

James. By 1871 there were 1,200 people in Omineca, and the output for the year was \$400,000.

Lakes and mountains make up so large a portion of New Caledonia that the productive area is limited. Yet there are many tracts suitable for agriculture and cattle raising. The gardens at the forts prove that vegetables and grain can be grown. Summer frosts are prevalent, but these will

**A Railway  
Needed.**

probably disappear as the country becomes settled. Settlement is out of the question, however, until a railway is built and with it roads and trails made to connect. The railway is in sight. This is the very country through

which the Grand Trunk Pacific is likely to run. If, as is confidently expected, the railway comes through the Rockies by the Peace River Pass, approximately 10,000 square miles of agricultural lands will be opened up.

Peopling New Caledonia are about 5,000 Indians called the Western Dénés, among whom for many years Oblate Missionaries have labored. At Fort St. James there is a prosperous Mission. Stuart Lake, on which the Fort is situated, is a beautiful expanse

of water, surrounded by lofty hills, and with the Rocky Mountains in plain view. Salmon and sturgeon are found in its waters.



BARKERVILLE.