

strawberries are ripening, spring wheat, potatoes and peas showing well above ground; the plains covered with wild flowers, and native roses in bloom.

It is on Vancouver Island and in the extensive districts west of the coast range as well as in those in the southern strip of the province between the parallels of 49° and 50° that the great fruit-raising farms of Canada will be located. Apples, pears, plums, peaches, apricots, nectarines, the finer class of grapes, berries of every description, fruits not common to the eastern coast, a profusion of flowers, and all the more delicate vegetables will grow luxuriantly, as do all kinds of grasses and flowers of the temperate zone.

No general description will serve the purpose in speaking of the climate of the mainland of British Columbia. On the coast it varies considerably while in the interior the differences are yet more plainly marked. It may be divided into the southern, middle and northern zones.

THE SOUTHERN ZONE.

It is in this division that so much bunch-grass country exists which offers so many advantages for cattle and sheep-raising. The winter is shorter and milder than the district further north, and though snow falls, the wind-swept slopes are usually very thinly covered. Cattle as well as horses winter out.

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 Caribou 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 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 BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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. On Vancouver Island bear and deer can be found within easy distance of lines of travel, snipe afford rare good sport, and the valley quail is as swift of wing and as fascinating an object of pursuit as his famous cousin "Bob