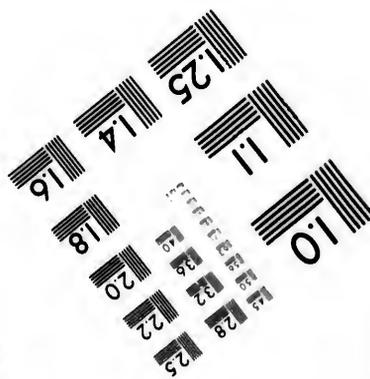
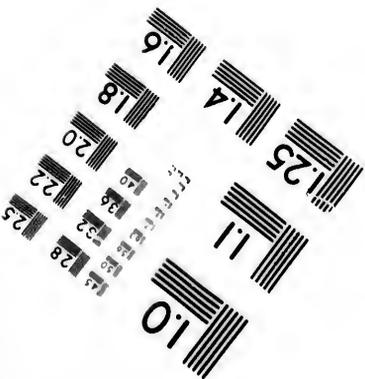
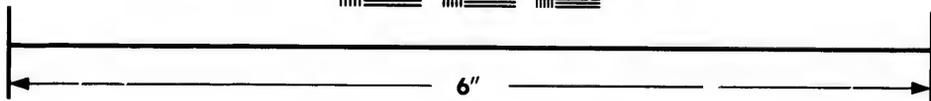
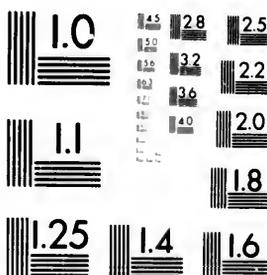


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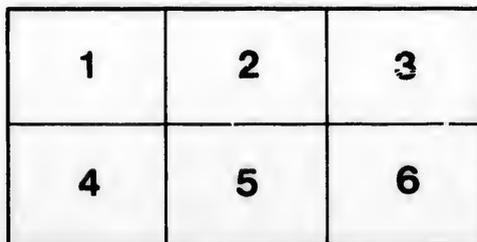
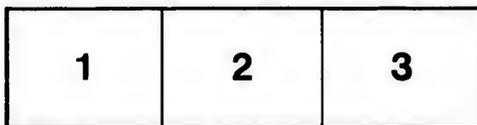
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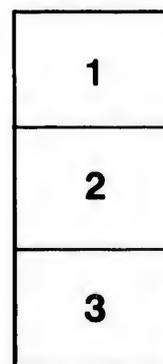
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— OF —

TIMBER BERTHS

— FOR SALE IN —

SASKATCHEWAN DISTRICT

CANADA

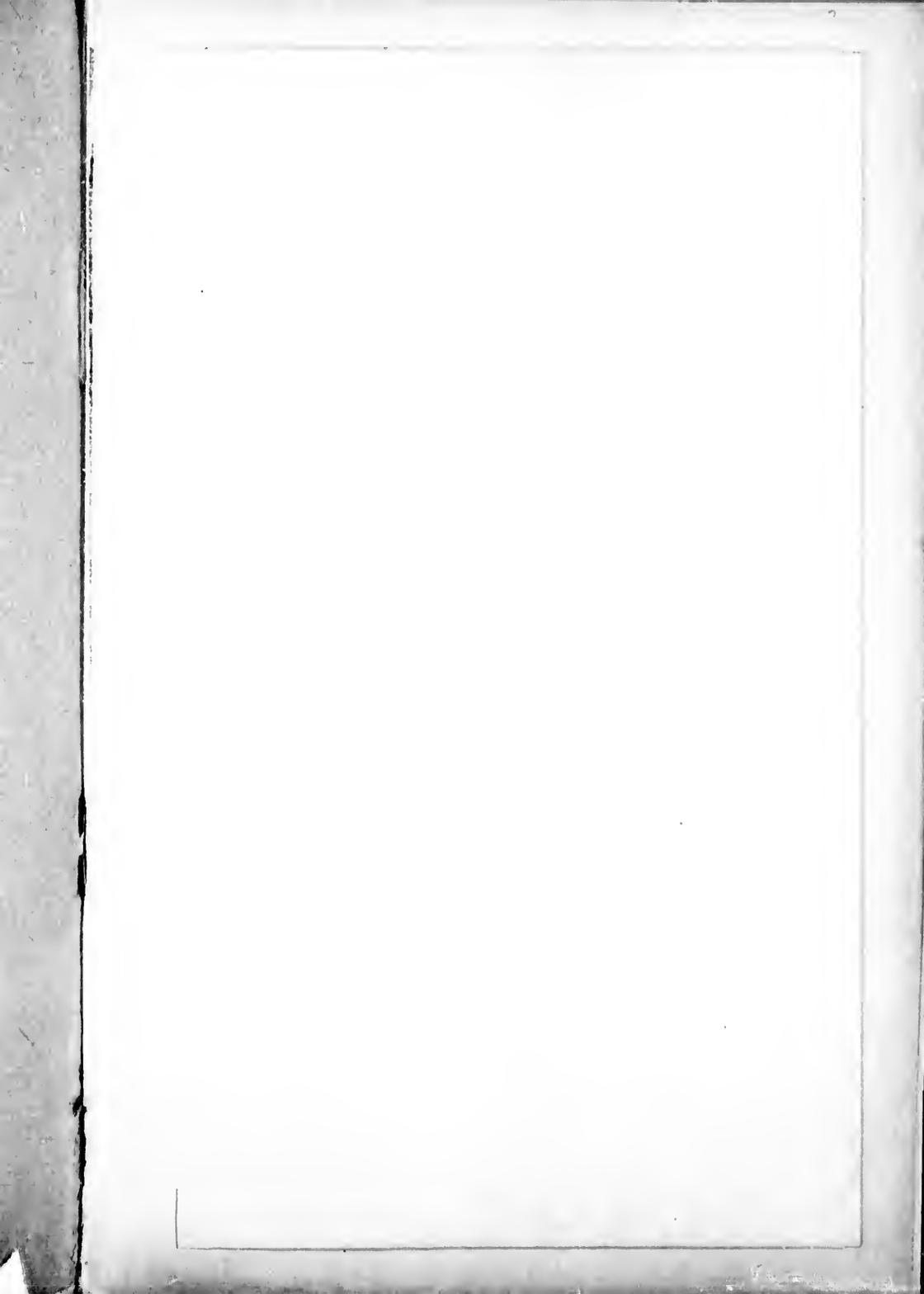
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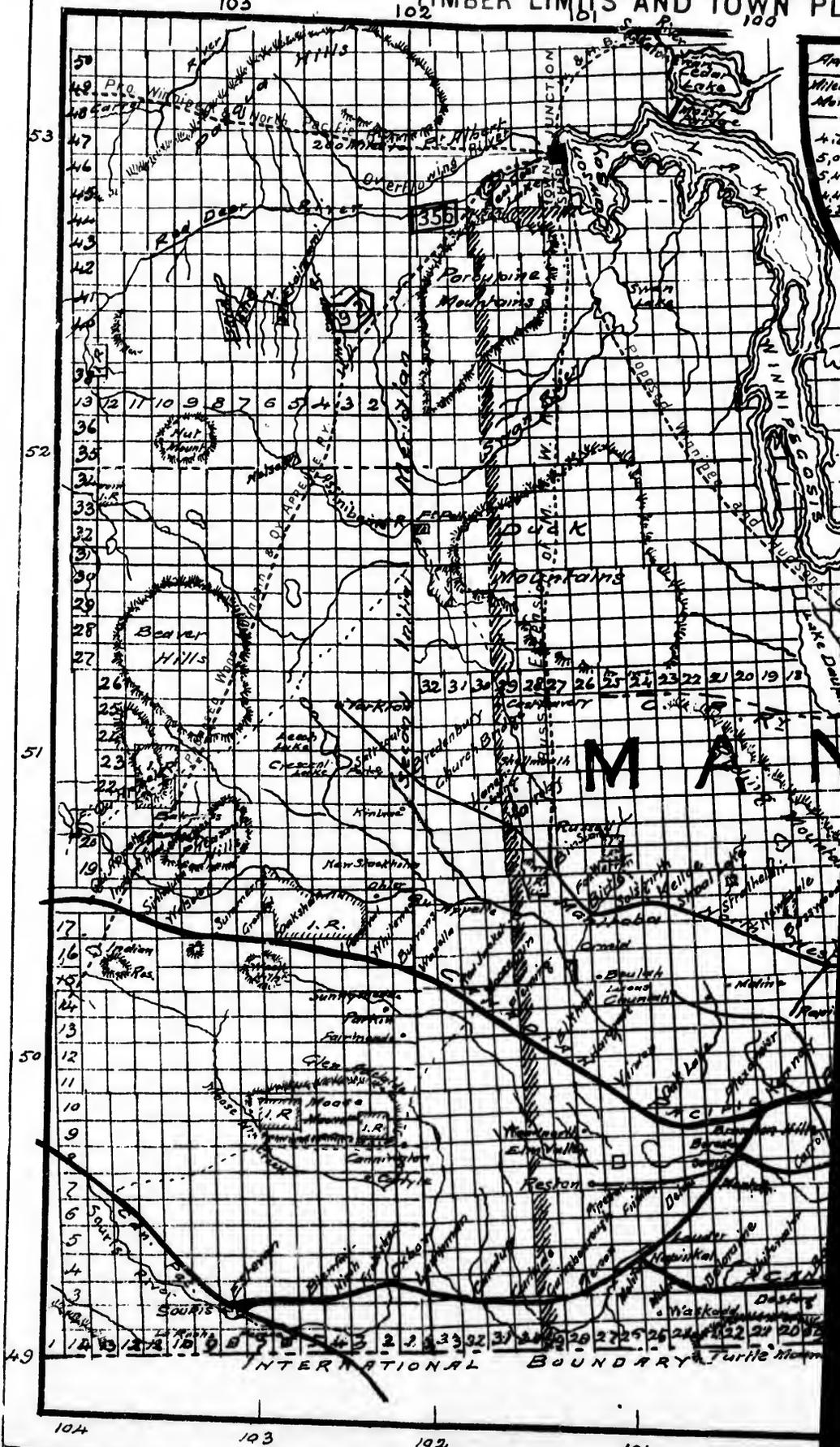
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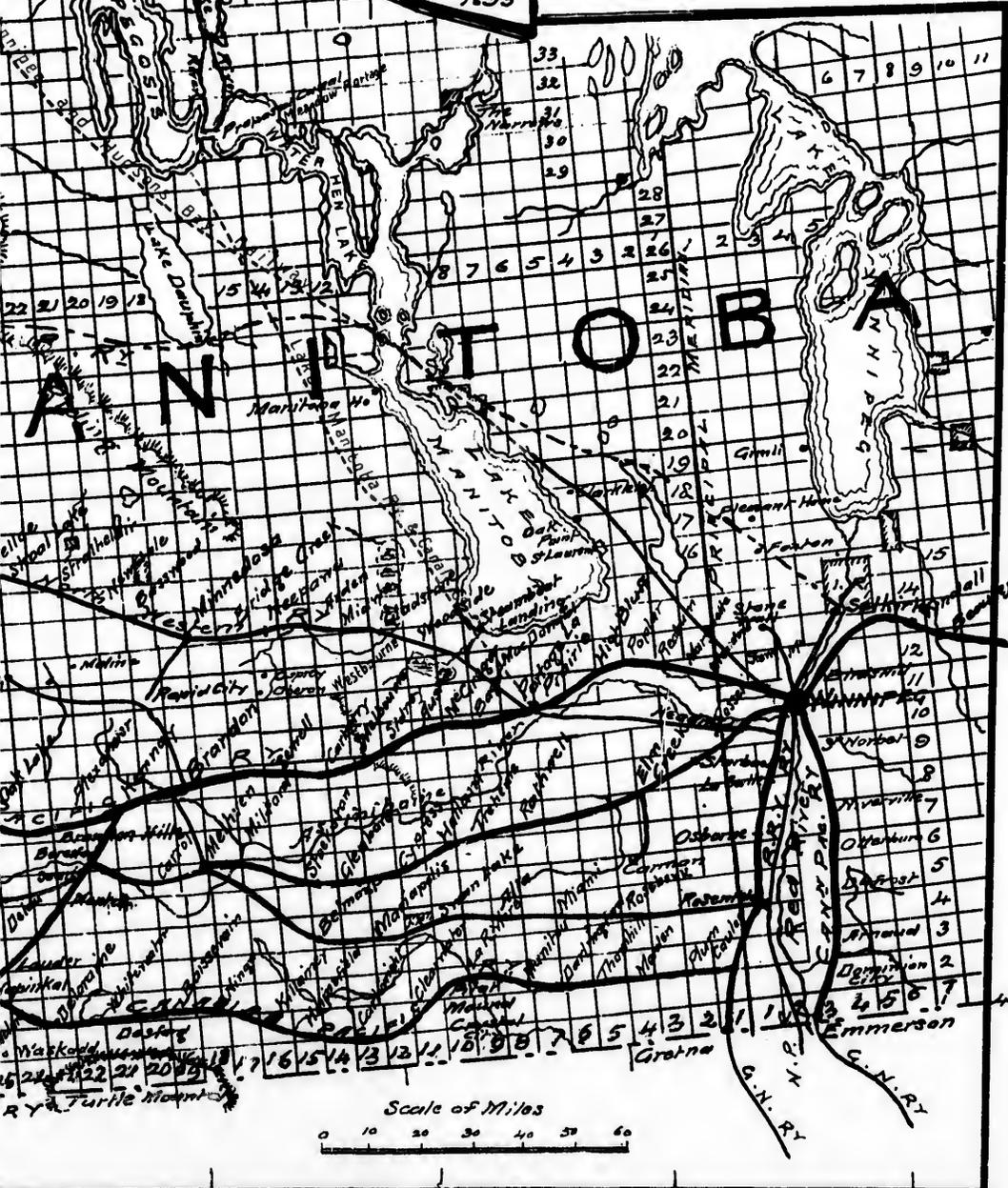
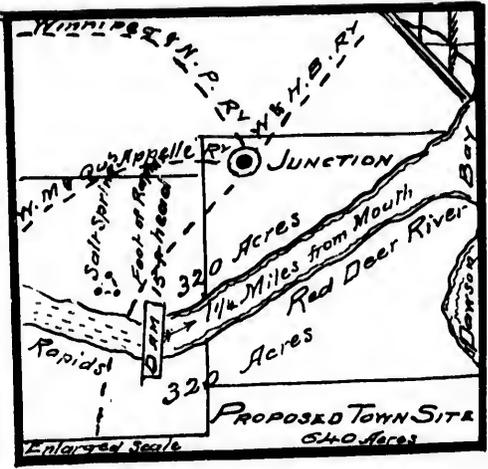
TOWN PLOT FOR SALE COLORED RED.

