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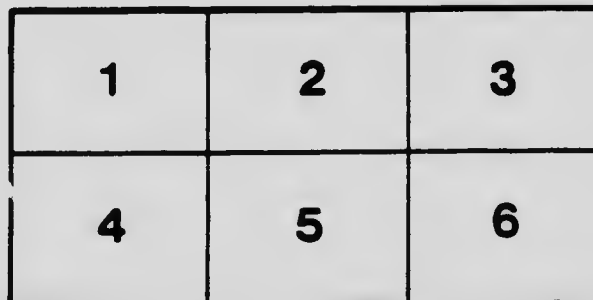
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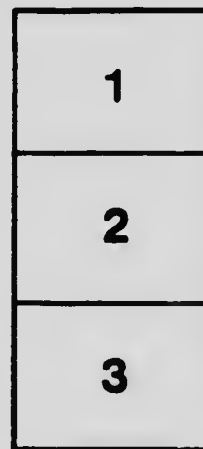
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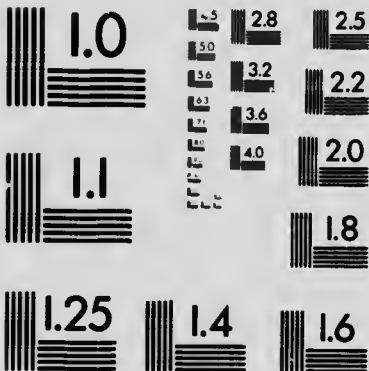
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IN THE FAR FAMED

Naas Valley

40 p. 1815

Wonderful Farm Area
in the far famed
Naas Valley



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Wonderful Farm Area

W. E. Scott, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Gives Details of the Immense Importance of the Valleys in this Northern Part of the Province—Vast Extent of Land is Awaiting the Influx of Settlers to Build Up Thriving Homes—Details of the Trip which the Provincial Official Made Through the Naas and Skeena River Farm Districts.

(Extract from Prince Rupert Journal, May 17, 1912.)

Supplementary to the report which was published in these columns a few days ago telling of the visit of Mr. W. E. Scott, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, to the northern part of the country, the Journal publishes this morning a more detailed statement as to the territory which the Deputy Minister covered on his trip. Mr. Scott is most favorably impressed with the possibilities of the country tributary to Prince Rupert, and he has no hesitation in pronouncing the country second to none in the province. The importance of his report to the Department at Victoria cannot fail to be beneficial in inducing population to flow into this territory and take up land for settlement. Describing his trip, Mr. Scott says:

Close to the City.

"On April 28th, I left Prince Rupert in company with Mr. R. O. Jennings, road superintendent; Mr. J. F. Carpenter, assistant horticulturist of the Department of Agriculture, and Mr. George Drewry, on a tour of inspection of the agricultural valleys tributary to Prince Rupert.

"We left the city in a gasoline launch, which took us as far as Fishery Bay. Passing through the islands near Prince Rupert, it appeared to me that on many of them there is a possibility of vegetable and small fruit growing, and being so close to Prince Rupert, this should prove remunerative. The islands are timbered with spruce, cedar and hemlock. The clearing would probably average between \$100 and \$200 per acre. Poultry raising should be a successful phase of agriculture on these islands. It is a well sheltered waterway with magnificent scenery, which will undoubtedly prove a very popular tourist resort.

On the Naas.

"Our first stoppage was at Port Nelson, at which place there is a cannery. We then proceeded to Mill Bay, ten miles farther up the Naas, then called in at the Indian village at Fishery Bay. At this place we transferred to a smaller launch, and proceeded to Grenville. Shortly after leaving Grenville the valley widens out considerably and large areas of river silt land occur on both sides of the river. These lands are covered principally with a growth of cottonwood. The soil formation is rich, alluvial silt, with a gravelly sub-soil, and in some cases clay. The clearing should be comparatively inexpensive, and



the land should grow magnificent crops. All market gardens crops should do remarkably well, and dairying should also prove very profitable. The valley is extremely beautiful at this point, surrounded by snow-clad mountains, with the beautiful Naas River winding through its cottonwood banks.

"The trip up the river is one not to be forgotten. The climate appears to be mild and equable. The deciduous trees are all coming into leaf. I should estimate that it is not more than a fortnight later than the southern end of Vancouver Island. From what I was told, summer frosts do not occur in this valley.

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Valley Widens.

