

February and March yields 36 bushels to the acre, average weight 64 lbs. Barley, Oats and Peas sown in February and March—Barley, 56 bush., weight, 54 lbs.—Oats, 50 bush., Weight, 40 lbs. Harvest in July and August. Potatoes very superior—have been known to yield 600 bush., and Oats, 72 bush. an acre. A Fruit Orchard matures in three years. Turnips of 50 lbs., Cabbages of 60 lbs., Pumpkins of 150 lbs weight, and other vegetables proportionally large are produced; Tomatoes, Melons, Cucumbers and Maize come to perfection in the open air.

MINERALS—interior but slightly explored—found, gold, silver with arsenic, rich copper and iron ore, coal abundant near the surface, excellent sand stone, plumbago, lime stone, marble white and black in blocks of any size, cement stone and roofing slate. The coal of Nanaimo is similar to Newcastle. Extensively used for steam, house and gas purposes; it is the best found on that coast, and its deposit is considered inexhaustible. The coal seams of Nanaimo are the only ones worked, and they rudely. A little sand stone and lime stone are used for local buildings. Copper Mining Companies are being formed. Magnetic Iron ore containing 60 to 70 per cent. of metal, with a small quantity of copper is abundant, and near water, coal and wood—it is not worked. All iron is imported from England and the States. No iron has been found on the North Pacific coast but in Vancouver.

Three or four feet of soil around Victoria covers clay suitable for bricks, below this are beds of white and blue clay equal to any in England, 20 to 60 feet thick, suitable for the finest pottery; the brick clay only is worked, from want of capital and skilled labour.

TREES—Douglas, pine, spruce and white pine, silver fir, oak of three kinds, maple, yellow cypress, willow, hemlock, crab, dogwood, poplar, alder, yew, juniper, arbutus, cedar, &c. The Douglas pine is very superior for masts, and the cypress for boats, cabinet and joinery work, close in grain, light and elastic.

There are but two or three saw-mills in the colony; to clear the land, bonfires are made of the magnificent Douglas pine, and the principal use for the cypress is to burn the Indian dead. Great Britain annually imports some 20,000,000 cubic feet of pine from Canada. A small specimen of the Douglas pine may be seen at Kew Gardens, it forms a flagstaff 150 feet high; 250 to 300 feet is a common height. The French Government engineer at Cherbourg, M. Serres, says this wood is superior for its almost complete absence of knots, its resistance is nearly equal to, and its weight a little less than the best in use, and