

jou and Flemish Beauty pears are grown of such size, perfection of form and freedom from blemish as to be hardly recognizable by Eastern fruit-growers. The plums and prunes produced are also large, rich and luscious, and the reputation of Coldstream fruit wherever it has been marketed throughout the North-West Territories and Manitoba is of the highest character. These orchards are being extended yearly, and are very profitable. There are a number of smaller orchards in the Vernon district, all of which are successful, and the future of the fruit-growing industry is most promising. At Kelowna, some thirty miles south of Vernon, Lord Aberdeen has another property, the Guisachan Ranch, which is devoted principally to dairying and hog-raising, and in this district there are a number of profitable orchards, varying in size from an acre or so up to fifty acres. The orchard of Mr. T. W. Stirling is a notable illustration of the possibilities of the district in this line, with its symmetrical rows of large, well-proportioned trees, loaded to the ground in season with luscious fruits, including apricots, peaches, medlars, apples, pears, plums and cherries.

Again quoting Dr. Bryce:

"Every fruit of the temperate climate grows, the tobacco plant and hop flourish, and even cotton has been grown as a curiosity. All small fruit flourish, grapes ripen nicely, and roses may be seen in full bloom in the end of October as far north as Kamloops. From Spallumcheen to Salmon River eastward, and to Kamloops westward on the Thompson, both along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is a similar country, the climate all being practically the same as that of Kamloops, with the lowest average temperature in February of 13 degrees F."

MIDDLE ZONE.

This comprises the region between 51 and 53 degs. 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 122 degs. west longitude 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. Quoting from the "Climates of Canada":

"Northward from the Thompson for a hundred miles is another region of rolling bench lands, a similar country, growing somewhat colder with the latitude, but in a surprising manner maintaining a dryness far north into the Chilcoten rolling prairie country west of the Fraser; while at one hundred miles north of Kamloops such a moderate temperature exists that cattle maintain themselves all winter on the ranches in latitude 52 degs. Beyond this the rainfall increases till in the northern part of the plateau the forest has become more dense, and has the characteristics of the great forest areas of Eastern Canada."

THE NORTHERN ZONE.

The attention of the world is now drawn to this region. A vast gold area of illimitable wealth is being exploited, though present operations are almost confined to tributaries of the Yukon. Although little is known from meteorological observations regarding the inland plateau northward beyond the 54th parallel, it may, in a general way, be stated that the country consists of rolling plateaus of gradually lessening height towards the north, free from excessive moisture owing to the precipitation of the vapors from the Pacific on the