

Resources and Characteristics of Northern Manitoba

By C. M. CAMPBELL,* in "Granby News."

NORTHERN MANITOBA is a type of country so altogether different from the territory in which the Granby Company operates that a few pictures and other details in regard to it may prove a desirable change from an almost continuous reference to things British Columbian and Alaskan.

In 1912, the Dominion Government granted to Manitoba an extension of boundaries to the north which more than trebled the old area of the province. With this addition, Manitoba is now the same area as Saskatchewan and Alberta, and but little smaller than British Columbia. For this reason this added area is sometimes referred to as "New" Manitoba. Otherwise there is nothing new about it. Geologically, it forms part of the old Laurentian Shield, that part of the continent that was above water for millions of years before the southern and western two-thirds of the continent were even outlined. From the point of

view of exploration, it is also in a class by itself. It was the same Henry Hudson who explored the Atlantic coast near New York who explored Hudson Bay, and he died there. The Hudson's Bay Company was granted its charter in 1670, and soon afterwards had trading posts along the coast of the Bay. This was in the time of the Stuarts. During the reign of George II., Fort Prince of Wales, a veritable fortress in those days, was built at the entrance to Churchill Harbor and was the headquarters of the Hudson's Bay Company for many years. Port Nelson would naturally be supposed to have been named after Horazio, Lord Nelson. Such is not the case. It was named after the mate of Admiral Sir Thomas Button, whose party explored the Bay two hundred years before the battle of Trafalgar.

Though it is not without fertile areas,

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The Bridge to the Island, Port Nelson, Manitoba