"We left Grenville on April 30th, and passed several Indian villages with their usual collection of totem poles. Proceeding up the river the valley widens out more with the same splendid soil formation. We got to Gwnoha about the end of the day. The name of this place signifies, 'Oh, how beautiful,' and it is aptly named. There is an Indian village here, with very good land in every direction. Taken as a rule, the clearing is light, and should average from \$25 to \$100 per acre. Peavine and other vegetation was growing luxuriantly, being nearly one foot in height. The country is well watered with numerous creeks.

"We left the launch at Ginoha, and walked to Aiyansh, fording the River Kshiquinmahl, a glacier-fed mountain stream. There is unlimited power for electrical purposes in this river. Aiyansh is two or three miles past the river, an ideal location. The name of the place signifies "Eternal bloom," and it is indeed justly named. Wild flowers are already out, and vegetation generally luxuriant. It is quite a large Indian settlement when they are all home, and number about 500. Many fine glaciers may be seen from Aiyansh. To the south the Seeaxe Valley stretches, and contains a very large area of first-class agricultural land. Across the river to the west of this valley are the lava plains which are estimated to be about 130 years old, at which time there must have been an eruption from a neighboring mountain. The old crater is supposed to be what is now the lake, called Lava Lake.

Immense Area.

East of Aiyansh the Naas Valley stretches a wide beautiful tract of country for 30 or 40 miles, and must contain probably as much as 500,000 acres of land, the majority of which cannot be excelled for agricultural purposes. This valley is divided into two separate valleys by a ridge; that on the north, for a distance of over 20 miles from Aiyansh, is a pre-emption reserve; that to the south is taken up by purchase. This latter comprises the best land in the valley. If the company that owns it institute a land settlement policy, it will be a good thing, otherwise it is a pity that this valuable land was not available for pre-emption purposes.

"The country hereabouts rises from the river in a series of plateaus or benches, the quality of the land being generally good. Of gravelly and stony land there is very little. Samples

of soils taken by means of the soil auger which we carried show a sandy loam, with sandy soil as the poorest land, and river silt varying in depth to six feet, with friable clay sub-soil, and in some cases gravelly sub-soil as the richest. The ground is principally covered with a growth of willows, alder, birch, poplar and hemlock, and would cost at a rough estimate from \$10 to \$100 to clear. On the river level the timber is heavier, cost of clearing therefore would be higher. The phases of agriculture which would probably be best adapted to this country are, first, small fruit and vegetable produce; second, dairying; third, poultry raising; and in fact, general mixed farming.



The growing season, considering the latitude, is fairly long, and the growth would be very rapid during the season considering temperature and length of days.

Out of Farming Area.

“Between Aiyansh and the junction of the Naas and Cranberry Rivers is a gravelly ridge which the trail follows, and this land has practically no value for farming purposes. As you get off the ridge on either side, however, there is good land. All along the trail we encountered Indian graveyards, over which they evidently spend a considerable amount of

money. All the belongings of the deceased are hanging up inside the enclosure, and in many cases they are adorned with marble tombstones.

"Close to the junction of the Cranberry and Naas Rivers, the Government trail starts. There are two good bridges across the river, built by the Government last year, and the trail from here on is very creditable. After leaving the Government bridge and proceeding up the Cranberry River, we got for the first few miles into more broken land. A great deal of it, however, is good, mainly poplar land. The Cranberry Valley up to Kitmancool Lake is about 40 miles long, with an average width of four miles. About ten miles to the bridge we came to the Cranberry River falls, where we camped for the night. These falls are very beautiful, and the river at this point was swarming with salmon and trout. It was most interesting to watch the salmon trying to jump the falls to get into the water above to spawn. It seems incredible that they should be able to get up the falls, but they manage to accomplish it somehow. The Indians here gaffed all they wanted in a few minutes. We also caught in a very short time all the Dolly Varden trout that we wanted for supper.

"We left the falls the next day, and met the horses which had been sent in from Kitwangah to meet us. Our Indian packers were then discharged, and their loads transferred to the horses. The country from here on is good, and would be very inexpensive to clear.

Lands Good.

"A great deal of this land is river silt, and should grow heavy crops. Poplar, birch and spruce are the predominating trees; many open glades occur varying in size to over 1000 acres. The hillsides are covered with a growth of poplar, and one surprising feature of the country traversed is the good land which is found right up the mountain sides.

