

and that it is on the southern and western shores of Lake Superior where the most important development of American enterprises has taken place,—developments that have yielded in lumber, in iron and copper, riches of greater magnitude than produced elsewhere in the country ; and within parallels of latitude included in this lake, an agricultural development more remarkable than that elsewhere in the world. The moderating influences of vast bodies of fresh water that never freeze over are well known. In the great chain of lakes that surround Canada, and the vast number of lakes and rivers that diversify her surface, there is a fresh water area of one hundred and thirty thousand square miles, and as above stated, comprising nearly one-half of the fresh water of the globe. The effect upon the climate of this vast aggregation is most beneficial, so that in altitude, and in other influences that mitigate the extreme northern location of the land, there are found considerations of the greatest weight. These influences are shown in the warmer climate of the great territory of Alberta, which lies directly north of Wyoming, from the latter of which and into the former, stock is being regularly driven at the beginning of each winter, because of the presence within the Canadian border, the year round, of an abundance of grass. The experience of last winter showed conclusively that while throughout Manitoba and the Canadian north-west territories the winter of 1888 was not excessively severe, so far south as Iowa and Nebraska the severest cold was felt, and as far east as even New York in the famous blizzard, which never found its equal even in Winnipeg, the most northern of Canadian cities. It is