

Kind of Furs.	Number of Skins.			
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Bear	1,399	1,528	2,037	1,900
Beaver	22,848	22,174	18,787	20,000
Fisher	1,197	1,120	1,377	1,500
Ermine				1,000
Fox	669	756	1,150	1,900
Lynx	2,655	3,830	4,107	4,400
Marten	19,264	18,986	16,708	17,000
Mink	10,002	7,757	6,420	7,000
Musquash	81,103	74,572	55,285	72,000
Otter	2,768	2,550	3,010	3,000
Skunk	228	420	478	600
Wolverine	24	21	27	30
Wolf				16
Total.....	142,157	133,714	109,386	130,346

Though there was an increase in the number of skins in 1890 as compared with 1889, there was, it will be seen, a steady falling off during the three years, 1887 to 1889, and it seems evident that some such course as that suggested by the committee of the Senate is, if feasible, highly desirable, if the principal fur-bearing animals are to be saved from gradual extinction.

14. The Province of British Columbia occupies the mountainous or hilly region that extends to the Pacific Ocean from the western edge of the great plain or prairie country lying east of the Rocky Mountains. The general surface of the country is mountainous and broken, consisting of short ranges, detached groups of mountains, elevated plateaux and many valleys of various extent. An apparently inexhaustible supply of fish, timber and minerals of unknown value are the principal natural sources of its wealth, but the climate is delightful and extremely favourably for rapid growth, and agriculture is now making great progress.

15. There is probably more misconception about the climate of Canada generally than about that of any other known country,