of the 5th meridian. The brulé crosses this township with a width of one to two miles. Then it turns south and crosses the west half of township 71, range 4 west of the 5th meridian. A narrow strip along the Ottauwan river extends to the great muskeg. Southward from township 71, range 4, west of the 5th meridian, it extends in a branch about three miles wide diagonally across the township named and ends in the northwest corner of township 69, range 4 west of the 5th meridian.

The timber burnt by this fire was, on the south and west, mostly pine and, on the north and east poplar and spruce tracts which had survived former fires. The area burnt in this district is approximately fifty square miles, of which 25 per cent was good timber.

South and west of the big brulé the timber is mostly pine, both lodgepole and jack pine, the former predominating. In this region two types may be distinguished. The northern part is a high plateau country broken by steep narrow ravines and containing numerous muskegs. The soil is stony, gravelly or sandy. The timber is mostly reproduction of lodgepole pine, jack pine, poplar and spruce, twenty years old. This type covers some forty five square miles.

South of this is an area of some thirty square miles of the same nature, but covered with pole stuff instead of reproduction. Under this pole stand is good young reproduction.

Several patches of good spruce occur in this district. The most important is situated mostly in the southwest part of township 71, range 3, west of the 5th meridian. This timber is on a wide ridge, forming the divide between the Ottauwan and Saultcux rivers. This ridge slopes from the Saultcux muskeg for about 300 feet in one to one and a half miles. On the top is a plateau one to two miles wide, followed by a gradual descent to the Ottauwan. The timber is in the shape of a triangle with a base of four miles and sides of three and a half to four miles, the longest side extending east and west on the south side. Within the limits of the timber patch two creeks descend from the plateau to the muskeg on the east side. The gorges of these creeks cut into the plateau half a mile beyond the general edge. The southern we called Notch creek, and the northern, Spruce creek. One creek flows westerly to the Ottauwan. This we called Lodgepole creek because a few scattered lodgepole pine were found near its source. Spruce creek and Lodgepole creek have their common origin in a small muskeg on the plateau.

Three main types of timber are found in this tract, viz., heavy, medium and light. The heavy timber runs fifteen thousand feet, board measure, per acre. It is confined to a patch of 1.85 square miles, lying in the east slope and between the valleys of Notch and Spruce creeks.

This timber is generally of large size, in fairly open stand of white spruce and cottonwood. The trees are limby. They will not average one log clear, but have great height and cylindrical shape. There is approximately 17,760,000 feet there.

West of this on the plateau is lighter forest growth, comprising white and black spruce, poplar and tamarack with small muskeg patches. This timber will average five thousand feet, board measure, per acre. It covers practically the whole of the plateau and descends to the muskeg down the east slope north of Spruce creek. It also comes down the hill south of Notch creek in a narrow band at the southern extremity of the tract.

In the southwest corner a long, narrow spur follows the crest of the ridge one and a half miles beyond the main tract. There are, roughly, 1.36 square miles of this type, or 11,900,000 feet in all.

North of Lodgepole creek is an area at the upper western slopes of the ridge which consists of better timber than the plateau type. This runs ten thousand feet, board measure, over one square mile, or about 6,400,000 feet in all. This timber is white and black spruce and poplar.

Just at the edge of the great muskeg between Notch and Spruce creeks below the timber ridge is a narrow belt of tamarack, about twenty-five acres in all. This will run forty ties per acre, or 1,000 ties in all.