

These are all the timbered areas in this district. It will be seen that the accessibility of the greater part of the timber depends on the drivability of the Missouri river. Unfortunately, the periods of high water are irregular. No regular spring freshet occurs as in eastern streams. A flood will come and disappear within one week. Therefore, if this timber is to be used, advantage must be taken of every opportunity. This requires constant watchfulness and a state of continued preparedness which will prove costly, and render the extraction of this timber a hazardous task financially.

TABLE SHOWING KINDS OF TIMBER

Type	Area	AVERAGE PER ACRE			TOTAL FOR DISTRICT		
		Timber	Cottonwood	Timber	Timber	Potterwood	Timber
		Acres.	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet
Poplar	15,000			7.2		108,000	
Tamarack	20		40			1,000	
Lodgepole Pine	20		40			1,000	
Spruce	1,180				15,000		17,700,000
	640				10,000		11,000,000
	2,000				5,000		11,000,000
	100				5,000		2,000,000
	1,250				8,000		10,000,000
Spruce and Lodgepole Pine	400				5,000		2,000,000
					2,000	108,000	21,000,000

NORTH SLOPES DISTRICT

This district is bounded on the east by the east divide of Prairie creek, on the north by Lesser Slave lake, on the west by the limit of survey, and on the south by the Swan Hills proper, as evidenced by the appearance of the lodgepole pine as the prevailing type.

The characteristic topographical feature of this district is the presence of numerous spur ridges running north to the lake at right angles to the main range of the Swan Hills. Between these are many creeks or rivers which have their origin in the plateau behind.

These creeks are from ten to twenty miles long. They flow for the most part in steep, deep valleys. As they approach the lake, however, the valleys open out forming small park-like glades and prairies of good land. Ellows in creeks and overflow flats bear very large cottonwood and spruce in patches. The hillsides are covered for the most part with aspen and birch in which are scattered spruce.

Between Prairie creek and Sawridge creek, behind the muskeg which borders the southeast corner of the lake is an area of some twelve square miles of poplar country which is agricultural land. This has a gentle slope up to the south. The new government wagon road runs through the centre of it. When the prairie patches are filled this will undoubtedly be settled as it is very accessible from Sawridge.

Nine-mile creek flows between the hills right to the shore. Only about two square miles on the point can be considered as valuable land. Part of this bears a heavy stand of spruce.

The east divide of Assinemu river is formed by a high ridge which extends almost to the shore. On the west side the valley is lower. Good land extends from Assinemu river west, north of the twentieth base line. Between Assinemu river and Nine-mile point are many acres of shore hay-lands. These also extend westerly to Wapiti and indeed form a fringe all around the lake shore, westerly.