

the Territory could produce. The whole affair, both in its inception and execution, would have done credit to any State east of the Missouri River.

The articles which most attracted our attention were the mammoth specimens of vegetables on exhibition. Such cabbages, beets, turnips, tomatoes and potatoes I have seldom seen at any State or county exhibition in New York, and they were all produced by irrigation.

The farmers with whom we conversed informed us, that they much preferred this sure method of raising a crop, to the uncertainty attending all farming operations in the Eastern States where they had resided; the expense was comparatively trifling, and their preparations for irrigation had now become so far advanced, that they felt sure of being able to supply the entire demand hereafter, and at moderate prices.

The knowledge of this fact has changed my whole former theory on this subject. I had supposed that the immense population which is settling in the mountains, would have to be supplied with agricultural products, for all time, from the productive regions of the lower Platte, and the States of Iowa, Illinois and Missouri. But now I see that all these lands, lying along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and susceptible of being irrigated by the mountain streams, whose sources are the eternal snows upon their summits, will sooner or later be made to produce all that will be required for the millions of hardy mountaineers, whose thirst and search for gold and the other precious metals preclude them from devoting their time to agricultural pursuits, even though the climate and soil of the mountain regions should warrant it.

The specimens of jewelry, saddlery, needle-work and other varieties of mechanical skill too numerous to mention, were remarkable for their ingenuity and perfection.