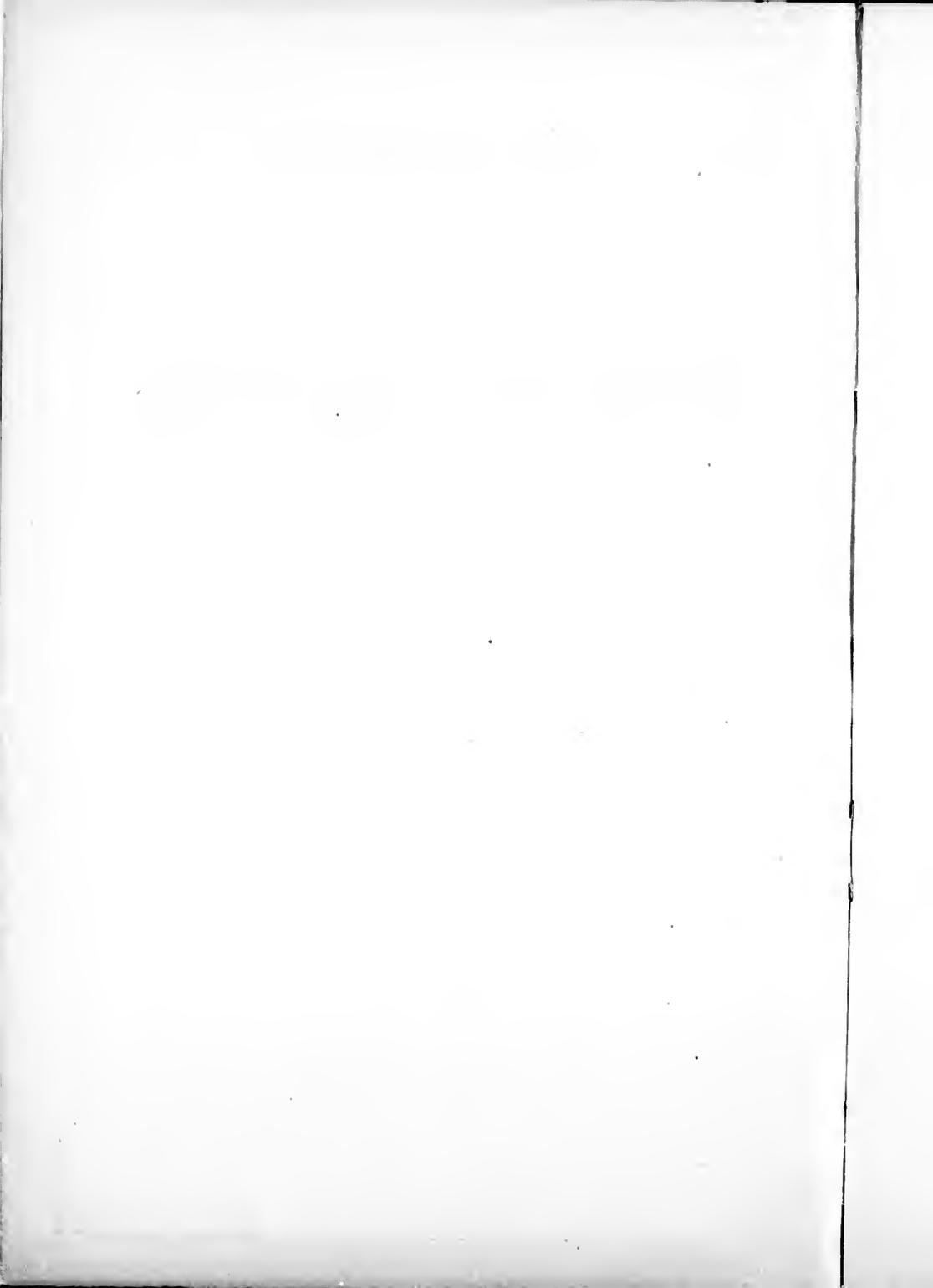
Approximate Distances from Liverpool.

