

All the rest of this great section lying west of Keewatin and Manitoba, and extending west to the eastern boundary of British Columbia, is embraced in the

NORTHWEST TERRITORY,

In which a government was organized in 1876, with Hon. David Laird as Lieut. Governor. He, with his council, reside at the new seat of government at Battleford, which is charmingly located at the junction of Battle River with the north branch of the Saskatchewan. Here some twenty government buildings are erected besides, of course, many buildings belonging to private individuals, stores, dwellings, etc. Branches of the different church missionary establishments will be established there. Fort Pelley is the headquarters of the territorial mounted police, a very efficient semi-military organisation, that are stationed at different posts along the national boundary and through the various Indian tribes along the frontier. The country embraced in this territory may be truthfully called the

REGION OF PERFECTION.

With a pure atmosphere, a genial, healthful climate of early springtimes and soft, hazy autumns; with dry and steady winters and light snow falls; with streams and springs of the purest water; with no malaria, because there is nothing to develop it. The earth, sky, water and altitude are all conservatory of health, insuring newcomers, from distant lands even, against the acclimating sickness attendant upon their coming into more southern and less perfectly situated sections, while here in this health-giving air—summer

from the south and west, and from the western and northwestern boundaries, by the Saskatchewan which, with the Peace, Athabasca and McKenna, whose navigable waters, running through the northwest and center to the western Arctic, furnish ready routes of transportation. Two steamers are now running on the Saskatchewan and another one is on the way for the Athabasca. These boats of course are but the pioneers, the half-awakening dream, preceding a soon coming, actual fleet that will traverse these rivers. With the already finished telegraph line across it, and officially located and soon-to-be-built railway, civilization—already there in a measure—will soon enter more largely, being already supplied with every modern means of communication, and transit into this

GREAT NATURAL GARDEN,

with great forest tracts along its eastern, western and northern borders and another great body through almost its centre, between the Saskatchewan and Athabasca; while a liberal growth of timber skirts the shores of lesser streams, with valleys of proportionate and even greater beauty and fertility. There are

GREAT COAL FIELDS

also in this Territory. Explorations have shown that north of the 50th parallel there are fully 500,000 square miles underlaid by true coal, while on the north and south branches of the Saskatchewan, Battle River, Red, Deer and other streams in its middle and southern part, are extensive deposits of coal in strata of from two and a half to twelve feet thick.

GOLD AND IRON,

and other mineral deposits of great extent and richness, are also known to

or claiming to all this section, as has been before mentioned, have all been satisfactorily purchased or settled. The uniform good faith kept by the British and Canadian governments in all of their treaties with the Indians has been as honorably maintained, by these forest-children, and I have yet to learn of the first instance of their ever committing any outrage upon peaceably disposed persons. On the contrary, their record of kindness and assistance to suffering white men is large and instances numerous. These treaties were made with the Indians in this section in 1871, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, and '77, are known as treaties one to seven, respectively, and were mostly made under Governor Morris.

CLIMATE.

In view of the statements already made and the facts that follow concerning this

GREAT FERTILE BELT

that comes sweeping down through this great section and Province, and south into the States, as will be shown hereafter, I deem it best that the reasons should be given right here, why this so-called belt should continue, as it already has become—nearly up to the boundary line—the great highway along which the homes, farms, towns and cities will stretch continuously across the continent; and to further explain, what may cause debate or be condemned without examination, this actual fact wants to be borne in mind. It is that the great

MIDDLE BELT OR ZONE

in which is found most of the intellect, and that crowning result of the high-

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