

Dairying is therefore one of the resources of the country, and cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, poultry, etc., may all be raised to advantage.

MINERALS.

Western Canada is not without great natural stores of wealth in its mineral deposits. It probably has more undeveloped mineral wealth than any other country in the world. Practically all the known minerals have been found in the country. The Laurentian region, east and north of Manitoba, is already famous for its silver and iron deposits, besides gold, copper and other minerals. Manitoba has very rich iron deposits. Many minerals are known to exist in the great northern districts, which will support a considerable population in regions where agriculture cannot be carried on to great

FISHERIES.

In British Columbia, Manitoba, the Hudson Bay and northern regions, there are valuable piscatorial resources, of which considerable is said in other articles in this number.

Manitoba's Fishery Wealth.

EXTENT, VALUE AND VARIETY OF THE FISHERIES OF THE WEST.

The heading above will sound strange to many people abroad, who think of Manitoba as a vast plain of prairie land, interspersed here and there with small patches of forest. But all the same Manitoba is possessed of very consider-

nipegoosis. Lake of the Woods at the eastern boundary of Manitoba is another body of water of considerable size. It is about 70 miles long, by the same width.

Besides the larger lakes just mentioned, there are a number of smaller lakes in Manitoba, principal among which are Lake Dauphin, Shoal Lake, Rock Lake, etc. The larger lakes are

TEEMING WITH FOOD FISH

of many varieties, among which are some of very fine quality. The fishes of the smaller lakes are more limited in variety, but all the lakes have an abundant supply of some varieties.

The country to the northwest of Manitoba, including the vast and fertile territory of as-



BOW RIVER PASS NEAR THE ENTRANCE OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS BY THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, GOING WEST.

advantage. The coal deposits are on a vast scale, coal being found in abundance in Manitoba, Assiniboia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Athabasca and British Columbia, varying in quality from lignite to pure anthracite. Coal mines are in operation at a dozen or more points, from hundreds to nearly two thousand miles apart. British Columbia is looked upon as the most valuable mineral country. The province has almost everything in the mineral line, and mining there is becoming a great industry.

LUMBER.

Lumbering is an important industry on the Pacific coast, and also at interior points in British Columbia. Northern and western Alberta have much forest wealth. The Lake Winnipeg and Lake of the Woods districts in Manitoba are centres of lumbering industries. North there are forest regions yet untouched, which form a considerable source of natural wealth.

able fishery wealth. A glance at the map of the province will show two very large lakes, besides numerous smaller ones. The larger lake, into which the Red river empties at the south, and the mighty Saskatchewan river at the north, is called Lake Winnipeg. This lake has an area of 6,550 square miles, or about 50 square miles larger than Lake Erie, of the great St. Lawrence chain of inland lakes. It is as long from north to south as Scotland or Ireland, and about one-half the average breadth of those countries. The other large Manitoba lake is of less extent than Lake Winnipeg, both in length and breadth, but it nevertheless forms a considerable body of water. It is about 250 miles in length, and over 40 miles wide in places. It is divided by narrows so as to make it appear like three lakes. The southern portion is known as Lake Manitoba, and the two northern sections are called Lake Win-

atchewan, and the country north thereof, is a region of numerous lakes, both great and small. All these lakes are teeming with fish, whitefish and trout, of excellent quality being found in most of them. These and other varieties of fish form an important source of food supply for the Indians, who are the principal inhabitants of the more northern districts. There are many rivers flowing through the northern country into Hudson bay, up which fish ascend from the bay at certain seasons. Salmon are said to ascend some of these rivers in vast numbers, thus affording an additional source of fish supply. These rivers and northern lakes are at present beyond the reach of settlement, so that the fishing industry which they afford, has not been developed yet to any extent, beyond the few fish caught by the primitive appliances, which the Indians have at hand, for capturing fish for their own requirements. As settlement extends