Miles via Montreal	To Montreal 3000 Miles	Miles via Churchill
4,700	" Dawson Bay Junction	3400
5,028	" Prince Albert	3600
5,456	" Edmonton	3950
6,124	" Winnipeg	3610
6,240	" Port Simpson B.C.	4,410

To Vancouver via Montreal 5880
 " San Francisco - New York 6371
 Yokohama via Churchill 8275
 do " Montreal & Vancouver 2,414
 do via New York San Francisco 841

D. Campbell Co.
 Real Estate Broker
 Winnipeg
 Mar. 1893





Description of Two Timber Licenses

FROM THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT, OF 50 SQUARE MILES EACH, AND OF 640 ACRES OF LAND, AT THE MOUTH OF THE RED DEER RIVER, AT ITS JUNCTION WITH LAKE WINNIPEGOSIS, ALL LOCATED IN THE SASKATCHEWAN DISTRICT, N. W. T., AND ADJACENT TO THE NORTH-WEST BOUNDARIES OF THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA AS SHOWN ON ACCOMPANYING MAP.

COPIES OF LICENSES, SURVEYORS' MAPS AND REPORTS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

1st. Timber Berth No. 92.—Containing 50 square miles, on Little Swan River (marked in red on map), a tributary of the Red Deer River, 50 miles by road and about 70 miles from its mouth by water. The timber on this Berth is composed of White Spruce, which predominates, Poplar, Aspen, Balsam, Tamarac, all of good size and quality, as noted on copy of plan of survey of said Berth, by A. Niven, D.L.S., filed in the Department of the Interior at Ottawa, and reliably estimated to yield not less than from 150 to 200 million feet of sawn lumber, taking no account of trees under nine inches diameter at stump height. See Certificates of Alexander Niven, Government Surveyor, and practical lumberman, and others, in Appendices herewith, and further described by Professor John Macoun, Dominion Botanist :

RE QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF TIMBER ON SAID LIMIT 92 ON LITTLE SWAN RIVER.

As will be noted, the accompanying report and estimate by D. L. Surveyor A. Niven, places quantity of Spruce at 120 million feet, and of Aspen Poplar 30 million feet. This estimate was made approximately, for there is little doubt that an exhaustive exploration and estimate, if made

by experts, would show quantity to be at least 100 million feet over above-mentioned estimate, including nothing less than nine inches in diameter.

This opinion was formed by personal examination of this Limit on the grounds last fall, prior to its survey, and from over 20 years experience in the lumber trade and manufacture by a practical lumberman.

AS TO QUALITY OF THE TIMBER.

The Spruce runs larger and average quality superior, in all respects, to that obtained in Quebec, Ontario, or the United States, in firmness of grain, etc.

The Aspen Poplar is of average good size, being excellent, firm, clear, white wood, and when dry polishes like mahogany ; for flooring, furniture and other inside work, preferable to either Pine, Spruce, or our eastern Basswood.

On said Limit is ample supply of best native hay, and grain of all kinds can be raised in immediate vicinity of the mill site ; distance from same to Limit, by land, 50 miles.

The natural driving facilities for floating logs, etc., from both Timber Berths to the mill sites hereafter described, are all that can be desired, having good current and no rocky ledges or falls.

2nd. Timber Berth No. 356.—Containing 50 square miles on the Red Deer River, 30 miles above said mill site, is composed of White Spruce, Elm, Ash, Poplar, Aspen, Basswood, Tamarac.

This Berth has not yet been fully surveyed, but has been explored and estimated to yield a large quantity of Spruce and Poplar timber. It was prospected in 1883, by Dominion Land Surveyor Alex. Niven, when en route to complete survey of Limit No. 92, and the following is a copy of his certificate and description of boundaries relative thereto. This Limit is located only about 30 miles above the mill site heretofore referred to, as having been secured at mouth of Red Deer River.

[COPY.]

“ TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN :—

In the year 1883, when going up the Red Deer River in the North-West Territory (tributary to Lake Winnipegosis), about eight miles above Red Deer Lake, I saw some very fine Spruce timber, and think it likely

that a good Limit could be got at the point mentioned, say—'beginning eight miles up stream from Red Deer Lake and taking a width of two and a-half miles on each side of said river, for a distance of ten miles up stream on the general bearing of the river.'

"I measured one tree 11 feet 6 inches in circumference at stump height, and trees of 2, 2½ and 3 feet in diameter were quite common.

"There is also a large amount of Elm of good size along the river banks at this point. I counted 50 Spruce trees per acre in places.

"(Signed) A. NIVEN,
Dominion Land Surveyor.

HALIBURTON, ONT., November 19th, 1887.

[COPY.]

GEOLOGICAL DEPT., NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY,
MUSEUM OFFICE, SUSSEX ST.,
OTTAWA, 2nd April, 1890.

DEAR SIR,

There is some excellent timber, Spruce, Elm and Poplar, on Red Deer River, extending up the river from a point eight or nine miles above Red Deer Lake.

I passed through that district on 18th Sept. of last year.

Yours truly,

(Signed) J. B. TYRILL.

At the point noted on map herewith as Red Deer Lake, which is about eight miles long and ten miles above said mill sites, a convenient storage pond is afforded for logs, etc., destined for mills below.

The above two Timber Berths, at a moderate estimate, will aggregate from 250 to 300 million feet of the best merchantable lumber to be found throughout Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

3rd. Proposed Dam and Town Site.—640 acres of land, title by license of occupation, at \$50 yearly rental, with right of purchase at any time in the future at Government price ruling for agricultural lands in that section at time of purchase, but not less than \$3 per acre, which is the present rate (with salt springs thereon, at mouth of Red Deer River). This land is yet to be surveyed and boundaries defined. See diagram on map herewith. It embraces both sides of Red Deer River from Dawson Bay

on Lake Winnipegosis, extending up stream about one and a quarter miles to somewhat above the foot of a four-mile rapid. A dam at this point of 200 feet in length, estimated to cost by survey made on the ground by *Alexander Niven, D.L.S., \$8,387.50 (see Appendix), and will give a reliable fall or head of not less than 12 to 15 feet at all seasons, and by extension of flumes along either shore will furnish a succession of efficient water powers, all upon said 640 acres of land, as in this regard the volume of water available is practically unlimited, the Red Deer being a large stream, over 200 miles in length, and 200 to 300 feet wide, with numerous important feeders throughout its entire length.

This aforesaid 640 acres will also necessarily embrace and control in the near future a town site and general manufacturing centre, and via the Hudson Bay Railway will be 200 miles nearer Liverpool than is the City of Toronto, and is destined to become not only of provincial but also of national importance, having direct rail and navigation transport facilities connecting with the present and future general railway system of the country, as per map herewith, towards the south, east and west and north to Hudson Bay via the proposed Winnipeg & Hudson Bay Ry. This future town site is also immediately surrounded by the universally admitted exceptionally fertile and extensive valleys of Lake Dauphin, the Saskatchewan, Carrot, Red Deer and Swan rivers, which owing to their climatic and agricultural attractions, as compared with locations further south, have already attracted a large number of permanent settlers, and will have an immediate frontage on Lake Winnipegosis, which has an area of 1,936 square miles and connects with Lake Manitoba, with an area of 1,900 square miles—the combined length of both lakes being 250 miles and from 6 to 18 miles wide, and throughout their entire length none of their tributary streams, except the aforesaid Red Deer River, are said to afford any natural water power accessible by navigation. The mouth of Red Deer River, also embraced within aforesaid 640 acres of land, is said to afford the only well sheltered harbour on Lake Winnipegosis.

