

give you a good idea of the value placed on land and ranches here, as they are holding this at a million and a half dollars. Cattle, in the country in which the Company is operating, remained out all last winter without feed, and horses always winter out without any assistance. However, there are seasons when it is very necessary to feed cattle some. Consequently, the farmers put up a little hay to tide their stock over the bad winters.

It may be interesting to note a few elevations taken from various authorities, and confirmed by our own observation. Clinton may be taken as a starting point. The record here ranges from 2,950 to 3,000 feet. In the Bonaparte Valley the Mound has an altitude of about 2,150 feet. Bridge Creek and Lake La Hache 1,800 feet. Seven miles from Clinton is Sauls, near which place several thousand acres of the land is located—here there is a fall of 800 feet. In this valley good marketable grain can be grown, also a good quality of apples. Oats, barley, turnips, clover, red-top, potatoes, and the general run of hardy vegetables thrive in the Bonaparte Valley.

Around Canin Lake the land is fertile, and the ordinary field crops are successfully grown. The altitude of this section is between 2,000 and 2,500 feet, and there is very little doubt but that fruit of the hardier varieties can be grown in this part without any danger of losing the orchards.

IN THE CLEARWATER

The same condition exists at Clearwater where the Company has land which lies along the reserve recently put on, and which will be on the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, the preliminary surveys of which have already been made. The elevation in this beautiful valley is only about 1,700 feet, and will be ideal for fruit raising. All the fruits which can be raised at Kamloops may be successfully raised in this section. The climate is delightful, although, of course, like all semi-dry countries, there is something of the two extremes, but while it gets as warm as 80 to 90 in the summer, it seldom gets more than 10 below zero during the winter months, and that only for a short time. The snow fall is very light, but during the summer there is quite sufficient moisture to ensure good crops, as well as fruit. The soil consists of a clay sub-soil, with about three to five feet of vegetable mould on top, which is excellent for all kinds of crops. Of the land staked, about 25% will be prairie, the balance lightly timbered, except in some cases where there is quite a nice quantity of merchantable cedar which will pay for clearing. The ground is comparatively level, with just enough slope to afford good drainage. There is no stone in it, except perhaps in one or two sections, and this very little.

NATURAL CONDITIONS

The land staked generally consists of a series of natural meadows and willow bottoms interspersed by tracts of second growth poplar and open bench land. In a small portion of this class of country are small ridges carrying evergreens, such as black pine, fir and balsam. The clearing, where clearing is necessary, is very light as compared with coast conditions, and in many instances all that is necessary to prepare the land for culti-