Another feature of the land is the way it rises in plateaus or benches. From here to Kitmancool Lake is some of the choicest land which was seen on our trip, and much of it can be cleared at a very low figure. I observed wild rhubarb, which had grown last season to a height of considerably over seven feet. Wherever this is seen, the land is very rich. Thirty miles from Kitwangah a large clearing of swamp land is seen, which can be very easily drained and is absolutely clear of timber. This has been caused by a beaver dam. The valley here is probably three miles wide.

"After leaving this point, the land gets more broken until the Kitmancool Lake is reached. This is a fine stretch of water, commencing at Mile 26 and extending five miles in length with an average width of three quarters of a mile. There are some good locations along the lake, which is swarming with wild fowl.

"The Kitmancool Lake is the divide between the Cranberry Valley and Kitmancool Valley, and the rivers of the same names take their origin from the lake. After leaving Kitmancool one passes through a beautiful stretch of very rich country for a few miles.

"From Mile 11 to Kitwanger the country is hilly, and broken. There is plenty of good land in places, but also plenty of inferior soil. We passed the Indian village of Kitmancool, where there is the finest collection of totem poles which I have ever seen. A few miles out from Kitwanger there are several settlers who have taken up pre-emptions, the first white settlers encountered since leaving Fishery Bay.

A Great Future.

"To summarize, I may say that these valleys have a great future ahead of them as a feeder for the coast cities, and also of the prairie provinces on completion of the Grand Trunk Railway. Owing to their nearness to the markets of the middle west, there will be a great future in small fruits and vegetables, which should grow as well here as in any part of the province, and better than many. It is primarily a country for small fruits. Hay and grain crops will ripen well and should yield heavily. The country is also particularly well adapted to dairying, especially the lower Naas Valley. When these valleys are opened up by railway connection, they will forge rapidly to the front, and prove some of the most productive valleys in the whole province, and provide homes for thousands of settlers. I understand that railway construction is likely to be proceeded with in the near future, through these valleys, and it certainly will be a good thing when this is put into effect.

"We arrived at Shandillah on the evening of May 6, and proceeded next day to Hazelton. We visited the hospital grounds, in charge of Dr. Wrinch, who has cleared about 30 acres of ground, which he has in crops of various kinds, and which are all doing excellently. What has retarded the de-

velopment of these valleys up to the present is undoubtedly the cost of transportation. It has been too heavy a tax on settlers to pay the high transportation charges on supplies, and they have simply been marking time and doing very little development work. As the steel rails, however, cap these districts, cost of transportation will be reduced, and rapid progress will be the result. Even the most sanguine optimist can hardly realize the rapid development that will take place in these fertile valleys on the completion of the G. T. P.



Farming Possibility.

“There has prevailed amongst many people an erroneous impression regarding the farming possibilities of Northern British Columbia. All branches of farming may be successfully undertaken in this part of the province, with the possible exception of tree fruits, and even this phase of horticulture may prove successful in localities such as Kitsumkalum, Lakelse Valley and the Lower Nass. The Department of Agriculture has distributed over 1,000 trees for experimental purposes to settlers on the Upper Skeena, and we will soon be in a position to state authoritatively whether tree fruits may be grown successfully. Reports received from many of these men seem to indicate that they have made successful progress. There

was a certain amount of damage caused to these experimental trees by the cold snap of last November, but we must remember that all parts of the province suffered from this cause, so that we must not say that treefruits cannot be grown in Northern British Columbia, judging by the results of last year.

"We spent a week on the Kitsumkalum and Lakelse Lake Valleys, which are so well known that it is hardly necessary for me to report on them. A large number of settlers are going into these valleys, and now that the line is completed to these points, development will be rapid. At Lorne Creek and Meanshinisht, there is a considerable quantity of good land, but unfortunately the time at our disposal did not enable us to visit these points.

Lakelse Hot Springs.

"We visited the Lakelse Valley, and took a trip into the hot springs at the end of Lakelse Lake. There is a nice little hotel at these springs, which will soon be open for the general public. We were made comfortable, and most hospitably treated by the general manager, Mr. Cowel. From there we crossed over to the Dominion hatchery, where we spent one day, and had a most delightful afternoon's fishing, catching over fifty trout, averaging two pounds in weight. As the possibilities of this district for sport become better known, they should attract hundreds of people.

"I must express the appreciation of our party for Mr. Harrison's kindness in visiting the Dominion hatchery. The visit was full of interest, and the thanks of all are due to him for his courtesy.