* Mr. Niven is a practical Lumberman of many years experience and is now constantly employed in surveying Timber Limits and outlines of Townships by the Crown Lands Department of the Province of Ontario, and on account of his qualifications was specially employed to select and survey Limit No. 92 and Report on Mill Site on Red Deer River, referred to herein.

DIRECT TRANSPORT FACILITIES WITH THE AFORESAID
DESCRIBED PROPERTIES, BOTH BY RAIL AND
WATER, ARE NOW WELL ASSURED IN THE
NEAR FUTURE, AS FOLLOWS :

Railways projected as marked on Map herewith in Red Color.

1st. The proposed route of The Winnipeg & Hudson Bay Railway to the North Saskatchewan River (of which 40 miles is now built from Winnipeg) will intersect the heretofore described 640 acres of land and water powers at the mouth of Red Deer River, as per diagram on map, and a contract for the construction of the balance of this line as far as the Saskatchewan, some 300 miles, is stated to be made by the Railway Company with Messrs. Ross, Mann & Helt, contractors. This portion of their proposed line through to Hudson Bay has not only a Dominion land grant of 6,400 acres per mile, but an Act was passed granting a further cash subsidy to said Company of \$80,000 per year for 20 years, payable so soon as their line is completed as far as the Saskatchewan. Included in said Railway Company's Charter is their proposed branch from their main line (at or near the 640 acres land) to Prince Albert, 180 miles (for which they have the same Dominion land grant of 6,400 acres per mile), the route thereof is shown on map herewith.

2nd. Also the proposed Lake Manitoba Railway & Canal Company's chartered line between Portage la Prairie or Gladstone on The Manitoba & North-Western Railway Line, and the foot of Lake Winnipegosis, 125 miles, as shown on map, having a Dominion land grant of 6 400 acres per mile, and a further subsidy from the Manitoba Government, by way of a guarantee of their bonds of 5 per cent. to the extent of \$9,000 per mile, for the entire distance. This Charter has recently been taken over by a syndicate of capitalists who undertake to enter upon its vigorous construction at an early date. From the proposed terminus of this line on Lake Winnipegosis, there is now uninterrupted deep lake navigation, 120 miles, direct to the aforesaid town site of 640 acres of land and water powers, at mouth of Red Deer River.

3rd. Also the chartered route of the proposed Wood Mountain & Qu'Appelle Railway, as shown on map herewith, from the American boundary, north to their proposed junction with the Winnipeg & Hudson

Bay Railway at or adjacent to aforesaid 640 acres land and water powers, having a Dominion land subsidy of 6,400 acres per mile. This road, when built, as may be noted, will also intersect or run immediately adjacent to the aforesaid two Timber Berths and the aforesaid land and water powers.

4th. A proposed extension of the Manitoba & North-Western Railway from Russell to the intersection of the Winnipeg & Hudson Bay Railway Line, at or near the town site, as shown on map herewith, providing an outlet to a well settled district.

PRESENT NAVIGATION FACILITIES ARE GOOD, VIZ. :

Direct from aforesaid 640 acres land, water-powers, etc., at mouth of Red Deer River, to the Westbourne Station, on the Manitoba & North-Western Railway, via Lake Winnipegosis, Water Hen River, Lake Manitoba, and about 6 miles up White Mud River, distance 250 miles to a railway siding from above-mentioned station, where lumber, etc., from Lake Manitoba is now being transhipped direct from steamers and barges to railway cars. The above stretch of navigation is now good for vessels drawing from 5 to 6 feet, except a portion of about 12 miles of the Water Hen River, connecting the lakes, which is partially obstructed by occasional boulders which would require to be moved towards either shore so as to obtain a straight channel throughout said 12 miles of 150 feet wide and 6 feet deep, as per report of C. E. Guerin, made to the Dominion Public Works Department, he having been detailed to make special engineering examination in this regard on the ground.

NOTE.—The Government have contemplated building a canal across a neck of land $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles, at Meadow Portage, marked on map herewith, lying between above named lakes, which shortens the present distance between their extremities by 50 miles, this being the length of Water Hen River, and in 1885 an engineer of Department of Public Works made examination on the ground and reported the estimated cost of such canal with two wooden locks giving 6 feet water at \$120,000.

RE NORTHWEST LUMBER QUOTATIONS.

EXTRACTS FROM P. MCARTHUR'S LETTER OF WESTBOURNE, MANITOBA, OF
26TH SEPTEMBER, 1891, AND OF 25TH AUGUST, 1892, RE RULING
PRICES OF SAWED LUMBER.

(COPY)

Spruce at Portage La Prairie,	\$19	per	1,000	feet,	Board	Measure
" " Brandon	20	"	"	"	"	"
" " Winnipeg	20	"	"	"	"	"

The product of the Calgary and Rocky Mountain Mills can come east only as far as Regina on account of cost of railway haulage. And not always there, except cedar and cedar shingles. And does not affect our trade here.

(Sgd.), P. MCARTHUR.

WESTBOURNE, 25th Aug., 1892.

I am still getting out railway ties and lumber, the price of the latter has gone up a little since I last wrote you, and the trade is now more hopeful for the future.

(Sgd.), P. MCARTHUR.

NOTES.

1st. As population increases prices will necessarily advance as the local supply of the timber for above sections, and along the C. P. R. (west of Rat Portage and Keewatin) to the north and south throughout the entire North-West Territories, as well as across the American boundary in Montana and North Dakota, is exceedingly sparse, and considering the inevitable increased demand of the near future.

2nd. Sawed lumber can be produced from the two timber limits in question and manufactured at proposed mills at mouth of Red Deer River, at from \$8 to \$9 (outside cost) made ready for shipment; then as an ample estimate per cost of dam, mill and machinery or rather say 10 per cent. per year on cost of same, and license fees and stumpage, add even \$1 per 1,000 feet, manufactured (be the quantity more or less per year), making the total cost at mill say \$9.50 per 1,000 feet; then add as

probable railway freight to principal points for wholesale distribution say \$3.50 per 1,000 feet, making total cost at such points \$13 per 1,000 feet, which at even present quotations as above, would then give from \$6 to \$7 as margin of profit. While on dressed lumber and for local demand which would soon arise for sale at mill, the margin would be greater.

3rd. Then as a safe estimate even reducing above margin to an average of \$5 per 1,000 feet, the product of said two limits should eventually give, from timber alone a profit of at least one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The markets of Chicago, Minneapolis, etc., etc., which are referred to, (see Appendix), afford demand for Aspen, Poplar lumber, duty only \$1 per 1,000, which will yield a much larger margin of profit. Cost of transportation included, of this the limits will yield many million feet.

See A. Niven's certificate in regard to foregoing in Appendix

SUGGESTION.

RE THE HANDLING OF THE TWO N. W. TIMBER LIMITS AND 640 ACRES WATER POWERS, ETC., AT RED DEER RIVER, AFTER THEIR ACQUISITION BY A SYNDICATE OR COMPANY.

As a start towards development of the properties the necessary outlay may be confined to a very moderate amount, viz. :

1st. A portable steam saw mill of sufficient capacity can, with the present transport facilities by water during spring months be purchased and transported from Westbourne station of the M. & N. Western Railway, via White Mud River, the Lakes and Water Hen River and set up on the ground ready for work, for sawing lumber, shingles, railway ties, etc.

At the cost of about	\$4,000
Estimated cost of logs from the Limits delivered at mill equal to production of say two million feet of lumber for 1st season at \$2.50 per thousand feet (outside figure)	5,000
A building, etc., for operatives, say	1,000
	<hr/>
Approximate estimate	\$10,000

2nd. Such steam mill will be requisite, for getting out building material for erection of dam and water power saw mill, so soon as advisable, after the erection of which said steam mill can be utilized to advantage in many ways, viz. : planing lumber, shingle making, etc., thereby materially reducing cost of insurance in water mill and supplying steam for kiln drying lumber.

3rd. The enterprise started on above basis will soon contribute a yearly revenue towards further development of the properties, and the Limits alone will within a short time readily command a trade value of at least three dollars per thousand feet in the tree.

4th. The extra water powers that will be available on the 640 acres of land, with salt springs thereon, and controlling an important manufacturing town site (to which the local traffic from the fertile valleys of the North Saskatchewan, Carrot and Swan Rivers, will become especially tributary), will all command important values in the near future, for aside of an allowance of say 140 acres for hydraulic lots, and purposes connected therewith, there will still be at least 2,000 building lots, 66 x 132 feet, each to place in market, which at the low average of \$75 each, would eventually yield \$150,000.00.

