

fir (or spruce), tamarac or western larch, mountain pine (white pine), western hemlock, western cedar (giant or red cedar), black pine (scrub or bull pine), heavy yellow pine (*pinus ponderosa*), cottonwood and other varieties. Of these, the Douglas, white pine, tamarac and cedar probably will be of most commercial value. Kootenay will send timber by rail to the treeless agricultural country east of the Rockies. To the lumberman, the district is therefore, of immediate interest. Its mineral richness is believed to be very great, and is partly proved. The rocks correspond to the gold bearing rocks of California. Gold placer diggings have been, and are now being worked, as also very extensive silver bearing galena ledges. It is confidently hoped that rich paying gold quartz ledges will be found soon, as the facilities for prospecting are improved. There are excellent bunch grass grazing tracts in the eastern valley of Kootenay. The ordinary cereals, including wheat, will ripen there, also excellent roots and vegetables. The alluvial lands in the district, chiefly on the Middle and Lower Kootenay, will be very productive when relieved from the summer floods. For grand scenery and wild sport, Kootenay cannot be equalled on the continent.

FROM EAGLE PASS TO YALE, KNOWN AS YALE DISTRICT.

This is distinctively a stock-raising district, probably the best for that purpose in the world, all things considered. It is an extensive, lightly timbered, hilly, bunch-grass region, studded with lakes, and watered by the Thompson, Nicola and other rivers and streams. The valleys are in general narrow, with here and there low flats. Back from the rivers are benches or terraces, with numerous hills and knolls of all sizes, and great slopes. The bunch-grass, with sage in parts, grows up to about 2000 feet above sea level. Higher up there is good sward intermixed with composite and other plants. The soil is extremely fertile, but in most places irrigation is required. Tomatoes, melons and cucumbers thrive in the open air. The fruit-growing capabilities of this district have been amply proved. The arable products may not leave a large surplus over local consumption for export, but animals and fruit will be exported by railway to the country east of the Rockies. The pasturage, the climate, and the nature of the surface, give the animals of Yale district, a peculiar character and vigor. This specialty will create an external demand for them, both for the table and for industrial uses. There seems to be little doubt that fruit growing, and some think, wine producing, will be large industries in this district. The surface, as above stated, is lightly timbered. The common tree is the heavy yellow pine (*pinus ponderosa*) which, though used hitherto locally, is not equal to the Douglas fir or white pine. These latter exist in several parts, but not so far as known, in large quantities. Nor is Yale district without min-

eral resources. The placer diggings on the Thompson and some of its tributaries are still worked. The silver ores of Hope and Cherry Creek are very rich. Globules of mercury and small particles of cinnabar have been found. The coal deposits are very extensive, chiefly lignite, but the Nicola and North Thompson coal is a fuel of excellent quality, resembling true bituminous coal, and there is anthracite on the Semilkameen. The scenery is very attractive; good fishing, and very fair low country shooting, as well as wild sport in the mountainous parts may be expected by the sportsman. Yale district is connected with the important northern region of the Province by the great Cariboo trunk waggon road and by the Fraser river as far as it is navigable. The two branches of the Thompson and Kamloops and Shuswap Lakes make a long stretch of internal navigation. An open valley leads from this district into the United States, but it is not a navigable waterway.

CLIMATE OF THE ABOVE TWO REGIONS.

The climate from the Rockies to Yale is generally similar, say, eight months fine enjoyable weather—dry and hot in summer, but always with cool nights—and about four months of winter. The snow varies in depth in localities, and in different years. It is seldom more than two feet in the open, and often much less. Its winters are short and less severe than in Ontario, with, however, some characteristics of a mountain climate. The whole region is healthy for man and beast.

FROM YALE TO THE SEABOARD, KNOWN AS NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT.

This being west of the Cascade and coast ranges, is a distinctive district. The climate, like that of the whole coast, is less extreme than in the above two districts. There is less snow and more rain; it is mild and agreeable, "softer and more constant" as the Marquis of Lorne described it, "than that of the south of England;" it is also very healthful. The surface, for the most part, is an extensive alluvial flat, little above sea-level, formed by, and lying along the Lower Fraser river; it is heavily wooded with Douglas Fir, Hemlock, Cedar, etc., but has many open spaces. The soil, of course, is extremely rich, and produces cereal and root crops, and also fruit. Here is the largest connected area of fine agricultural land within the Province. The arable and stock-raising products probably always will be required for coast demands, but a trade with the east may spring up in timber and fruit. There certainly will be a trade in fish and fish products; salmon fishing and canning on the Fraser already is a great industry, and the adjacent coast swarms with many kinds of edible and oil-fish. The sawmills in this district export large quantities of Douglas Fir timber, lumber and spars to foreign countries, and they may by and by supplement the