"The Lakelse Lake is one of the most beautiful lakes it has ever been my fortune to see. As I rowed down it in the evening the setting sun was reflected on the snow-clad peaks in a rosy hue, and they were reflected in the placid surface of the lake. Wild fowl abound, and the lake and Trout River are simply swarming with trout. The beauty of this lake must be seen to be fully realized.

Compliments Assistants.

"At all places visited we met with unflinching hospitality and kindness from all the settlers, who did everything they could to furnish us with information and make us comfort-

able. Robert O. Jennings arranged the trip most admirably, and proved an apt cicerone, his knowledge of the country and ways of the Indians being most invaluable."

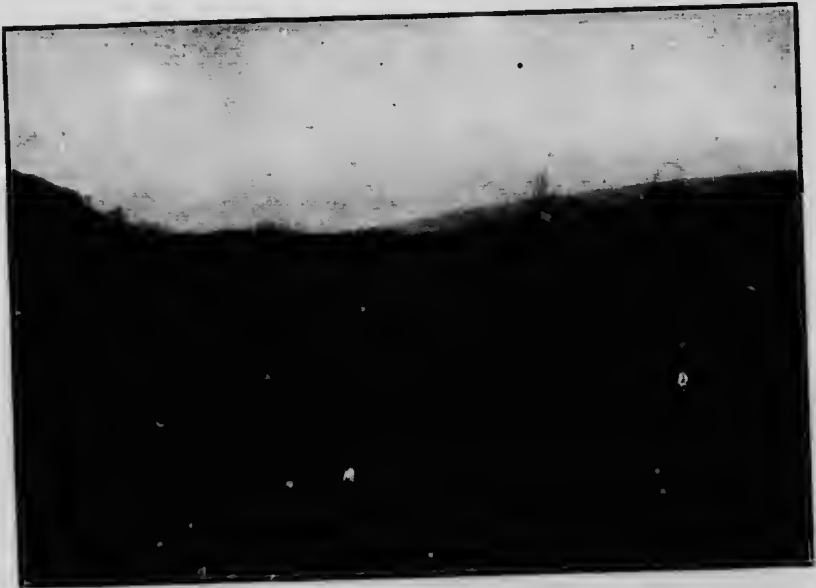
(Vancouver, B. C., Sun, Saturday, October 19, 1912.)

RICH LAND IN UPPER NAAS VALLEY AWAITS CULTIVATION BY SETTLERS.

**Country Little Trod by Man's Foot, Wealthy in Game,
Minerals and Farming Territory, While It is
Ideal for Growing of Fruit.**

(Special Correspondence to The Sun.)

STEWART, Oct. 18.—Columns have been written about the farming possibilities of British Columbia, and the half has not been told. Millions of acres of land have been cruised and surveyed and the land is only touched. Mighty rivers



run into the Pacific Ocean in this province, the headwaters of which drain valleys which in years to come will support a thriving population of farmers.

It would be impossible in the scope of a newspaper article to tell all of the numerous chances for colonization and individual farming which exist in this province. There are scores of locations, each of which is entitled to special attention. In this brief sketch a portion of the Upper Naas Valley, which was visited this fall by the writer, will be touched upon.

At Meziadin Lake.

The district surrounding Meziadin Lake, which lies in an easterly direction, thirty-four miles from Stewart, has received more or less attention in the press during the past year on account of the extraordinary activity which has been displayed there by land seekers, and the acreage of excellent farming land which the surveyors are mapping out.

At the present time there are four crews of surveyors, comprising twenty-eight men, at work around Meziadin Lake. This fact will seem strange to those who have been in the province for a number of years, and who remember the difficulties which attended a trip to the district only a year ago. But these people must remember that less than four years ago the Skeena River country was just as inaccessible. Now the Skeena has railroad transportation, and with the completion of the Canadian Northern main line, which has already been built fourteen miles east from Stewart, the Meziadin district will be available to the farmer as the Skeena is at the present time.

Railway Communication.

The Canadian Northern has a charter to build from the Coast to the Peace River grain district, and the nearest point at which an available salt water harbor can be reached is Stewart. And since this charter was secured, the Groundhog coal fields have come into prominence. These coal fields lie in a direct line between Stewart and the Peace, and there are no physical difficulties to overcome in railroad construction between the two points, once the Bear River pass, twenty-two miles east of Stewart, is negotiated. This pass will necessitate a tunnel of about one and one-half miles in length, but this is a mere bagatelle in railroad construction at the present time, especially when the fact is considered that the next nearest seaport is so far away that the extra cost of construction would more than pay for the tunnel.