LIST OF MANUFACTURES, FOR WHICH THE AFORESAID LAND AND WATER POWERS AFFORD SPECIAL ADVANTAGES

1st. Saw mills, planing, shingle and lath mills for utilizing product of the Timber Limits, heretofore described, composed of White Spruce, Aspen and Balsam, Poplar, Tamarac, Ash, Elm, etc., etc., producing therefrom sawed lumber, timber and all description of wood manufactures, such as the following :—

Agricultural Implements, and for wood pulp, paper box board, indurated fibre ware, etc., etc., slabs from Spruce and Poplar logs from saw mills will supply the best material known, cost of which will be all but nil.

2nd. Flour and grist mills.

3rd. Salt, from natural flowing springs immediately adjacent to the aforesaid mill sites. See Professor Macoun's statements in Appendix.

Fuel for evaporation of the brine will be supplied from saw mill refuse and cost nil.

APPENDICES.

[COPY.]

HALIBURTON, May 10th, 1884.

TO THE HON. THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on Survey of Timber Limit 92, in the Provisional District of Saskatchewan, surveyed under instructions from your Department, dated 3rd August, 1883.

Leaving Toronto on the 17th January last and reaching the limit on the 16th February, I proceeded to the junction of the Little Swan with the Etoimamie River, and after measuring up the said Little Swan River, a distance of six miles on the general bearing thereof, ran out the Limit in accordance with the plan heretofore submitted, completing the survey on the 26th March.

The Little Swan River is a stream falling into the Etoimamie and thence into the Red Deer River and Lake Winnipegosis, having an average width of about 40 feet, with a depth of from two to eight feet, with a medium current, accelerated occasionally by rapids; the banks are not high, and the country for miles on either side is comparatively level. The soil is a clay loam, and the timber, Spruce, Poplar and Balm of Gilead, with a few Balsam and Tamarac. The chief timber is White Spruce of large growth and good quality, trees three feet in diameter being quite common. The timber along the river is nearly all Spruce, but is more or less mixed with Poplar as you leave the river. The plan indicates as nearly as possible the timber as it is on the ground, the Spruce area being tinted pink.

According to my estimate the Limit will produce 120 million feet of Spruce and 30 million feet of Poplar. I may say the Little Swan River

could be easily driven to the Etoimamie, and as both the Etoimamie and the Red Deer are rapid streams, between high banks, the driving of logs to Lake Winnipegosis would be attended with no difficulty whatever.

I enclose herewith plan and field notes of Limit, with description, etc., in accordance with instructions, all of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. NIVEN, D.L.S.

[Copy.]

DESCRIPTION OF TIMBER LIMIT.

Commencing at a Poplar post, marked T. L. 92, planted on the east bank of Little Swan River, distant six miles on a course south 12 degrees 53 minutes east astronomically from a Balm of Gilead tree at the junction of the said Little Swan River with Etoimamie; thence north 50 degrees east astronomically five miles; thence east one mile and 76 chains and 65 links; thence south 40 degrees east three miles 67 chains and 16 links; thence south 48 degrees 28 minutes west six miles and 41 chains; thence south 75 degrees west three miles 24 chains and 80 links; thence north 40 degrees west five miles and 40 chains; thence north 75 degrees east three miles 24 chains and 80 links to the place of beginning, containing by admeasurement 50 square miles.

(Signed) A. NIVEN,
D. L. Surveyor.

HALIBURTON, May 10th, 1884.

[Copy.]

ONTARIO :
Provisional County of Haliburton,
To Wit:

I, Alexander Niven, of the Village of Haliburton, in the Provisional County of Haliburton, and Province of Ontario, Dominion Land Surveyor, make oath and say that the foregoing field notes and plan of survey of Timber Berth are correct in all their particulars, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me at Haliburton in the
Provisional County of Haliburton,
this 10th day of May, A.D. 1884.

(Signed) A. NIVEN.

(Signed) JAS. DROVER, J. P.

[COPY.]

HALIBURTON, Ont., May 10th, 1884.

DEAR SIR,—According to your request, and instructions from the Department of the Interior, I have surveyed and examined your Timber Limit 92, on the Little Swan River, in the Saskatchewan District, N.W.T., and have to report as follows :

I arrived at the Limit on the 16th February last, and completed the survey and exploration on the 26th March.

I have prepared a plan of the Limit and a copy of the field notes, with description for lease, and report for the Department, and have also made copy of the plan for you which I enclose.

The plan indicates the Spruce area and description of timber as nearly as possible, the Spruce being tinted pink. The uncolored portions on west and north boundaries are Poplar ; there is also a large amount of Poplar mixed with the Spruce, notably in the north-east part of the Limit.

After much careful consideration my estimate is, that the limit will produce one hundred and twenty million (120,000,000) feet of Spruce, and 30 million feet of Poplar.

On one acre alone an actual measurement of Spruce trees produced 25,000 feet of lumber, and this was not by any means the best acre I saw either.

Assuming that only 50 per cent. of the area of the Limit is Spruce, and that there would be only 7,500 feet to an acre, or less than one-third of the quantity on the acre measured, the product would be 120,000,000 feet.

Thus, 50 per cent. of Limit—16,000 acres— $16,000 \times 7,500 = 120,000,000$ feet.

I may say that there will be no difficulty whatever in driving the Timber to Lake Winnipegosis via the Little Swan, Etoimamie and Red Deer Rivers, as these streams are confined by good banks and the current is all that can be desired.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) A. NIVEN,
D. L. Surveyor.

ESTIMATE OF TIMBER ON LITTLE SWAN RIVER.

IN NORTH-WEST TERRITORY, SHEWING QUANTITY OF SPRUCE AND ASPEN
POPLAR WHICH THE LIMIT WILL IN ALL PROBABILITY YIELD.

The Limit commences at a post six miles from the mouth of said river, and extends up said stream a distance of five and a half miles, and on the west side three miles back, and six miles back on the east side.

This estimate made by me is based on information obtained while working on its survey during the 35 days I spent thereon, working on line, and from various explorations, measurements and notes taken on the ground.

WHITE SPRUCE.—Found some trees 48 in. in diameter, and quite a number of 42 inches, whereas those of 30 inches are in great numbers. On the west side the average run of trees will be from 20 to 24 in. diameter, and on the east side from 19 to 22 in. diameter, all straight and tall; and where they grow thick (which is the character of Spruce bush), free from limbs, except at tops.

On a measured acre, taken without selection, of which fully one-fifth was lost by a marshy, blind creek, by count and measurement, we found 110 trees, none under 10 in. diameter, containing 338 logs of 12 ft. each = 24,158 feet, calculated by Scribners rule. If all sawed into one-inch boards, one square mile of such acreage would yield fifteen million four hundred and sixty-one thousand one hundred and twenty ft., whereas the trees of this acre were much smaller average size than in other parts of the Limit. The Spruce is white, close-grained and sound, of superior kind to the average Ontario Spruce.

ASPEN POPLAR.—This Poplar is that known as Aspen, trees growing very tall and straight, free from limbs, except at top. The wood is firm, close-grained and white, superior to the best basswood of Ontario. These trees stand very thick and from 9 to 14 inches diameter, average.

MODE OF ESTIMATING ABOVE-MENTIONED TIMBER LIMIT
OF 50 SQUARE MILES.

The portion on west side of stream contains - 16 Square miles.
 " east " " - 33 " "
 Say for bed of river - 1 "

50 Square miles.

West side, 16 square miles, less 30% for marsh, etc., gives - 12 Square miles Timber.

East side, 33 square miles, less 40% for marsh, etc., gives - 20 Square miles Timber.

WEST SIDE.

Of this 12 square miles Timber I deduct $\frac{1}{8}$ th for Poplar, gives 10 miles Spruce and 2 miles Poplar.

Then 6 miles of the Spruce I estimate @ 12 million ft. per mile = 72 million.

And 4 " " " $3\frac{1}{2}$ " " = $12\frac{8}{10}$ "
 " 2 " Poplar " 3 " " = 6 "

12

$90\frac{8}{10}$ million feet.

EAST SIDE.

Of this 20 square miles of Timber I deduct 30% for Poplar, gives 14 square miles Spruce and 6 square miles Poplar.

Then 8 sq. miles Spruce I estimate @ 10 million ft. per mile = 80 million ft.

And 6 " " " $2\frac{5}{8}$ " " = 17 "
 " 6 " Poplar " 5 " " = 30 "

20

127 million ft.

RECAPITULATION.

	<i>Spruce.</i>	<i>Poplar.</i>
On West Side	$84\frac{8}{10}$ million feet.	6 million feet.
" East "	97 "	30 "

$181\frac{8}{10}$ million feet and 36 million feet.

OR TOTAL, - 217,800,000 feet, board measure.

Say two hundred and seventeen million eight hundred thousand feet.

WINNIPEG, April, 1884.

(Signed) G. L. DICKINSON.

NORTH-WEST TREES.

THEIR VARIETIES AND WHERE THEY ARE TO BE FOUND.

