

THE NORTHERN ZONE.

A consideration of this country hardly falls within the scope of this pamphlet. It is necessarily remote from the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and except for its gold mines and the fish in its waters, will not, by reason of its distance, attract immediate settlement.

It will be seen from the foregoing that British Columbia possesses a greater variety of climate than any country of its size, and that the lines of demarcation between one and the other are singularly abrupt and well defined.

SPORT.

In addition to its many advantages already referred to, British Columbia offers great attractions to the lover of rod and gun. Of game, large and small, there is a great variety. On the mainland, are grizzly, black and brown bears, panthers, lynx, elk, caribou, deer, mountain sheep and goat, heads and skins of which are the finest trophies of a sportsman's rifle. Water fowl, geese, duck, etc., are very abundant on the larger lakes, and these and several varieties of grouse are the principal feathered game, and can always be found in the season.

In the foregoing pages the statements made, with the exception of the land laws and educational facilities, have applied almost exclusively to British Columbia on the mainland, and not to adjacent islands.

VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Vancouver Island is the largest on the west coast of America, being about three hundred miles long, and with an average breadth of about fifty miles, and contains an estimated area of from 12,000 to 20,000 square miles. The coast line, more particularly on the west side, is broken by numerous inlets of the sea, some of which run up to climate, if less attractive than that of the two great divisions east and west of the coast range, is particularly healthy.

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