

White," of Ontario. English pheasants were introduced some years ago and have taken kindly to their new home. They are now numerous in some parts of the island. For big game, bear, caribou, sheep, goat, etc., there is no part of the continent that offers a more promising chance than the Selkirk Range and taken all in all, with its great variety of game and noble scenery, there are no similar shooting grounds now so rich and so accessible. For the convenience of sportsmen desiring to work the Kootenay valley and neighbouring country, which is highly spoken of by the few who have as yet tried it, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has erected four fishing lodges or "camps" on the line of the Columbia and Kootenay Railway. The camps are numbered and located as follows: camp No. 1, 15 miles from Robson; No. 2, 16 miles from Robson; No. 3, 17½ miles from Robson; No. 4, 5 miles from Nelson (at the railway bridge crossing). Parties can hire outfits from the company's agents, who will supply all necessary articles, provisions, etc., at moderate cost. Cooks, guides, etc., when required, can be hired at Robson and the necessary camp equipment is carried free between Robson and the different camps.

### LANDS.

For the information of intending settlers a few words concerning the acquirement of lands in the Province of British Columbia may be useful. Along the Canadian Pacific Railway and within twenty miles on each side of the line is a tract of land known as the Railway Belt, the regulations concerning which differ slightly from those governing other portions of the country. They may be "homesteaded" by settlers who intend to reside on them, in which case no money is paid for the land, the only charge being a fee of \$10 (£2) at the time of application. Six months are allowed in which to take possession, and at the end of three years if the settler can show to the local agent that he has cultivated the land, he acquires a patent on easy terms and becomes owner of the homestead in fee simple. In case of illness or necessary absence from the homestead during the three years, additional time will be granted to the settler to conform to the Government regulations. These conditions apply to agricultural lands.

Vacant lands in the Kamloops District are open to homestead entry, subject to purchase at one dollar per acre, or to purchase without conditions at \$5 per acre, and the lands in the New Westminster District are held exclusively for sale at the latter price.

### GRAZING LANDS.

Persons desiring to engage in cattle raising can acquire leases from the Government on easy terms, subject to a termination of their lease by two years notice from the Government.

Stock raising is a pleasant as well as profitable occupation in British Columbia. A settler pre-empt 320 acres of land, for which he pays one dollar an acre, in four equal instalments. He can put up a small lodge at little expense, and use the balance of his money in purchasing cattle. These he will brand and turn loose to graze where they will. In due course, the calves must be branded, and steers sold, and with little care or anxiety a man grows rich.

### TIMBER LANDS.

The timber lands within the Railway Belt may be acquired from the Dominion Government on payment of an annual fee of \$50 (£10) and 30c