

explorations which are being made in all directions, it would appear that the period of light traffic will be of short duration.

By reference to the accompanying map it will be seen that the Mountain Section lies between the 52nd and the 57th parallels of latitude. It is probable that no other area in North America can equal this portion of British Columbia in her natural resources. Where there is no agriculture and pasture, there is mining or lumbering to be developed, and where there are - of these, although they often occur in one district, there is at least trapping and hunting. It is in truth a northern Eldorado, which future events are bound to verify. Lying as it does, far to the north, the climatic conditions have in the past been supposed to be extremely severe during the winter season, but the fallacy of this impression is rapidly becoming known on account of the reverse conditions actually existing, due in large part to the proximity of this territory to the Pacific Ocean and the influence of the Japan Current. Before the House of Commons Agriculture Committee recently Mr. Elihu Stewart, Dominion Superintendent of Forestry, in testifying as to the resources and conditions concerning the northern country, having particular reference, however, to the district adjacent to Great Slave Lake, which lies many hundred miles still more northerly of where the Grand Trunk Pacific will be constructed, said that the growth of vegetation in the Mackenzie Basin was surprising, the sun in the summer being visible for about twenty hours out of twenty-four. On July 15th, at Fort Providence, near Great Slave Lake, on the Mackenzie River, about 550 miles north of Edmonton, Mr. Stewart said he saw wheat in the milk, potatoes in flour, peas fit to use, tomatoes, turnips, rhubarb, beets, cabbage, onions and other garden vegetables. The strawberries had been ripe there for some time, and the people had currants and gooseberries. To illustrate the heat, he