THE NORTHERN LIMITS OF THE SPRUCE, PINE AND OTHER TREES
INDIGENOUS TO THE NORTH-WEST, CANADA.

(From Manitoba "Free Press," 6th December, 1886.)

A correspondent of "The Mississippi Valley Lumberman and Manufacturer," of Minneapolis, travelling in the British Territories, sends an elaborate account of the species of timber found there and the relative latitude where found. From this salient facts are given that will be of general interest. The most northerly tree is spruce, white and black. The northern limit is about latitude 59 degrees, on the shores of Hudson Bay, a little to the north of Fort Churchill; from that point the limit extends north-westerly in an undulating line, crossing the Copper Mine River a few miles south of its mouth, and striking the Arctic Ocean at the mouth of the McKenzie River. Next come the American larch; its northern limit is on Hudson Bay; its north-west limit is nearly co-incident with the spruce. Canoe birch is very nearly co-incident with the larch, but a little to the south of it. The aspen (*quakins asp*) is much more irregular, attaining a northern limit on McKenzie River almost the same as the spruce, crossing Great Bear Lake south of its central line, not touching the shore of Hudson Bay at all until it strikes James' Bay, a little to the south of 55 degrees of latitude.

The Banksian pine has its northern limit just south of Hudson Bay, on the east, but rapidly reaches a more northern latitude west, at Great Bear Lake, crossing the aspen line and reaching the northern limit after passing the McKenzie River, about 67 degrees of latitude. The north-eastern limit of the balsam poplar is at Fort Churchill, on Hudson Bay, and to the north-west, crossing the McKenzie River about 66 degrees north. Balsam fir is found at James' Bay, latitude 54 degrees. This tree clings well to the south of Hudson Bay, crossing Nelson River about latitude 55

degrees ; thence north-west to the north-east of Reindeer and Wollaston Lakes, crossing Great Slave Lake not far from north-eastern end, and ceases at the McKenzie River in about 65 degrees latitude.

These embrace pretty much all the timber in the country bounded by Hudson Bay on the east and the Rockies west. In the southern portion of Canada there are other species, including deciduous trees found near the line of the United States. The next tree, in relation to its northern limit, is the American Elm ; then comes the ash-leaved maple ; next in order is the green ash and then the burr oak. The basswood (American linden) has its northern limits east at Thunder Bay on Lake Superior ; thence it passes to the north of Rainy Lake, crossing the Lake of the Woods near its centre ; thence north-west, crossing the Red River at Selkirk, passing westward a little to the north of the south end of Lake Winnipeg, crossing the Assiniboine at Fort Elice ; then tending south-east, passing the boundary line at the crossing of Mouse River.

As to Manitoba and the North-West Territories, it is related that not a single tree of white, red or Norway pine or hemlock grows west of the Lake of the Woods, until you reach the eastern flank of the Rocky Mountains. Black pine grows in all the Nelson River territory and Territory of Keewatin, and over the Territories in patches, generally over the whole North-West.

There is a limited quantity of white and red pine in Keewatin, to the north of the boundary of Ontario.

There is also an extension of the line of growth of white cedar, west of the Lake of the Woods, probably 60 or 80 miles, with one or two lonely patches near Lake Winnipeg. The Red River Oak, a species nearly allied to or identical with the White Oak of the east, is of but very limited distribution, being confined principally to the valleys of the Assiniboine and Red Rivers and frequently attain a good size.

The distribution of the species named is very variable in the whole extent of the Prairie Provinces ; from the Arctic Regions to the boundary, there is nothing that can be called a continuous forest. Scattered patches there are, but all of limited extent. Decidedly the most valuable, indigenous to this country, is the Spruce. In summing up the whole matter the writer says :—

East of Lake Winnipeg is continuous forest, and the western shore and islands are well wooded generally, also the northern shores of Lake Manitoba and all of Lake Winnipegosis. The valleys of the Swan River and Red Deer River contain a goodly number of very valuable tracts.

The Porcupine Hills are fairly well wooded, as is the Riding Mountain. I have seen Spruce cut on Riding Mountain thirty-eight inches in diameter, **and on Dickinson's Limit (No. 92) on Little Swan River, Spruce four feet in diameter is not uncommon.** In general the timber is smaller in all the timbered portions of the southern portion of the country. And whenever there is timber to be had—owing to the general scarcity—a sparsely timbered limit is looked upon as a bonanza. Near the head waters of the Assiniboine and Shell Rivers, there is a small supply of Spruce and Aspen. Turtle and Wood Mountains, Cypress Hills, and some other scattered tracts in the south will yield a considerable supply of timber, but it is all small in size and generally indifferent in quality. On the Peace River, in the north, the timber is of a much more vigorous growth. Balsam Poplar frequently attain a diameter of over six feet; but there, as elsewhere, the Fir supply is too far limited to meet the demand in the near future.

[COPY].

RE LIMIT NO. 92.

OTTAWA, April 13th, 1883.

Regarding the timber supply upon Little Swan River, N. W. T., commencing four miles from its mouth and extending up a distance of eight miles or thereabouts, as contained in my Official Report, I may state:

1st. That in my opinion the best part of the timber will be found within a mile of the river on each side. Of this I am not certain, but it is my belief, judging from observations taken from tree tops, I believe I am correct.

2nd. The chief varieties of timber are Spruce, Balsam, Poplar (Balm of Gilead) and Aspen. They exist in the order as placed above. The Spruce is all large and more than half of the whole quantity.

3rd. As regards the quantity per acre and size of the trees, the following extracts from my journal written on the ground will give my estimate made without bias:

August 24th—We entered a magnificent Spruce forest shortly after starting, and this forest continued on both sides of us all day. The trees were very tall and of great size. We measured numerous specimens, and

they ran in many instances as high as three feet in diameter. The trees stand very thick on the ground and are frequently mixed with Aspen and Balsam Poplar; even the Aspen at our camp is over 20 inches in diameter, and the Balsam Poplar much larger.

August 25th—Passed for the greater part of the day through a magnificent Spruce forest, where the trees are very tall and large, and standing quite close together: measured numerous specimens with a tape-line, and found them to run up to three feet in diameter. Fifty trees two feet in diameter could be obtained on an acre.

3rd. The above is taken word for word from my journals written on the ground. My estimate of trees always refers to Spruce. The other trees—Aspen and Balsam Poplar—would make saw-logs. The trees would average from four to five twelve-foot logs to a tree, perhaps more; limbs only at the top of the trees, scarcely any on the trunk.

4th. Regarding the amount of timber on the 50 square miles, I could scarcely give an estimate. The above extracts would assist a practical man to arrive at an approximate conclusion.

5th. The rivers might be described as follows:

- a. Little Swan River, narrow and crooked, but evidently a sufficiency of water to float logs.
- b. The Etoimamic, a very respectable river, with plenty of water in spring at any rate. There are a few boulder rapids which had little water on them when we ascended after the middle of August. The largest is one near the mouth. River rather crooked in places.
- c. The Red Deer River is a large stream over 60 yards wide and with plenty of water to run logs in August, which may be considered low water. From a few miles above Red Deer Lake, to the Etoimamic, the river is generally rapid, clear of all kinds of obstructions on the banks and in the stream. Except boulders which cause the rapid water at the bends of the river, there are no falls and no rocky ledges.

A few miles above the lake the water becomes still and has a gentle current. Booms would be necessary at the outlet of the river to prevent the logs entering the lake by side channels, of which there are two or three. The river is wasting its banks a few miles above the lake.

- d. Red Deer Lake is about eight miles in length, and I think pretty deep. At its lower end there will be no difficulty in booming logs, as there are numerous sheltered nooks.
- e. The lower river is about twelve miles long; for the first mile and a half above Lake Winnipegosis is quite deep, with very little current; then follows four miles of rapids, after which, for four miles still water, then rapids again, and afterwards Red Deer Lake.
- f. Lake Winnipegosis has deep water in every part, at least as far as I know. Owing to its narrowness and a great number of islands, there should be little trouble from storms. The upper reach of Water Hen River has very little current and broad channels. A rapid or strong current of about a mile and a half, is found on the upper end of the lower reach.

Lake Manitoba has already been navigated by steam and no difficulty experienced.

As regards distance, I might say that the total length of the two lakes is about 250 miles, and the bendings and turnings of the Red Deer River and its tributaries about another 100 miles. These distances are only approximations.

In further explanation of the foregoing statements, I beg to say:

1st. That within the limits specified, the best portion of the timber will be found to extend at least one mile in depth at each side of the river, and in length the entire eight miles.

2nd. That over one-half is Spruce, averaging two feet in diameter, and a yield of from four to five logs 12 feet in length, per tree. The average will be about fifty spruce and twenty other trees per acre. Where the Spruce is very abundant other trees are scarce, and *vice versa*. The above estimate was formed by actual count in different places.