The government has recognized the importance of the Meziadin Lake district to the extent of putting in a pack trail from Stewart to the lake. For fourteen miles a good wagon road has been finished this season, and for the balance of the distance Road Superintendent Gillingham has made a trail on a wagon road grade which gives easy access to the lake, and which is recognized as being one of the best trails in the province.

Water Power Asset.

The writer met John P. Babcock on the trail and stayed over night with him in one of the road camps. Mr. Babcock was for ten years deputy fish commissioner for the Dominion government and is now employed as fisheries expert. He was in that country to determine the feasibility of building a fish ladder at the Meziadin Falls, in the river which connects the lake with the Naas River, a project upon which he will report favorably.

"I have seen all the lakes of prominence in British Columbia," said Mr. Babcock, "and not one of them has a country surrounding it comprising so much level land, and nowhere have I seen an equal chance not only for the farmer, but for the manufacturer. The Meziadin Falls will furnish unlimited water power for the manufacture of pulp, and besides this, Meziadin Lake is destined in time to become one of the world-famed summer resorts. Why, the scenery between Stewart and this place has the old world scenic resorts beaten a hundred ways, and once the beauties and grandeur of this trip are known people will travel the world around to see them. As to the trail which Mr. Gillingham has just completed, it is the best in the province. This I state without reserve."

Residents and Visitors.

While scenery and the mountain goats will attract a certain class of visitors, it is the farming lands of the valleys which will hold and support a permanent population. The trout which leap incessantly in the lake, and the sockeye salmon, which at the time of the visit described, were swarming around the shores, will furnish amusement for those who are not ambitious enough to climb after the goats, but it is the man with a few acres of land under cultivation who will feed the visitors and reap the benefit of their presence.

Beaver River, which springs full grown from the womb of the Bear River glacier, flows eastward through a level valley from one to three miles wide and consisting principally of beaver meadows, which are for the most part overflowed, and will remain so until the government allows the beavers to be trapped out and their dams removed. Then only will a large area of excellent hay land become available. This valley continues from the foot of the pass to Meziadin Lake, a distance of nine miles. The mountains on both sides of Beaver River are mineral bearing in character, and a number of good mining prospects are now being developed, some of which show ore which runs well up into the hundreds of dollars per ton in value.



Coal Bearing Area.

The formation from Meziadin north across the headwaters of Hanna River, down Cotton River and along the Naas as far as the writer went, is of strictly a coal bearing character, consisting of slate, shale and sandstone. But the land which, through the decomposition of these formations during the eons of ages before man ever set his foot in the country, covers the bottoms and benches, is high grade.

These coal formations have made the fertile lands of the middle states in the Mississippi Valley, and can be depended upon to do the same on the Naas.

Meziadin Lake is thirteen miles long and there is farming land all around it. Especially toward the east end, the shores flatten out, and the farming area becomes of greater extent. About half way down the lake Hanna River foams in from the north, forming a valley of great extent. This river heads in a maze of beaver meadows about fifteen miles from the lake, these meadows also forming the head of Cotton River, which flows north into the Naas. One passes across the watershed which separates the two rivers, without noticing



the change in the slope. It is across this natural route that Superintendent C. J. Gillingham, of Stewart, is expecting to build the trail to the Groundhog coal fields.

Report on Trail.

A party is now out looking over the route and will have a report ready on the preliminary cruise so that no time may be lost in this respect next spring. From Meziadin Lake north to the Naas to where Cotton River joins it is about twenty-five miles, and there are no difficulties whatever to

overcome, either for trail, wagon road or railroad construction. On the other hand, the route following the Naas around would be much longer, with a number of bad canyons to be negotiated.

The basin at the head of Cotton River, as well as the valley of the river, will, whenever transportation is furnished, be capable of supporting a large farming population. There are great meadows, some of which are ready for the plow, being covered with red top hay from three to five feet in height; while others of the meadows have been partially flooded by that busy pest, the beaver, and are grown up with swamp grass, with patches of willows and alder. The prevailing timber in these valleys is spruce and balsam, with cottonwood along the rivers and hemlock on the slopes leading up to the mountains. Along the Cotton River and for many miles along the Naas there are no glaciers in sight, the mountains being very much lower than those along the Bear and Beaver rivers. The vegetation in this district shows that the snowfall is very much lighter than prevails around Mcziadin Lake and Beaver River, the willows and alders standing straight and the spruce limbs standing nearly horizontal, instead of dropping.

