

of fish; soil much the same general character as the Similkameen; rich sandy loam, substratum of clay in some valleys, stretches of 'bottom' land, some alkali patches; some settlers coming in fast, and taking up land, since Canadian Pacific Railway began. Those who would have 'soid out' a year ago are now tilling and improving their land. It is said that in Okanagan and adjoining districts there is room for a farming population of 10,000 souls (allowing 160 acres for nine persons.) Roman Catholic mission post (1,100 feet above sea level) on the east side of the lake; fine country behind it. On the west side of the lake, a little distance back, runs a low mountain range, from which detached spurs press upon the lake, and rise above the waters in precipitous bluffs; excellent pasture, particularly on small spits jutting into the lake. The Cherry Creek silver mine has been abandoned for the present.

"Near the north end of the lake is an Indian reserve of very choice land."

#### KAMLOOPS-SHUSWAP DISTRICT.

"Let us enter the district from the east. Columbia River is forty-four miles from Shuswap Lake, via Eagle Pass. Three Valley Lake (altitude 1,912 feet), is about thirty-four miles from Shuswap Lake. Directly south from Three Valley Lake is a long, wide, grassy valley, which leads across a low 'divide' to the head waters of the Shuswap or Spillimeechene River. This is a gentle river, flowing through a large valley, much of which has clay sub-soil; fine fall wheat without irrigation; very good and heavy crops here; large farm buildings; well fenced fields; Indians at work on farms; fine bunch grass on the high land, round which the river makes a southern bend.

"A farmer on the Shuswap Prairie thrashed out eighty tons of wheat in 1879; two other farmers forty tons each. Prices here of very superior extra flour, \$12 (48s. English) per barrel of 19½ lbs.; choice bacon, 25 cents (1s. 0½d. English) per lb.; juicy beef, 10 cents (5d. English) per lb.

"Leaving the Shuswap or Spillimeechene River at a point, say beyond where Cherry Creek joins it, there is between that point and the head of the Okanagan Lake a district of open prairie and sparsely timbered land, abounding in rich pasturage and dotted with a few farming settlements.

"From the head of Okanagan Lake to the Thompson River (South branch) is about 45 miles northwest. Leaving the open, rolling, bunch-grass valleys of Okanagan, you first ascend for about twenty miles through timber land; reach Grand Prairie—fine soil; luxuriant bunch-grass, dotted with cattle; the prairie sixteen miles by two miles, bounded by hills; a river between; elevation (1,450 feet) causes some danger from night frost. Grand Prairie to Thompson River—glittering stream through valley, bordered by alders and willows, green meadows, clumps of trees, small lakes; good soil, ready for cultivation.

"There is an open, or lightly timbered bunch grass country along the banks of the North Thompson River, and north of Kamloops Lake for 130 miles.

"Several English gentlemen, from the American side, have taken a prairie of 2,000 acres on the North Thompson, a short distance from Kamloops, and are making a long ditch for irrigation.

"In 1871, the yield of grain on the Tranquill and north and south branches of the Thompson River, was a million and a-quarter pounds.

"The whole Kamloops-Shuswap district is a district of table land, with considerable depressions—abundant pasture, generally free from forests, and only interspersed with timber; summer climate dry, great heat; winter frequently very cold for a day or two, but on the whole not very sharp; snow generally lies a short time only; cattle are driven here to winter, in severe seasons; Hudson's Bay Company used to 'winter out' 500 horses here, including brood mares and young horses. This district will doubtless become known again as a mineral district. The first gold found in quantity by the natives was found in this district, and fair wages are still made on the Thompson River. The Thompson, near its mouth, is too full, rapid, and rocky for mining."

#### NICOLA COUNTRY.

"Directly south from Kamloops, 30 miles, is Nicola Lake. The road at present from Kamloops is a sort of natural trail over gently undulating but high open country, with fine grass. First few miles no herbage; many ravines. At the first height, turn and survey the magnificent scenery of the Thompson River valleys; will give some idea of the grazing resources of the Province. Can bring a waggon with light load across from Kamloops to Nicola Lake, if you take a guide, an axe and a spade."

#### LILLOET-CLINTON DISTRICT.

"This district includes Cache Creek, Bonaparte, also William Lake, and up to Quesnel Mouth.

"The whole district is a very fine one, and at present shows what can be done by applying capital to the soil. It is farther to the north, and generally more elevated than some sections already described. The risks of crops from summer night frosts may be said to be very considerable in the entire country on the waggon-road north to Pavillion Mountain, unless farms have a south aspect or are protected from north blasts. The remark applies more particularly to farms farther north than Alexandria.

"The surface in so large a section of country is, of course, varied. It embraces within its area fertile river-benches (terraces), table-lands, large open valleys, immense plains and great rolling hills.

"The country near the Thompson, Bonaparte, and Hat Rivers is very attractive to the eye; miles of green hills, crowning slopes, and level meadows; hardly a bush or a tree; fine grass almost to the hill-tops. The climate very healthful and enjoyable; rather a want of timber in parts, also of rain generally, but there are many streams.

"For grazing, the country cannot be surpassed, and its agricultural capabilities, so far