

He gravely erred who put on record the statement that "the area of "good agricultural lands in the territory of the United States was almost "without limit." That vast portion of the United States south of latitude 43°, west of longitude 98°, and east of the Sierra Nevadas, cannot be cultivated without irrigation, and irrigation cannot be accomplished save in the valleys of streams and at the feet of mountains; not till after the wooded and watered lands north of 43° are taken up and occupied will the soil of the vast rainless and treeless district above bounded begin to receive a steady emigration, flung back from the better districts by pre-occupation.

Professor Maury wrote: "The trade-winds place Vancouver's Island on "the wayside of the road from China and Japan to San Francisco so completely that a trading-vessel under canvas to the latter place would take "the same route as if she were bound for Vancouver's Island. So that "all return cargoes would naturally come there in order to save two or "three weeks, besides risk and expense."

There is a very bad show for a British Pacific Railroad. The construction of that portion of it within British Columbia alone would take the bottom dollar out of the New Dominion's treasury, and out of its credit, too. See the measurement of the eight Passes through the Rocky Mountains north of the boundary line.

NAMES OF THE PASSES.	RIDGE OR DIVIDE.		
	Lat.	Long.	Alt.
1. Red Stone Creek or Boundry Pass, from Waterton River to the Kootanie (partly on American ground). Blakiston.....	49°06	114°14	6,030
2. British Kootaine Pass, by Railway River to the Kootanie. Blakiston.....	49°27	114°57	5,960
3. Crow's Nest Pass, by Crow River to the Kootanie..	49°38	114°48	.....
4. Kananaski Pass, from Fort Bow by Ramsay River to the Kootanie (with a short tunnel 4,600). Palliser.	50 45	115°31	5,985
5. Vermilion Pass, from the South Saskatchewan by Fort Bow (4,100 feet) to the Kootanie. Hector....	51°06	116°15	4,947
6. Kicking Horse Pass, by Bow River and Kicking Horse River to the Upper Columbia. Sullivan.....	51°16	116°32	5,420
7. Howse Pass, from Deer River by Blueberry River to the Upper Columbia.....	51°57	117°07	6,347
8. Tête Jaune Pass, from the Athabasca to the Upper Fraser.....	52°54	118°33	3,760

Having got through the Tête Jaune Pass (a narrow trough in the mountains 120 miles long), the projectors of the British Pacific Railroad would come into the country described by Viscount Milton and Dr. Cheadle