

bottomed, stern-wheel boat, we find one good thing about the river, and that is if we are in a hurry to leave the country we certainly can, for the Fraser runs us down stream in one day more miles than the steamer can make going up in four. The scenery is fine along the banks: the hills rise in gradual wooded slopes for hundreds of feet, whilst bald and weather-sarred rocks loom up at intervals. Along the bottoms, to below Sumas and Chiliwack, several attempts have been made by the Siwashes and settlers at cultivation, but the terrible freshets and floods of the Fraser, have almost destroyed hope. Levees have been projected, and in part attempted by the Government, but so far but little of a permanent nature has been completed. The river here makes a bend in its course, and from almost due south runs S. W., and then westward, finally emptying into the Strait of Georgia. And just west of this point we enter into what is called the West Cascade region—a region mild in temperature rarely over 80° in the shade in summer, or 20° in the sun in winter, with a bright and clear atmosphere, with small amount of rain in summer, but heavy dews fall at night. In the fall thick fogs are of constant occurrence, but when they rise the weather continues bright and fine. In the break up the light frosts in the spring then comes on the rainy season. Altogether this region, with Vancouver Island, is the most suitable for settlers from Europe in British Columbia, besides having the great advantage of being *near the sea*; but in this humid climate very little except green crops come to perfection or thoroughly ripen. The Sumas prairie settlement contains some 25,000 acres, and has some sixty or seventy farms located; whilst on the southern side of the river, between Chiliwack and Cheam, a distance of twelve miles, and from the river to the range