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1---It Pays

Dominion Forest Reserves

(The Canadain Forestry Journal.) - 1 loops district, which is the dry belt of The establishment of a number of British Columbia. This is the central forest reserve upon Dominion lands portion of the province and hie rain by the Forest Reserves act pass d coming from the ocean is precipitated at the last session of the Dominion on the mountains lying between the narliament is the result of a move- coast and the interior, with the result ment which began about the year 1893. | that the rainfall in the Kamioops dis-At that time the Minister of the In- trict is small. These reserves hav terior took up the question of forest reservations, and a report thereon by the crown timber agent at Winnipeg. The agent submitted several r com-

mendations in regard to reservations in the province of Manitoba, and it was finally decided that the policy of setting apart reserves should be adopted. The first reservations made wr: Manitoba, and Riding Mountain and Lake Manitoba West reserves in northern Manitoba, which were set apart by order of the Minister of Interior on the 15th of July, 1895. Other reservations were mad from

Other reservations were mad from Columbia is not so important for time to time, but as these res res | water supply but is in a splendid timwere set apart merely by ord rof the ber and scenic district. minister, lands could be withdrawn therefrom by the same authority and it was considered advisable that a more permanent character should be given to the reservations. With that end in view it was decided by the government that the reserv s should b. set apart by act of parliament. This has now been done and no lands can be withdrawn from the reserv ss Xcept by special act of parliament.

The purposes for which the reserves are established are to protect the headwaters of the streams and so ensure a constant water supply; to provide a supply of wood for the settlers, and to serve such additional beneficial purposes as may be brought about by the influence of large areas of for st protecting the country from winds or other adverse climatic influences.

the Turtle Mountain timber reserve covers a district of somewhat elevated land covered mainly by aspen and balsam poplar. It also includes / a number of lakes and will serve the double purpose of being a pleasure resort and a source of supply for the wood and smaller timber required by the settlers. This res rv has been somewhat _everely cut part of it has been burnt. One serious diffuculty in protecting it has been the fact that fires frequently come from south of the international boundary along which the reserve is located, and ov r which the forest ranger has no control,

The Riding Mountain, Duck Mounof the same general character. The These tracts formed a part of the best over for a number of years. principal spacies of trees are spruce

aspen and balsam poplar, white birch. Some of the lands within these re ing operated at the present tim . Part of these reserves, spcially the Riding Mountain and Duck Mountain realities, and will serve the purpose of protecting the headquarters of the streams. In fact the greater part of the streams flowing through the Proince of Manitoba have their head-

quarters within these res ry s.

in the province of Saskatchewan and to get over the dyke. has been mentioned as a separat r -

hills but it has nearly all been cut although there is still a mill operating in this district. The timber is mainpresent indications show, be no seri-

duction of the forest. The Cooking Lake Reserve in the ranching country.. same province is situated southeast of all suited for agricultural purposes but htere has been consid rabi sotimber is spruce and poplar.

and rough land. The land is not at Peace River country, most of then: tement in the vicinity and fires hav country via Lesser Slave Lake and run through most of the reserve. The Peace River Crossing. A party of Dois on the eastern solpe of the Rocky laying out section lines at Prairie Mountains near the international boundary. The area is small and the south side of Lesser Slave oundary. The area is small and its Lake, which is discribed as one of the clist value is as a park. There has finest farming countries in the north. been considerable prosp cting for Ie Another party is surveying at Vermiltroleum in the vicinity of this reserved in the Railway Belt in British Columbia most of the reserves stab settlers claims prior to throwing the lished by the act are in the kam country open for homesteading and a

third party is working at Peace River Crossing. Mr. Kelly looks forward to the day when another big city will be built on the Peace River.

Calgary, Oct. 24 .- At the barracks this morning Frank Maisano was bound over to appear for trial before the supreme court, which will be held here next month, commencing Nov. 6. Malsano is charged with assaulting J. Hewett, of Cochrane, with a knife, thereby causing grievous bodily harm therefore be n established mainly for the purpose of conserving the water supply. Teh hills covered by these Dr. MacKid testified as to the numreserves (ise to a height of something like 6,000 feet, and are g n rally too

farming operations. Their influence on the flow of the streams is howe B: important for agricultural operations in the valleys below, as, in el. The first reservations made w r: order to ensure successful agriculture.
Turtle Mountain reserve in south rn it is necessary to depend to a great r or lesser extent on the application of water to the land by artificial means. The principal species of trees found in these reserv s are the Douglas fir and black pine (Pinus Murrayana.) The Donald Forest Reserv farther east in the Province of British

elevated to be of us for succ ssful

Peace River Grops Good

was accompanied by 17 of a party among whom were Privates McCulwho have been working for 18 months on the Atlin trail, which is being built lin gold camp in British Columbia.

There were 17 in the party who came down with Mr. Kelly, including Mr. Thompson of the Hudson's Bay Co.'s a son of Mr. Harvey who will attend Of the reserves situated in Manitoba, the winter, two sons of Dr. West, Mounted Police surgeon of the Lesser Slave Lake District, who will also attend school in the city and Rev. A. S. White and his niece, who left yesterday pay the minimum tax ought not to com on their way to the Old Country for plain if they were overwooked. It was the winter.

