

eastward across northern Ontario and down into eastern Ontario. Petroleum and natural gas, salt, and gypsum are also produced on an important scale in the southwestern part of the Province. Fruit farming in the Niagara District and general farming throughout the entire southern part of the Province are carried on extensively under unusually favourable conditions, while timber, pulp, and furs are other important products of more northern parts.

Manitoba.—Manitoba, the most easterly of the Prairie Provinces, and also the oldest of them in point of settlement, includes the area between Ontario on the east and Saskatchewan on the west. Its southerly limit is the International Boundary, while its northerly boundary is the 60th parallel of latitude and Hudson Bay, where its coast of over 400 miles includes the harbour and port of Churchill. The total area of Manitoba, of which about 56 p.c. lies south of the isotherm of 60° F. mean July temperature,* is 246,512 square miles—3,246 square miles greater than twice the total area of the British Isles. The conformity of the surface of Manitoba is quite even; commencing on the north with a strip bordering on Hudson Bay—perhaps 100 miles wide and less than 500 feet in elevation—the surface rises gradually towards the west and south. The bulk of the Province has an elevation of between 500 and 1,000 feet, and the greatest height of 2,727 feet is attained in Duck Mountain, northwest of Lake Dauphin. East and north of Lake Winnipeg the Canadian Shield is found with its Precambrian rock formation, but the remainder of the Province is overlain by very fertile soil of great depth. The treeless prairie belt extends into the southwest corner of the Province, but the greater portion of the developed area is in the grove belt, characterized by groves of poplar interspersed with open prairie patches; to the north there are great areas of northern mixed forest, blending into the northern coniferous, which thin again to some treeless areas along the coast-line farther north. The Province has been regarded as typically agricultural, its southern lands being specially adapted to this form of industry. Its northern districts, however, are of importance in the production of timber and furs and its numerous large lakes in the production of fresh-water fish, chiefly whitefish. About three-fifths of the area of this Province is underlain by the Precambrian rocks which have been found so rich in minerals in northern Ontario and Quebec. Two large deposits of copper-gold-zinc ore have been developed, south of the Churchill River near the Manitoba-Saskatchewan boundary, while to the east and north of Lake Winnipeg recent years have witnessed great activity in the prospecting and development of gold properties, a number of which are now producing. The Province also possesses important water-power resources in the rivers of the Precambrian area.

Saskatchewan.—This central prairie province lies between Manitoba and Alberta; it extends from the International Boundary on the south to the 60th parallel of latitude, which divides it from the Northwest Territories. The area, of which about 89 p.c. lies south of the isotherm of 60° F. mean July temperature,* is 251,700 square miles, approximating that of Manitoba, and greater by 5,000 square miles than the combined areas of the British Isles and Norway. Approximately one-third of the total area, generally lying north of the Churchill River, is underlain by the Precambrian rocks which have been found so richly mineralized in other parts of Canada. The Flinflon copper-gold-zinc deposit on the Manitoba-Saskatchewan boundary is an evidence of economic mineralization in the east, while in the Lake Athabaska region of the northwest promising discoveries of gold have been made recently. The northern districts, abundantly watered by lakes and rivers, in addition to potential mineral wealth, are rich in timber resources while the southerly

* See footnote, p. 3.