Soil for Fruit.

The soil in these districts seems to be particularly adapted to the cultivation of small fruits, and there is no doubt that the hardier tree fruits will also mature. This is undoubtedly the finest section of British Columbia for wild berries. Huckleberries here grow as large as Yale cherries, and in such profusion that the traveller through them almost becomes sick of their sight. Wild red raspberries of large size and unexcelled flavor are plentiful, as are also black currants, gooseberries, thimble berries, salmon berries and other varieties. The prevailing character of the soil is a rich black loam.

Where berries are so plentiful the visitor would naturally expect to find bears in abundance, and he would not be disappointed, for their tracks are everywhere. Moose also are to be found without trouble. They have been practically undisturbed, and their trails in places resemble the old bison trails of the great prairies. Lynx and wolf tracks are seen, and game birds of all kinds are plentiful. Were the embargo

against trapping beaver removed the trapper would reap a bountiful harvest, for these animals are everywhere and they are so unused to the sight of man that instead of hiding from the slightest suspicion of danger they swim around and examine the intruder into their hitherto undisturbed privacy.

Want Pests Killed.

Every stream in the district has been checked by a succession of dams and an immense area of rich bottom land will be reclaimed whenever these obstructions are removed. Residents of the Portland Canal district recognize the importance of taking the land from the wild denizens and turning it over to settlers, who will make it productive, and have prepared a petition to the government asking that the trappers be given full sway in their work of exterminating the pests. No word as to the result of this petition has been received at the present writing.

The crying need of the Upper Naas agricultural district is transportation, and a strong belief exists in Stewart that his will not be much longer delayed. The Canadian Northern has two engineers in the field this fall cruising out a route from Stewart to the Groundhog, which lends credence to the rumor that there is more railroad construction on the tapis. When the British Columbia government comes to realize the possibilities for wealth production that exist in this district, and when the potential value of the Upper Naas is more thoroughly understood, there is no question that every assistance consistent with sound business judgment will be given to the construction company, be it the Canadian Northern or some other outfit which first offers to open the country to the settler.

(Extract from Victoria Colonist.)

MAY EASE THE FRESH MEAT SUPPLY.

American Capitalists Acquire 16,000 Acres in Naas Valley River for Sheep Raising Industry.

A long step forward in the direction of placing British Columbia in the position of being independent in the matter

of fresh meat supply is contemplated by a group of Boston capitalists, headed by Mr. W. L. Farnsworth and provincially represented by Mr. Gordon Runkle of Vancouver.

At present by far the greater proportion of British Columbia's fresh lamb and mutton supply comes, as it always has, from Oregon and other states to the south, although of late years New Zealand and Australia have been contributing appreciably, thanks to cold storage facilities.

That British Columbia should grow its own supply, having hundreds of beautiful valleys now in waste land and are eminently adaptable to sheep husbandry is the conviction of Mr. Farnsworth and his associates, and they have accordingly



taken up twenty-five sections of suitable land, comprising some 16,000 acres, in the Naas River valley, where they will establish their new industry almost immediately, with an initial flock of three thousand selected sheep.

Fixing Up Trail.

Incident to this enterprise the Provincial Public Works Department was in receipt yesterday of a letter from Mr. Runkle, in which he says:

"I beg now to make formal application for the construction of a trail in the Naas River district, from the end of the present trail at Alice Arm east to the junction of the White and Flat rivers, about ten miles from the foot of Meziadin Lake. I have acquired twenty-five sections of land in that vicinity and have men there this winter making preparations for a sheep ranch which I propose to establish next summer provided your government will put through this trail so that we can get access to the land.

"I may say that it is impossible to drive sheep into that country over the trail built this year from Stewart to Meziadin Lake, owing to its narrowness and the dangerous character of the country it traverses. On the other hand it will be an easy matter to get in from Alice Arm, as the country is open and the divide to be crossed a low one. In fact, all that will be necessary will be three short bridges and perhaps some brushing through the thicker part."

Excellent Agricultural Land.

Mr. Runkle adds that the trail improvement asked for will not only assist the project of his associates and himself but at the same time open up a fertile valley and naturally attract desirable settlers. A report on the subject matter of his application is to be obtained at once from Superintendent C. J. Gillingham, under the guidance of the minister.