3rd. The bulk of the timber, in fact all, consists of the three varieties: Spruce, Aspen and Balsam Poplar, and all averaging over one foot may be considered merchantable timber, as both the poplars are now used wherever obtainable in the North-West Territories. The Aspen and Balsam Poplar run from 15 to 30 inches in diameter, many of the better pieces being fine, stately trees.

All of the above is as nearly correct as my notes and memory can make it.

(Signed, JOHN MACCOUN,
Botanist, Geol and Nat'l History Surveyor.

NOTE.—The following is an extract from "Annual Report of the Minister of the Interior," for 1881, page 81, by Prof. Macoun, and refers to the area of land embraced in the Timber Limit No. 92, above referred to, on Little Swan River:—"The character of the valley changed about four miles from the Etoimamie, and fine groves of Poplar with clumps of very large Spruce, ranging from 20 to 36 inches diameter, were frequently passed. As we proceeded up stream, this changed, and the whole river valley for nearly 8 miles was filled with a most magnificent Spruce forest, fine, tall, straight trees, all growing, and often 36 inches in diameter, were standing close together, and did they extend any distance from the stream would be invaluable."

NOTE.—Subsequent survey, exploration and estimate, in 1884, by Dominion Land Surveyor Alex. Niven, as heretofore detailed, fully proved the correctness of conclusions expressed in above extract.

[COPY.]

RE POPLAR LUMBER.

"THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY LUMBERMAN."

900, 901 and 902 Lumber Exchange,
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 5th, 1889.

DEAR SIR,—Your favor of March 30th to our Mr. Gregory is at hand. Good wide Poplar lumber, clear, sells in this market at from \$30 to \$32 a thousand feet, and about the same price for squares for posts. It nearly all comes from Kentucky and Genesee.

We may receive Aspen Poplar in this market, but it is not known as such here.

Yours truly,

(Signed) J. NEWTON,
Manager.

*Extracts from "The Mississippi Lumberman's Journal," of Minneapolis,
July 22nd, 1887. 1st page.*

"White Wood or Poplar is undoubtedly finding favor in this market in the very midst of the White Pine region, and most of it is shipped from distant points, but architects and builders have found it especially avail-

able for portico pillars, and the sash, door and blind factories let no opportunity pass to introduce it into the construction of mantels and all classes of veneered work. It does not check as pine does, is fully as cheap, contains less of waste material, is for the most part clear lumber, and does not warp, virtues which are fully appreciated. Even freer use is predicted in this locality despite the abundance of Pine."

NOTE.—The Poplar timber on within described Limits, about 60 million feet B.M., has all the characteristics described in the foregoing extract, and is now quoted in same journal as selling at \$45 to \$50 per M. feet in the Minneapolis market.

[COPY.]

RE LAKE WINNIPEGOSIS AND RED DEER RIVER.

*Extracts from "The Annual Report, Department of the Interior," of 1881,
by Prof. J. Macoun, M.A.E.L.S.*

"The northern end of Lake Winnipegosis is filled with lovely islands, which are margined with fine drooping elms of large size. The sail across Dawson Bay on a lovely day of July reveals more natural beauties than I ever before beheld in our inland waters, green islands with white sand or gravel beaches, covered with drooping elms or other trees. The mainland rising gradually up from the water covered with an unbroken forest of Poplars intermixed with Spruce, deep bays backed by the distant forest, and high over all the deep escarpment of Porcupine Hills form a picture, as seen from the lake, which has few equals in any part of the world. Point Wilkins, a bold promontory pushing out into the lake and rising almost perpendicular to the height of 70 feet, is a prominent and beautiful object. Crossing a bay to the north of this and rounding a low point we enter the mouth of Red Deer River, and after ascending it a mile or more camp at a salt spring where the swift water commences (site of proposed dam). For over four miles above this the river is one continuous rapid; the banks in this part were often 30 feet high. For the next two miles the river was wide and deep with little current, the banks were lower and no rocky points were encountered. After passing an island the river bent more to the north and Pelican Rapids came in view; down this incline the water rushed with great velocity. Above the rapids, the water still flowed with a steady current and was so swollen it came

within three feet of the top of the bank. Less than four miles above the rapids we reached Red Deer Lake. The river being a lake discharge, had a fixed channel and high steep banks. The general breadth of the river is from 250 to 300 feet, and distance from Red Deer Lake to Lake Winnipegosis about 10 miles in a straight line from an average of the bearings of the various reaches of the river. I found it ran slightly from the west to north, very few of the bearings were over one-quarter of a mile and the angle seldom very great. We had the ill luck to ascend both this and Shoal River when they were at their highest, and hence are able to state the large volume of water pouring into this lake, and thence by Water Hen River, into Lake Manitoba. I append the following list of rivers :

"Mossy River," discharging Lake Dauphin, 125 feet wide, depth five to seven feet in summer of 1874.

"Pine River," and two rivers discharging into Duck Bay.

"Shoal River," discharging Swan Lake, 200 feet wide, and at least 10 feet deep last July.

"Salt River," emptying into Dawson Bay, and over 200 feet wide, and draining the eastern part of Porcupine Mountains.

"Red Deer River," at least 300 feet wide and 12 feet deep in July last.

"Another River," to the north, draining the Pasquia Hills, at least 100 feet wide.

"Two Other Rivers," on the east side, which drain a large area.

All the rivers above enumerated flow into Lake Winnipegosis and its surplus waters are carried into Lake Manitoba by the "Water Hen River," which is 500 feet wide."

NOTE.—From the foregoing descriptions of Lake Winnipegosis and the surroundings of the mouth of Red Deer River and of the mill site thereon, it is quite clear that a first-class reliable and extensive water power is included in the Government grant of 640 acres, and from the nature of its surroundings must naturally at no distant day become an important manufacturing and commercial centre, having convenient transport facilities, both by water and rail, connecting with the general railway system of the entire country. From reliable sources it is ascertained that among the various tributaries, above detailed, of Lake Winnipegosis, none of the streams except the Red Deer afford eligible water powers accessible by navigation, also that adjacent to the mouth of Red Deer in all directions are vast areas of the best agricultural lands, in fact, to the north several townships have been taken up by agriculturists, who are raising crops equal to any part of Manitoba or the North-West.

· COMMENTS OF A PRACTICAL LUMBERMAN RE THE
NORTH-WEST LUMBER TRADE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—

“ Since 1883 (when I personally prospected over the ground to a considerable extent throughout the section of country referred to in accompanying documents, and prior to the actual survey of the Timber Limit grant, herein referred to as No. 92) I have given close attention to the question of local timber supply throughout Manitoba and the North-West, and the near prospective increase of demand therefor which must necessarily arise in view of its continuous increase of population and rapid extension of railway developments, and the following are my conclusions relative thereto.

“ 1st.—That, the local supply, say between the Eastern shores of Lake Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains (throughout which vast area, according to evidence of Prof. Macoun and other experts, not a stick of White Pine is to be found) is, as a whole, exceedingly SPARSE.

“ 2nd.—That, the cost of transport from sources of supply, East and West of aforesaid points, will effectually prevent undue competition with the timber products from sections or limits situated as those referred to in accompanying Report as Nos. 92 AND 356, which will yield up into hundreds of millions of feet of sawed lumber of a quality unexcelled by any throughout the entire country.

“ 3rd.—That, it is well known, large fortunes were invariably realized by those who were far seeing enough to acquire extensive timber tracts in advance of the subsequent active general demand, throughout Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and other Western States, at a time when position of said States, respecting population, etc., were identical with the present position of our own North-West, which even by best American authorities, admittedly possesses all natural requisites to induce rapid settlement and general development in many respects IN EXCESS OF THE AFORESAID STATES, great as they proved to be.

“ 4th.—That, it is obvious, an active enquiry and demand must necessarily arise, in the near future, for all eligible timber tracts throughout the vast area of the North-West, as the quantity therein of local timber is but fractional compared with the future wants of the country.

" 5th.—That, the records of the Department of the Interior, in respect to returns of sworn surveys and estimates of all the respective Timber Limits yet made throughout Manitoba and the entire North-West shew that, in point of quantity and quality of Timber, the Limit herein described as No. 92 is far in excess of any other of same area."

[COPY.]

RE SALT.

