

and that the price of mineral lands, in all cases, be forty cents an acre, paid in cash at the time of sale.

All which is respectfully submitted.

FRANCIS JONES.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
7th August, 1866.

Chairman.

APPENDIX. A.

Extracts from Geological Reports contained in the Journals of the House of Assembly.

Sir Wm. E. Logan, Provincial Geologist, in his Report of 1847, states as follows:—

The Canadian shores of Lake Superior in general present a bold and rocky coast, diversified in the character of its scenery in accordance with the distribution of its different geological formations. Cliffs and eminences rise up to heights varying from 300 to 1,300 feet, close upon its margin, and this deeply indented in some parts with extensive bays, and in others presenting extensive clusters of islands, is in a multitude of places carved out into well-sheltered coves and inlets, affording innumerable harbours of a safe and commodious character, destined greatly to facilitate whatever commerce may hereafter be established on the lake, whether in the produce of its mines or its fisheries.

The timber of the district on the Canadian shores of Lake Superior does not seem to promise much encouragement to traffic: it is not of the size nor of the kind most esteemed in commerce, though there is much useful wood capable of being rendered available for mining or house-building purposes, as well as for fuel. Hardwood is scarce; red pine is not often seen, and white pine not abundant.

The trees most common are spruce, balsam fir, white birch and poplar, with cedar in moist places.

On the immediate coast many of the hills are nearly denuded of trees, particularly where granite and gneiss prevail. The hills composed of trapp are better clothed; but it is in the trappean valleys and on the surfaces underlaid by sandstone, which are usually flat, that the largest growth is met with. It is chiefly in these localities also, and at the mouths of some of the principal rivers, that is to be found whatever land may be fit for cultivation; and although of this, in comparison to the area of the district, the extent cannot be called great, nor such as, even less remotely situated, would tempt settlement, sufficient would probably be found to supply many of the wants of a mining population, should the metalliferous minerals of the region be found, on trial, to exist in sufficient abundance to be worked with profit.

Several considerable streams fall into the lake, the chief of which are the Kamanitiquia, the Neepigon, the Pic, the Michipicoten, and the Montreal. The first three flow in on the north, and the other two on the east side; and the whole, taking their origin in the height of land separating the waters of Hudson Bay from those of the St. Lawrence, may pass through 100 to 200 miles of country before yielding their tribute to the grand head reservoir of the latter, which, with a rim of 500 leagues, comprises an area of 32,000 square miles, its greatest length being 300 miles, and its greatest breadth 140 miles. Its greatest depth is supposed to be 1,200 feet, which would make its bottom 603 feet below, while its surface is 597 feet above the level of the sea; and its main depth, being taken at 600 feet, would give about 4,000 cubic miles of water.

The frosts of winter are not sufficiently long continued to cool, nor the heats of summer to warm, this great body of water to the temperature of the surrounding surface, and the lake in consequence considerably modifies the temperature of the country on its banks, which is neither so low in the one season, nor so high in the other, as it is both to the east and to the west.

Sir Wm. E. Logan, Provincial Geologist, in his Report of 1849, states as follows:—

On North Shore of Lake Huron.

The quantity of copper contained in the lodes is very various, ranging from what might result from mere specks of ore in some to the contents of large workable quantities in others.