

by Half-breeds and Chinese. The town was named in compliment to Lord Lytton, of whom the residents are seemingly proud. The hotel is built of big hewn logs, the chinks being filled with mud, whilst the roof is formed of barked young spruce, then a layer of hay, and an outer coating of mud about eight inches in thickness, the floors are roughly boarded or slabbed, the dining-room has a rough rock chimney in which logs are always kept burning. The sleeping apartment is divided off, by means of newspapers pasted on old sacks, and delapidated blankets into numerous small bedrooms, for the lodgment of those who put on style and wish to be private, but the odor is the same in each apartment. A room furnished with a stove, a rough pine counter, and numerous barrels all of one brand, and shelves stocked with a variety of bottles and glasses constitute the entire establishment. Meals four or six bits, drinks two bits, lodging two bits constitute the figures. The road from Ashcroft to Lytton was a part of the work undertaken on the discovery of gold in Cariboo, and although expense was great, and the difficulties in overcoming the kanyons of the Fraser and the Thompson were thought to be almost insurmountable at first, still the road is still kept in tolerable condition, the soil around is poor, sandy and arid, but less so than that further east. At Lytton the C. P. R. R. crosses the Fraser, and continues its way on the southern bank of the Thompson to Kamloops.

Following down the Fraser thirty-two miles bring us to Boston bar, at an altitude of 472 feet only above the Pacific—formerly a gold bearing bar—and then we begin to come into the, underbrush and cedars, the moss upon the trees becomes plentiful, and reminds us of old times in