*Extract from Prof. Macoun's Official Report to Department of Interior.
See Report of that Department of 1881, page 74.*

" On Red Deer River, below the Lake, I found numerous springs and small creeks of brine in two localities, gathered up the pure crystallized salt, where the water had evaporated and left it. The first exposure is over a mile from mouth of the river (proposed dam), and the springs cover over an acre (left bank). The next is nearly a mile further up on the same side. Here the line of springs extended across a point and discharged the brine both ways into the river. These springs were flanked with the usual white limestone containing fossils. And what was equally strange *Plantago Maritima*, an exclusively sea-side plant, was found in large quantities at the springs. A few miles higher up the river I discovered another salt bed, which covered 20 acres, and in the centre of which was a large brine spring, clear as crystal. The water from this spring formed a creek two feet wide and six inches deep, which after flowing half a mile discharged into the river. There I obtained fine and pure salt from some pools which had dried up. Many other exposures, varying from 10 to 40 acres, were examined, and in every case the water of the spring was clear and very salt. Numerous fossils were picked up from amongst the decomposed limestone found around the springs. The salt beds, so far as seen, have all the same character. Springs of clear water issue from the highest point and flow down a gentle slope. These springs are all salt and the soil in the vicinity is saturated with it, as under a hot sun salt encrusts every pebble, but in the morning this is all gone. Boulders of limestone and other rocks are scattered about; around the springs are clay and pebbles, and often the ground seems heaved up by the pressure from beneath; in every case the ground was altogether without vegetation of any kind for many yards away from the springs, and in some instances over 10 acres were seen without a blade of anything."

[COPY.]

Estimated Cost of Dam at Mouth of Red Deer River.

SPECIFICATION.

The foundation is to be built of timber 12 inches square, with cross ties 10 x 12 inches, filled with stone, and covered with timber 8x12, 230 feet long, 40 feet wide (down stream), and 4 feet high. The piers to be 12 feet high and of dimensions on Plan, width of timber 12 inches square with cross ties 10 x 12 inches, filled with stones and surrounded by a platform provided with stop logs, chains and windlasses. Abutments to be built same as piers.

ESTIMATE.

2,500 feet Timber, lineal @ 25c.	\$6,250 00
5,000 feet two-incl. Plank @ 25c.	100 00
425 cords Stone @ \$3.50.	1,487 50
For Graveling and Excavation.	500 00
For Stoplog chains.	50 00
	<hr/>
	\$8,387 50

(Signed)

A. NIVEN, D.L.S.

HALIBURTON, Ont., December 1st, 1884.

[COPY.]

In accordance with your request I ascended Red Deer River, and noted that there is a mill privilege on each side thereof, about 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Lake Winnipegosis, at foot of the rapids. The river at this point is about three chains in width, and by the erection of a dam a head of 12 to 15 feet can be obtained.

Yours truly,

(Signed)

A. NIVEN, D.L.S.

[COPY.]

RE TIMBER LIMIT No. 92, LITTLE SWAN RIVER, N.W.T.

HALIBURTON, Oct. 14th, 1884.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN :

I hereby certify that in my opinion the assumed estimate as to cost of producing sawn lumber from said Limit and delivery at Westbourne is a very fair one, viz. : \$11 per M. feet.

Certainly it could not, with proper management, exceed \$12 per M. feet.

(Signed) A. NIVEN, D.L.S.

(Ottawa Citizen, 20th Nov., 1887.)

Mr. Jackson, of Qu'Appelle, says the Qu'Appelle Valley & Wood Mountain Railway is now on a good financial basis, and the work of grading is being carried on vigorously. The land grant has been settled and all the capital required for the early completion of the work has been subscribed. Some slight amendments to the charter will be applied for at the next session of Parliament. The road when completed will be about 475 miles in length, and will run from Qu'Appelle in a North-easterly direction, opening up a rich tract of country.

(Ottawa Citizen, 25th Nov., 1887.)

The Regina *Leader* says : "We congratulate Mr. T. W. Jackson on his success in floating the bonds of his road, the Wood Mountain & Qu'Appelle Railway. He told a reporter that "the contract for the building of the road has been given to Cornelius V. Sidell, of New York. A representative of Mr. Sidell will start for here on Thursday to see whether any grading can be done this fall. During the winter all the ties will be got out and the rails laid down in Montreal. As soon as the weather will allow work will be resumed."

NOTE —The Wood Mountain & Qu'Appelle Railway referred to in these newspaper extracts, as registered in Department of Railways and Canals, will pass immediately adjacent to* or through aforesaid Timber Limits 92 and 356, and also the mill site herein referred to.

Extract from Letter received from P. McArthur, Esq., of Winnipeg, under date 2nd August, 1884, and Manager of "The North-West Transportation Line."

"I think by next year lumber will be in good demand if the harvest is good, but the price should be lower. Common boards are \$28 per M. at Portage la Prairie now. If sold for \$22 or \$20 the farmers would use far more ; and though our profits would be less, the extra quantity sold would make up for it. The Manitoba & North-West Railway Company is to put a siding down to where you saw my steamer. Up to now they had no rails ; now they have money, and are to grade 50 miles of road at once."

From same party, in October, 1886, as follows :—"This Railway now built to 180 miles west of Westbourne, and siding is now completed."

The above-named Transportation Company is establishing a steamboat line from Westbourne to the head of Lake Winnipegosis and the mill site at mouth of Red Deer River herein referred to, and have one steamer now built and in commission.

(From same party on 27th July, 1886.)

"I am sawing lumber on Lake Manitoba and find good demand in this locality, and selling as follows :—Spruce, 1st class, \$17, and lower grade class \$14 per M. feet at Portage la Prairie ; 18 miles east of this the same class sells \$18, and as you go west on C.P.R. it gets higher."

(From same, under date 8th November, 1887.)

"The lumber trade has improved very much. I am selling Spruce lumber here (Westbourne) for \$18 per M., and the demand is steadily increasing."

Extract from "The Mississippi Valley Lumberman," from their Winnipeg Correspondent, of 3rd Feb., 1888, page 7, as follows :

WINNIPEG, 30th January, 1888.

"The advance in price of lumber announced as likely to follow the formation of the Lumbermen's Association has gone into effect. The advance averages about \$2 per M. feet, and it is agreed the new schedule will be adhered to until May, when other arrangements may be made."

A Great Combination of the Lumbering interests of Rat Portage, Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District has been formed, thereby largely enhancing the value of Timber Limits Numbers 92 and 356 now offered for sale.

(See extract below from "Winnipeg Free Press,"
dated October 9th, 1893.)

THE LUMBER SYNDICATE.

LETTERS PATENT GRANTING DOMINION INCORPORATION TO THE
ONTARIO AND WESTERN LUMBER COMPANY.

Public notice is given in the *Canadian Gazette* that letters patent have been issued under the great seal of Canada, bearing date the 26th day of September, 1893, incorporating Dennis Ryan, of St. Paul, Minnesota, miller; William Travers Creighton, of Rat Portage, miller; William Robert Dick, of Winnipeg, miller; Mary Banning,, of the same place, miller; John Alexander McRae, of Niagara Falls; James Malcolm Savage, of Rat Portage, miller; Douglas C. Cameron, of Norman, miller; Walter Ross, of Rat Portage, miller; Richard Hall, miller; and Matthew Brown, miller, for the following purposes, viz.:

a. The purchasing, holding, selling and leasing Timber Limits, and the manufacture of timber into logs, spars, ties, square timber, cordwood, shingles, lath and lumber of every description.

b. In order to utilize the refuse material of the principal material above set forth, but only to the extent necessary for that purpose, to manufacture pulp, paper, and articles to be made from paper or pulp, and to erect and operate such paper mills and pulp mills as may be deemed expedient for such manufacture.

c. For the purpose and to the extent necessary for the transport of the timber, lumber and other articles manufactured by the company, to purchase or otherwise acquire and operate steamboats, tugs, barges or

other vessels and where there are no regularly established lines of steam-boats to carry thereon merchandise or passengers, and for that purpose to purchase, construct and lease all necessary wharves, docks and warehouses.

d. To purchase, build and operate such tramways, roads, flumes, watercourses, dams or booms as may be necessary for the purpose of the company.

e. To acquire stock in other similar companies as the consideration for goods, wares or merchandise sold to such similar companies in the ordinary course of business, the operation of the said company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada by the name of the Ontario and Western Lumber Company (Limited), with a total capital stock of \$1,000,000, divided into ten thousand shares of \$100.

SEE BELOW HOW MONEY INVESTED IN TIMBER
LIMITS PAYS.

Extract from "DAILY MAIL," October 23rd, 1893.

Some facts have recently been compiled which shows in a striking way the wealth that has been made by speculations in Ontario timber limits. For instance, an investment of \$300 by William MacKay, of Ottawa, thirty-one years ago, secured him a property for which he refused recently \$750,000. Mossom Boyd, a Michigan lumberman, bought timber land near Lake Nipissing in 1886 for \$86,000 which has yielded him \$450,000. The sum of \$72,000 was paid by Mr. Peter White for a limit from which timber worth \$250,000 has been taken, and the property has been resold for that amount. Similarly, Mr. John R. Booth, of Ottawa, bought seven years ago, at \$62,000, a timber limit now held at \$400,000. Men who have got wealthy in this way have had to run great risks, control large capital, and exercise unerring judgment.

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