

cause it will create an inevitable desire for greater independence by greater production, and therefore every coming year, in obedience to that desire, will duplicate the past year in both. The labors of 1867, all round, have been indeed a glorious triumph for the Colony.

Throughout the limits I have drawn, the soil is very rich and enduring; abundantly supplied with water for irrigation, with a climate unexceptionable in summer, and not very severe in winter. I have already spoken of the high average crops, and as a proof of the power of duration in the land, they proved larger upon some of the farms last year on Cache Creek, the fifth consecutive growth of wheat, barley and oats, than ever known before. This was shown on the two farms, of Boston and Perry—the one under cultivation five years produced about the same proportion of wheat from 22 acres, that the other, for the first time under the plough, did from 30 acres. From inquiries at the mills, at Lillooet, Soda Creek and Cornwall's ranch, I learned that the grain runs very even in its percentage of floor, yielding in all the three districts from 65 to 70 per cent., with a little advantage in favor of Cache Creek grain. The best and largest farms I have seen in the whole country are Dunlevy's and Galbraith's, at Soda Creek; Boston's and Perry's, on Cache Creek, and the Cornwall ranch, on the Thompson. A few particulars of these five ranches, selected simply because they are well-known, may not be uninteresting. Dunlevy produced about 125,000 pounds of wheat, 40,000 of barley, 30,000 of oats. Galbraith, about 150,000 pounds of wheat, with something of the same in barley and oats. The immediate district of Lillooet produced 1,500,000 pounds of excellent wheat, 800,000 pounds of oats and barley, 60,000 pounds of beans, which is much less than the farmers intend growing there next season. Sandford, or Boston, as he is commonly called, on Cache Creek, 43,000 pounds of wheat, 86,000 pounds of barley, 22,000 pounds of oats. Perry, from 30 acres, the first season, as already said, averaged 50 bushels of wheat to the acre. Cornwall Brothers, have 90 acres under cultivation, with 50 more preparing for this year; last season's crop yielded 48 bushels to the acre, with barley and oats in the same proportion; oats especially never being considered good under 49 bushels to the acre. These gentlemen, in addition, have 380 head of cattle, 60 horses, hogs, &c., &c., in quantity, and will soon become wealthy. I wish to refer for a few moments, to Sandford's case, being a bright and meritorious example of industry. He located 260 acres in 1861, the cereals of which, as given already, would realize him last season \$4,500, in addition to which (given here as an evidence of the duration of the ground) he produced 70 tons of hay, worth \$25 a-ton; in vegetables, 50,000 pounds of potatoes; beans, 3 tons; carrots, 8 tons; Swedish turnips, 15 tons, besides a large amount of onions. The total cost of this farm residence, out-houses, fences, together with ditch for irrigation, cost \$6,000. Putting the stock growing up