The site of the proposed large sheep ranch is between the south end of Fraser lake and the Flat river, a tributary of the White. Besides containing large areas of excellent agricultural land and natural pasturage, the country is said to possess considerable promise as a quartz mining district.

(From the Financial Times, Montreal.)

PORTLAND CANAL DISTRICT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA IS NOW KNOWN TO HAVE GREAT POSSIBILITIES.

Valley of the Upper Skeena Has Mineral Wealth and Vast Areas of Fine Agricultural Land, Along with Great Timber Wealth and Coal Fields, and Stewart, Canada's Most Northerly Western Sea-Port, Will Have a Commanding Situation in the Commerce of the Future—Capital is Now Becoming Available for the Development of This Country, and Railway Service Will Soon Open it up to the General Public.

Up till a very recent date, Northern British Columbia was looked upon as a barren wilderness, and even today, in the



light of accumulated knowledge in regard to that territory, a large amount of misconception still exists in the minds of the general public.

In view of the great developments now taking place in a section of this territory, a brief examination of its potentialities is well worth perusing.

The Portland Canal District, including that embracing the valley of the Upper Skeena, comprises an area of mineral and agricultural lands that has few if any parallels in this western world, and it is only a question of a very short time before these great assets will be utilized and play an important part in the upbuilding of Western Canada.

For many years the district has been favorably known for its extensive metalliferous deposits, the principal ores being those of gold, silver, lead and copper. Extensive development work has been undertaken on several properties, and a favorable indication of the financial support now being accorded may be noted in the successful inauguration of the Portland Canal Tunnels Limited. This company has recently begun the driving of a 2,000-ft. tunnel to tap the veins of the principal Glacier Creek mines at depth, and the endorsement of the enterprise by eminent mining engineers and financiers augurs well for its success.

Owing to lack of capital a large number of meritorious properties have been idle, but this period of inactivity is practically at an end, and funds for the development of properties are now becoming available.

Development Work.

The Ground Hog mountain anthracite coal fields, occupying an area of 2,000 square miles, have been extensively reported on by eminent geologists and compared with those of Pennsylvania for extent and richness, and capital is being readily furnished for the opening up of the fields.

Four companies will continue development work throughout the winter, and extensive operations are contemplated for next season, and in view of the demand for smokeless coal, a ready market will be available for the product of the mines when railroad transportation is provided.

Attention has been directed to the value of this coal as an imperial asset, and considering the geographical location of the fields and their nearness to tide water in conjunction with the scarcity of smokeless coal upon the Pacific Coast it is not looking too far ahead to see the day when the coal of Ground Hog will be utilized by the Navy in the Western seas.

In addition to its mineral wealth the district possesses in the Naas Valley the largest area of agricultural land in British Columbia, the major portion of which, according to Mr. W. E. Scott, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, is suitable for mixed farming and small fruits, and hundreds of thousands of acres of land now await the settler. A small portion of the valley has been taken up by investors looking for enhanced values with the advent of the railroads, which must soon traverse the country.

Timber Wealth Great.

The timber wealth of the country is very great, and although hardly comparable with the timbered areas in the southern portion of the province, will nevertheless be of immense value upon the opening up of the country. A large proportion of it could be utilized in the manufacture of pulp, for which the numberless lakes and streams could furnish unlimited power.

At the outlet of Meziaden Lake, the Canadian North Eastern Power Company Ltd. have secured the rights to the water power there, and it is presumed that this will be used in connection with supplying power to the mines of Portland Canal, and for electrical haulage in the vicinity. At the present time extensive improvements are being undertaken by the Fisheries Department of the Dominion Government in the entrance to the Lake to permit an easier access to the myriads of salmon that ascend the Naas River to spawn. About \$15,000 will be available for this work, which will be of immense benefit in preserving the fisheries of the Naas from depletion. A hatchery is also spoken of in connection with the work now being undertaken, and would be of great value in augmenting the yearly run.

A Scene of Grandeur.

Meziaden Lake is a beautiful sheet of water thirteen miles in length. The scenery surrounding it is of the grandest description, the mighty mountains of the Coast Range towering to the westward, and on either hand the low rolling foothills and stretching valley lands fading into the distance. On the coast side of the range, the mountains descend abruptly to the valleys, their crests covered with eternal snow, and their gorges filled with mighty glaciers, rearing their icy fronts above the rushing torrents that sweep as yet unharnessed to the sea.

