

on the berth when it is put up for public tender. Mr. Driscoll, who is a well-known timber operator in Edmonton, also began bidding, and between them the berth was bid up to \$60 a thousand feet. The clerk in charge, realizing at once that something was wrong, withdrew the sale, on the ground that it would be utterly impossible to accept such a bid and that the parties bidding must have misunderstood the regulations or they would not have bid so high for the timber. The berth is still on our hands. I am informed that both the parties thought they might take the ties off without having to take off the timber, which of course was a mistaken idea. If they had examined the provisions under which the sale was put up, no such thing could have happened. Under the circumstances I think the official exercised good judgment in withdrawing the sale entirely.

Mr. McTAGGART: I understood the minister to say that a survey was recently made of the Big Stick Forest Reserve and that an officer of the department recommended the transfer of the reserve to the Timber and Grazing branch. Would the minister bring down the recommendation and report?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Yes.

Mr. SPENCER: Is every opportunity given to incoming settlers to get hold of the land classification maps and the information pertaining thereto?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Yes.

Mr. McQUARRIE: What is the difference between the Topographical survey and the Geodetic survey?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): The Geodetic survey is for the purpose of establishing fixed points from which the Topographical survey begins its work.

Mr. McQUARRIE: What benefits are derived from these surveys, and is there to be any end to them?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): The Geodetic survey are establishing these fixed points for all time, for all surveys and mapping.

Mr. McQUARRIE: In what provinces has this topographical work been done?

Mr. McBRIDE: I do not think this should be repeated; the information has already been given as to the different provinces. Why should we have to sit here and listen to this all over again for the benefit of an hon. member who was not in?

[Mr. C. A. Stewart.]

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I can give my hon. friend the figures for each province in respect to land survey, topographical survey, classification of lands, control and exploratory surveys, governing surveys, supervision, inspection, and surveys unprovided for. They are as follows:

Maritime provinces..	\$27,700
Quebec..	10,000
Ontario..	8,260
Manitoba..	18,160
Saskatchewan..	21,250
Alberta..	23,387
British Columbia..	15,500
Northwest Territories..	15,240

Total.. \$139,947

There are nineteen parties engaged in the work.

Item agreed to.

Investigations, reconnaissance, triangulation, precise levelling, geodetic astronomy, etc., \$270,500.

Mr. McQUARRIE: Can the minister give the details?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): The Triangulation division will spend \$72,000 during the fiscal year on the selection and preparation of stations, tower building, angular measurements and precise traverse. The operations are located as follows:

(a) British Columbia.. \$12,500

The parties which have been working for several years along the British Columbia coast net have completed this net and in 1925 will continue eastward from Prince Rupert along the Canadian National. Triangulation will alternate with precise traverse in this area.

The Surveyor General of British Columbia urgently requires triangulation in a number of areas. He has indicated the above area as one of the most urgently required, and, as his needs fit in with the programme of the development of the Canadian triangulation, it has been selected for this year's operations.

(b) Prairie provinces.. \$15,100

During the present season it is expected that most of the triangulation along the 49th parallel being prosecuted in conjunction with the United States Coast and Geodetic survey will be completed. This work will be the base of all future triangulation operations which may be required in the prairie provinces.

(c) Upper Ottawa river.. \$12,500

Operations in this area will be a continuation of those of 1924 and will begin above Pembroke. It is anticipated that operations will reach lake Timiskaming by the fall of 1925.

Both the Ontario and Quebec governments are particularly interested in this net, and the former is spending quite a sum of money to connect the land surveys to all of the stations of the geodetic triangulation.