

## NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Wild cherries are often seen. Explorers with scientific knowledge of soils who have examined the country as carefully as possible during hurried trips across its vast expanse have reported that there are great areas of good agricultural lands, and that the country, being well watered and having luxuriant grasses, is well adapted to mixed farming, especially dairying, but that much of the land will require drainage before it can be utilized. It is not probable that much wheat will ever be grown northeast of lake Winnipeg, but if butter, cheese, eggs, meats and vegetables are produced there in large quantities it will be just as advantageous to Canada as if wheat were largely grown.



FIG. 5. PRAIRIE WHEAT FARM NEAR EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

Mr. J. B. Tyrrell, D.L.S., who explored the forest country from Split lake, one of the small reservoirs of the Nelson river, northeast of lake Winnipeg, to the Athabaska river, stated that the greater part of this forest belt would be well suited for agriculture if cleared. He estimated that this belt would average about 800 miles wide from north to south. He said that everywhere in travelling through it there was abundant evidence of rich vegetation, and wherever any kind of agriculture had been attempted in this forest belt it had been successful. The summers were warm and the days long, and, while the winter was very cold, that made no difference from an agricultural point of view, as things do not grow in winter. He thought that anything grown in the prairie country farther south would grow there. Mr. Frank Crean, another explorer, referring to a trip through northwest Saskatchewan in 1908, said: "The first frost registered by my ther-