Dr. Genest ,who went up to Peace River with the intention of going to surgeon for the Mounted Police detachment cutting the trail, came as far as Lesser Slave Lake and will winter there. He could not get up to Fort Graham as there were no horses at Fort Good Hope to go over the mountains with and no boats on the other the northern pert of Manitoba, are all side with which to get up the Finlay land is high and broken with ravines also unable to get through and will and they have 200 miles of the trail cut

from Fort Good Hope. serves are still held under timber license and the timber limits are b wheat were grown at Peace River
John Burns, and Sir Henry Buxton. serves have been burnt ov r, the fires Brick the member for Peace River as adopted by the Canadian Governcoming in mainly from the west side. marketed 1,000 bushels at that price ment for his consideration. There are however still consid rable which was shipped down the river to arous of mature green timber in th s. Vermilion to be milled. At Vermilion reserves They will be a very import- the crop was unusually heavy and the ant factor as the source of supply for cash price was \$1.50 a bushel. The timber for the settlers in these loc- Kelly left the Crossing on Oct 2nd there had been no frost and delicate flowers such as pansies were in bloom out-

The water has been very low all season and navigation has been extremely difficult and hazardous, espec-Lake Manitoba / West Reserve was lally on the Lower Peace. At Rapid timbered with spruce, poplar and tam- Au Boyer, 150 miles below the Verarac. It has been largely denuded of | milion chutes, where a limestone dyke crosses the river, the water is very Porcupine reserve No.2 is 10:4:32 | shallow and the Graham just managed

The water is also low at the Athaserves in Saskatchewan contain most- basca, Athabasca Lake , Great Slave Manitoba and is of practically of the Lake and all the way down the Mackenzie, registering as much as seven Moose Mountain and Beaver Hill re- feet below the former low-water level. serves in Saskatchewan onctain most- At Fort Chipewayan, the big flats at ly aspen and balsam poplar. They are the north of the Athabasca river, (which located in the prairie country and through all history have been marsh, therefore are very important for the the home of myriads of water fowl, supply of the districts in which they are now prairie and the grass is groware located. The settlers com: from ing six feet high. These flats are 30 long distances ot obtain wood for fuel or 40 miles long and 15 or 20 miles and construction purposes from these wide and make a piece of pasture land In the province of Alberta there is The Hudson's Bay Co. shipped down a reserve at the west rn end of the Cypress Hills. This is in the middle of what is generally known as the year and turned them out in the long semi-arid district of the west. There grass. When the company employwas considerable timber in the valleys of the westeern slop s of treic were sleek and fat and so wild that they could not be caught. Pursuing them on horse back was found impossible on account of the luxuriant tanly Pinus Murrayana, and if it is given | gle of wild grass, and so they turned proper protection htere will, so far as, out and had a regular buffalo hunt, present indications show he no seri- shooting the cattle in the open. Mr. ous difficulty about the natural repro- Kelly predicts that the Chipewayan flats will some day be a great cattle

On the way out they met several Edmonton and includes a tract of lake parties of settlers going into the bound for the Grand Prairie minion surveyors are subdividing and

TALIAN COMMITTED FOR TRIAL ber and seriousness of the wounds on Hewett's body. He said Hewet was now convalescent and would be able to work in a PROVINCIAL PUBLIC WORKS.

O.ds Gazette: With regard to the public works department of Alberta he said the majority of the people hardly seemed to realize that the proposition they were up against. All over the country the inhabitants were clamoring for roads and bridges. Some of them he knew were badly wanted, and the department was doing the necessary improvements as fast as they could in the districts that needed them first. He hoped by the end of the year to be able to go over most of the province and ses for himself where the mor could be spent to the best advantage. He alluded to the scarcity of labor this lair as also a drawback, as the department still has a lot of money unsper owing to their being unable to get men Crossing and Lesser Slave Lake. He The province being of such vast extent and the conditions changing so rap.d.y, owing to new railways coming among whom were Privates McCul-lough, Darby, McDonald and Berry making roads and bridges so that they could be used to the best advantage. Hon. , Mr, Cushing thought that it would be much better for the country by the Canadian Government from Fort if the power of spending money for St. John on the Peace River to the At- public improvements was taken from the improvement councils, and the whole thing left in the hands of the that the rate of taxation by the local councils could be anywhere from \$2 to staff, who is on his way to Ireland, | \$8 a quarter section, and that those councils which taxed themselves the lowest were demanding the most from the Mackay avenue school here during the government. The department would conclude that the men who taxed themselves the highest and were will ing to pay it, were most in need he p and accordingly they got if while those who were only willing t

a case of the government helping those who helped themselves. Mr. Cushing said that the limits of the province stretched for four hundred Fort Graham for the winter to act as miles north of Edmonton, very little of which was opened up. The government expected a large immigration next spring and were preparing to cope with

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT MAY ACT (Bulletin Special) Oct. 24.—Mackenzie King Canadian Deputy Minister of Labor had River. Superintendent Constantine was a lengthy interview with Lord Elgin on the possibility of introducing legislation on the subject of false reprewinter at Lesser Slave Lake, going sentation to induce or deter immigrawooded portion of the Province of over the range in the spring. There tion to Canada. This has been the sub-Manitoba and have been lumbered are 40 policemen working on the trail ject of a conference between the home the matter is being further considered by the cabinet. Mr. King is to have Mr. Kelly reports that crops in the another interview with Lord Elgin ePace River country were excellent when it is expected the intentions of this year. About 10,000 bushels of the government will be made known. crossing and another 10,000 at Fort The later who was the author of the Vermilion. Wheat is selling at the fair wages resolution in the Commons Crossing and another 10,000 at Fort asked Mr. King to forward copies of regulations and fair wages schedules









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