

country in British Columbia and the North-West Territories, covering a total distance of 2,700 miles, and traversing some portions of the country that had never before been visited by a white man. He reports the country comprising the Pelly-Yukon district as being generally unsuitable for agriculture, and not likely ever to attract attention, without the discovery and development of large mineral wealth. The timber is unimportant, there being a certain quantity fit for firewood and for use in mines, but practically none for the manufacture of lumber. Indications of large quantities of coal were found in the neighbourhood of Coal Creek, and, that rich finds of both coarse gold and gold-bearing quartz will yet be made, is confidently asserted. From information he obtained, Mr. Ogilvie places the total amount of gold already taken out of the district at \$250,000, about half of which was out of Canadian territory.

Mackenzie River district.

755. Between Fort McPherson, on Peel River, and Fort Chipewyan, on Lake Athabasca, a distance of 1,390 miles, Mr. Ogilvie says that the country, as far as soil is concerned, is as capable of supporting an agricultural population as the greater part of Ontario and Quebec, but the principal drawback is the climate. He gives a number of instances of favourable growth both of vegetables and cereals that came under his notice, and, in spite of the prevalence of summer frosts, sees no reason to regard the district as useless, as there is ample time before the territory is required for settlement to determine what parts are fitted for agriculture. On the lower Mackenzie he considers the timber about sufficient to supply the needs of the immediate vicinity, but on the upper river the supply is not sufficient. He calls particular attention to the indiscriminate slaughter of fur-bearing animals, and shows that they will soon become extinct, unless restrictive measures for preserving them are adopted.

Forestry in N.-W. T.

756. Beyond some experiments on a comparatively small scale at the Experimental Farms at Indian Head and Brandon, noth-