

Westminster with butter, cheese, eggs, &c. Hence to Hope, including the head of the valley, there are 4,000 acres in cultivation, with 400 head of cattle, the capacity of which may be stated as averaging about 35 bushels wheat to the acre. While speaking of this section, I must not omit to mention that fruits of every description grow most luxuriantly, especially apples, pears, cherries, plums, and strawberries, which for size and flavour cannot be excelled by the world. I will leave yourselves to judge of the remuneration of farming on the Mainland when I give the current prices of agricultural produce:—Beef on foot 6 to 8 cents per lb., pork 10 cents, wheat 2 cents per lb., oats $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents, barley $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents, potatoes 1 cent, cabbages 1 cent, onions 8 cents, apples 4 cents, milk 50 cents per gallon, butter $37\frac{1}{2}$ to 50 cents per lb., cheese 20 to 25 cents per lb., cherries and strawberries 25 cents per lb., eggs $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents per doz., hay \$16, or £3 4s. per ton (the cent is the same value as a halfpenny). Now, if the whole of this magnificent valley was brought into thorough cultivation, it alone would supply a population of 300,000 souls with the principal necessities of life—beef, flour, fruit, and vegetables. Incidentally I may state there are some coal deposits and outside croppings at Sumass. I should mention that my average yield of grain is lower than given by some others in their works and publications, but we are both correct. They give the average yield of choice locations, which a few years back formed the only land under cultivation. I, on the contrary, give the average yield of all the land, without distinction, except timber land, as proved by the present more general experience; and I think it will be conceded that 35 bushels to the acre is no bad average for wheat, and others in proportion. I now proceed to the valley of the Upper Frazer. From Yale to Lytton, following the progress of agriculture by the same route it followed in the natural course of events, viz., the footsteps of the early pioneers in search of gold, there is nothing to be said, as the road intersects the iron-bound and barren barrier of the Cascade Mountains; but from Lytton to Soda Creek, a distance of 215 miles, there is much to attract the attention of those interested in the advancement of the colony. If we follow the Frazer up from Lytton to Lilloet, (the garden of the upper valley, where grapes and water-melons mature in the open air), along the banks of the river to Soda Creek; or from Lytton by the main waggon road through the interior to Soda Creek, touching at the settlements of Thompson's River, Cornwall's Cache Creek, Clinton, Williams' Lake, and Lake la Hoche, we find a large amount of land in occupation for agricultural and grazing purposes, probably 100,000 acres or more, of which at least 30,000 are under cultivation in farms ranging from 50 to 1,500 acres. The yield of this land, with a certain amount of irrigation required throughout the Upper Frazer, as in many parts of California, has been found, so far, to average from 25 to 30 bushels of wheat to the acre, none of the soil requiring manure, while vegetables of every kind grow to an enormous size, and at the same time retain their quality. Throughout this range of country there are still millions of acres of good land to be taken up, under pre-emption or purchase, as our population increases. It is gratifying to mark, as an index of the colony's progress, that the principal supplies of life for the Cariboo miners are now