



vineyards in the province is located near junction of Fraser and Thompson Rivers.

District No. 3 may be briefly described as the valleys of the Similkameen and its tributaries, portions of which are perhaps the most tropical of any part of British Columbia, and most favorable locations for the cultivation of grapes, peaches and other delicate fruits, wherever sufficient water for irrigation purposes is available.

No. 4 includes the districts surrounding Adams, Shuswap and Mabel Lakes and the valley of the Spallumcheen River. Here the natural rainfall is sufficient and splendid apples, pears, plums and cherries are successfully grown. The climatic conditions in this district resemble very much those of southern Ontario, and a fruit-grower with fixed ideas from the latter province might be more successful in this district than he would on irrigated lands. The timber is, generally speaking, light and the land rich.

No. 5 is the great Okanagan valley, stretching from Larkin southward to the international boundary. The vicinity of Kelowna in this valley contains the largest area of fruit lands of any one place in the province. Peaches are now being shipped in large quantities from the Okanagan, and all other northern fruits are successfully grown by the

irrigation system. Improved modern methods are in general use by the fruit-growers in this district and the industry is perhaps more advanced than in any other part of British Columbia.

No. 6 is usually called the Boundary or Kettle River country, and although the smallest of all the districts named, the quality of the land is excellent and the climatic conditions all that could be desired. Where a sufficient water supply is obtainable, there is no trouble in producing fruit of the highest quality.

No. 7 is West Kootenay, an enormous fruit-growing district, where only a little progress has been made on the southern portion, but sufficient to indicate the possibilities and the superior quality of the fruit which may be raised along those lakes and streams. The neighborhood of Nelson and Kaslo has accomplished wonders in the past few years, but the shores of the Arrow lakes are practically untouched by the hand of the fruit-grower, and the valley of the Columbia, from the Big Bend south to Arrowhead, affords opportunities little dreamed of by many of those in search of fruit lands. In the greater part of this district, irrigation is only necessary in the very dry seasons.

District No. 8 is the country known as East Kootenay and is separated from

No. 7 by a range of mountains. It is traversed by the Upper Kootenay River from the fifty-first degree of north latitude southward to the international boundary, and from Columbia and Windermere Lakes northward by the Upper Columbia River, to the Big Bend. In the southern portion of this district there are immense stretches of thinly-wooded lands suitable for fruit-growing purposes, and the valley of the Upper Columbia has many choice locations for the enterprising fruit-grower. The lack of transportation facilities is a great hindrance to the development of the fruit lands of the Upper Columbia.

District No. 9 comprises the vast coast region including the Queen Charlotte Islands and the northern half of Vancouver Island, from Jervis Inlet to Portland Canal. There is little known of its capabilities, but undoubtedly it has a few surprises in store for the future. Though in small quantities as yet, apples, peaches and grapes have been successfully grown on the Skeena River. The first apple trees were planted at Hazelton in the spring of 1901 and fruited in the fall of 1904.

For a considerable distance inland from the west coast, there are numerous valleys and plateaus, which are well adapted to growing many of the hardier