

\$1.75
per ton



Timber Destined for Edmonton Sawmills

all the coal resources have yet been discovered; and it is probable that the estimate, both as to area and content will be greatly increased with fuller knowledge. It is known, however, that coal exists throughout a great portion of the area of Central Alberta. While the greatest activity in coal production is in the thirty or forty mines being worked in the neighborhood of Edmonton and Strathcona, and at Morinville, coal has been found, and development has commenced at many other points in the district. A line drawn north and south through Tofield, Camrose and Stettler, down to the Red Deer River, would appear to denote the eastern boundary of this great coal field. From that line westward to the Rocky Mountains coal appears to be freely distributed. Besides the points from which coal can be shipped by rail, such as Edmonton, Strathcona, Clover Bar, Morinville, St. Albert, Leduc, Camrose, Daysland, Entwistle, Edson and Tofield, there are many small mines not yet accessible by rail from which farmers can haul such coal as they need. The mining regulations provide for coal being supplied to settlers at the mines at a price of not more than \$1.75 per ton.

TIMBER

The district is liberally supplied with timber for fuel and building purposes. While the eastern edge of Central Alberta, south of the Saskatchewan, is mostly clear open prairie with just sufficient timber to afford protection for stock, further west the timber gradually increases, and along the line of the Calgary and Edmonton branch of the C.P.R. there is considerable poplar timber of fair size, the areas of open prairie alternating with patches of timber, in other places the land being covered with light poplar scrub, easily cleared. This scrub land, though not so easily brought under the plow as the clear prairie, makes wonderfully fine farms when cleared. Further west, spruce of good milling value is plentiful, and extensive lumbering operations are carried on at Edmonton and Strathcona, cutting logs brought down the Saskatchewan and its tributaries. There are also saw mills at Red Deer on the river of that name; and small mills are operated at many points not served by railways, to supply the local demand for lumber. North of the Saskatchewan, the country may be said to be partially timbered the entire width of the province, spruce, tamarac, poplar and birch occurring everywhere in ample quantities to supply the needs of the settlers and for many local milling industries.

From the foregoing it will be readily understood that the matter of