

roots, and when cleared it will not produce equal to our Ontario lands. Irrigation must be resorted to to ensure even a green blade of grass through many months in some parts, while in others the rains in the winter, spring and summer are most disagreeable and prevent agricultural operations being pursued with either the pleasure or profit they are in many locations we have visited.

There is a great contrast in the appearance of the inhabitants of this the western slope, as it is called, to those of the east. Here the Chinaman is the housemaid, and calm, mild, submissive and obedient as they may be, they are so useful and servants are so scarce, that they have a power and influence that has shown itself. They do all the washing—laundries are everywhere. They are also good cooks, and do all the inside and outside work of many a house, such as cooking, sweeping and gardening, and do all

depict the poor miserable-looking homesteads, the ragged, dirty, sickly appearance of the "white trash," as many of the inhabitants are termed; when we know that the majority of the farmers there neither own their land, nor even the seed sown, where grass and wheat will not grow, and compare the healthy appearance, the well clad, hopeful independent spirit of the owners and tillers of the soil in our North-west Territories, and the unlimited extent of unoccupied rich fertile lands that will produce grain and grass—it is almost impossible to imagine the superiority of spirit and physique of these two classes. Crops of cotton, tobacco and oranges are very pleasing to the eye, but afford comparatively a poor substitute for beef and flour. The sunny south may be all very well to visit in our winter season, but the debilitating effects of continued residence takes the energy and spirit out

very pretty locality. Several vessels were in the port being loaded with their valuable cargoes of coal and lumber. Near here some of the trees are 300 feet high. On this line we saw more fine timber than we had seen on the C. P. R., perhaps we might have passed the best in the night. The Douglas firs and the pines here appear to grow in groups, or like families; where there is one tall, fine tree, it is almost sure to have a companion nearly as fine, pretty close to it, as if mated; then there will often be a group of from two or three to twelve or thirteen good ones, but smaller than the main trees. Then a considerable space between these groups, only sparsely covered with smaller stragling trees. These family clumps are very different from the growth of timber in our Eastern provinces, where it grows about as evenly as grass over the ground, different varieties thriving on soils



VICTORIA, THE CAPITAL OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

astonishingly well. The inhabitants attempted to levy a special tax on Chinamen; they struck; washing and cooking stopped, and in a few days the Chinese conquered.

The American, the Scotchman, the Irishman, the Canadian, the Negro, the Englishman, the Indian, the German, the Chinaman, the Italian, and the Spaniard, were all seen working in the same ditch. Imagine the advantage of this as a leveling system, which tends to blend all as one people, and all learn to speak one language.

Sudden squalls have fearfully shaken the British nation. For centuries past the ballast and helmsman have always righted her, and both appear as sound as ever despite her foes. One's worst enemies are apt to be those of one's own household. Yes, and when we compare the hungry soil, the parched land, the miserable-looking, half-starved hogs, dogs and cattle we saw when passing through Tennessee, part of Kentucky, Arkansas and Alabama; when we

of white settlers, thousands of whom have been drawn there by the laudatory, one-sided statements of interested agents. Our North-west will now progress faster than any part of this continent. Seventeen thousand people are now seeking work and finding none in Boston alone, and that is one of the wealthiest cities in the United States, and only a specimen of others. The resources of Canada are not sufficiently known, but the tide of population is now turning northward, and will rapidly increase.

We took the Victoria and Ninimo railroad to Wellington, about 60 miles north. This is on Vancouver's Island, and the furthest extent to which this railroad runs is the centre of the present coal operations. This was a most pleasing journey, the scenery being very picturesque and grand. Many pretty spots were selected for the railroad stations. Ninimo being the most important, as it is where the principal output of coal and lumber is shipped. It is a

that are best adapted to them, but there is nothing of this family feature to be seen in our woods. A few miles travel make a wonderful difference in the scenery, timber, etc. A few miles from Victoria, in some low localities, the moss was seen hanging in festoons from the limbs of the trees, as in New Orleans and vicinity, and here the red wood tree flourishes luxuriantly. This is an evergreen, having thick, broad leaves. The bark of the tree appears to shell off annually, leaving the under bark red. There are a few small farms to be seen in the low valleys that are found on this line. The climate and soil make it a struggle for agriculturists to make much here. A few farmers exist, but any emigration agent or Government that attempts to move the agriculturist from our Eastern Provinces to British Columbia for the sake of getting the little money or property they have ought to be tarred and feathered; and still we have such unprincipled persons in Government employ, and