

in fact, any kind of crops now raised farther south in Oregon and Washington can be grown successfully there.

From mile 61, where the line leaves the valley, to the summit at mile 94, the elevation varies from 1,650 to 4,000 ft. in the valleys, and from 3,000 to 6,000 in the mountains. There is very little farming land, and the land that is capable of being utilized is mostly pasture land, which will produce but a small revenue, being covered with a thick, small growth of jack pine of no commercial value excepting to build houses and fences. From mile 94 to 183 the elevation varies from 2,700 to 3,700 feet in the valleys to 3,000 to 5,000 in the mountains. It is a great plateau, very broken outside of the valleys and covered with a thick small growth of jack pine and poplar of no commercial value as lumber, but may be used as cordwood, pulp, and for building houses, fences, etc.

There is quite a bit of good land around the Salmon River Valley, the Eutsuk and Natalkuz Lakes. One of the features of this country is the number of small meadows scattered through the valleys. It is not necessary to carry any horse feed for pack or riding horses traveling through the country. Another feature that strikes one is that above elevation 2,800 or 2,900 the land is not agricultural and is only good for stock purposes.

FROM MILE 183 TO MILE 294.

The elevation varies from 2,100 to 2,700 feet in the valleys and from 2,800 to 3,500 feet in the foot hills. The country from mile 183 assumes a different aspect as to agricultural lands, as all the valleys and lower plateaus are good agricultural lands, the higher lands are better adapted for pasture and there is not so much waste. The country is covered thickly with a small growth of jack pine, poplar, and balsam fir, poplar predominating in the valleys. There is some little merchantable timber, probably enough for local use.

FROM MILE 294 TO 396.

The country varies in elevation from 2,100 to 2,500 feet in the valleys and from 2,800 to 3,000 in the hills. There is comparatively little waste land in this section excepting along the Arctic Divide, and that will eventually be utilized as pasture land. The valleys are especially good land. This portion of the country is generally covered with a small thick growth of poplars, jack pine and balsam fir, poplar predominating in the valleys. There is some fir and