With the transportation difficulties removed by the building of the projected railroads, wagon roads, and trails, an immense country will be thrown open, and industries now lying dormant will spring into life with the advent of the road builder. To the north of the Portland Canal district lie the placer fields of the Stikine and Dease Lake, that only await cheap transportation of mining supplies to awaken to renewed activity. To the eastward lies the Cassiar country with millions of yards of auriferous gravels that must lie undisturbed until the coming of the iron horse.

Fine Country for Sportsmen.

A mighty game country will also be thrown open to the sportsman, with easy access to the head waters of the Unuk,



Iskoot, and Stikine, teeming with lordly moose, cariboo, mountain sheep, goat, grizzly and black bear. At present these districts are almost inaccessible except to men of wealth, who can afford to spend the time and money to reach these hunting grounds. The Canadian North-Eastern Railway has 15 miles in operation from Stewart, at the head of the Portland Canal, to Red Cliff. The line has been surveyed to Ground Hog Mountain, a further distance of 80 miles, and a charter provides for connection with the Canadian Northern at the

Alberta boundary through the Pine River Pass. With the rapid settlement of the Peace River Valley and the increased wheat production throughout the West, this line will no doubt be pushed forward, offering as it does the shortest route from the wheat fields to the sea.

Stewart, the most northerly seaport of Western Canada, a land-locked waterway 70 miles in length. The town commands the entrance to the interior through a low pass which has already been utilized for a government road to the Naas Valley and through which the Canadian North Eastern Railway will find its way eastward. An interesting point may be noted here, that from Stewart to Fort Churchill is the shortest distance from tide water to tide water across Canada. Looking to the future, this feature will be recognized in the era of rapid transit and cheap water haulage that is coming nearer every day.

**SURVEYOR'S REPORT ON LANDS IN THE VICINITY
OF MEDZIADIN LAKE, NAAS RIVER VALLEY,
CASSIAR DISTRICT, BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

(10,858 Acres.)

Lot 630.—E. half of this section is rolling, with a slope to the E. and N. from the S. E. corner. The highest point on the whole section being approximately 200 feet above the lake. The soil is chiefly a loam, of good average depth, with good subsoil, with light willow, alder and fine maple undergrowth. There are one or two clumps of balsam and hemlock. The W. half of the section lies along a slope of gradual incline, with open patches throughout, and scattered patches of hemlock, balsam and spruce suitable for building purposes and fuel. The soil is gravelly, and there are numerous benches with open patches of alder and willow, all adaptable to cultivation. The whole section is watered by streams and springs having source to the west. The W. boundary runs along the top of the incline.

Lot 631.—Two large open patches of semi-prairie which have originally been beaver swamps cover a portion of the W. half of this section, with very natural drainage by a stream running N. to Medziadin Lake. The soil is a heavy black

loam throughout and the remainder of the section is rolling and slightly broken by a number of over run ridges running N. and S., and covered with hemlock, scattered balsom and spruce of small size, numerous open patches. The soil is a good loam, with slight indications of gravel along the ridge.

Lot 633.—The land in this section is similar to 631, is slightly rolling, with light sandy loam, with gravel showing along the point of the ridge along the N. boundary. There are numerous small streams and springs flowing to the S also one or two draining to the north. There are scattered clumps of hemlock, balsam and spruce, with a small scattering of birch. A great many open patches of from 5 to 10 acres with alder and willow fringing them are to be found on the section, which be easily cleared, and which contains very good soil.

Lot 634.—The West half of Section 634 is slightly broken ground rising from ^{200 to 300} ~~1200~~ feet above the level of Meziadin Lake, but the soil is very good, and there is sufficient timber, comprising hemlock, spruce and balsam, of which it is suitable only for fencing and fuel. The slope of the hill facing the E. can be very easily cleared as it only contains light alder fringing the open patches. The E. half of this section is level, and has very good soil, a small portion of which would have to be drained to the N. and the E. The soil is a peat loam and clay subsoil.

Lot 635.—This section is more or less flat, with large level patches in places. The N. boundary runs over the toe of a small hill a sho distance above the lake level. Several small creeks run thence to the lake through the sections and drains into the Naas River on the E. The south and east portions of the section contain two small ridges or knolls, along which would be found timber consisting of spruce and hemlock. The soil is of a very good quality and a portion of this section can be immediately cultivated with little or no cost for clearing. There is light alder and willow growth on the flats, with an occasional scattered spruce or pine.

Lot 636.—The very low timbered ridges extend along the west side of this section, the extreme height being not over 400 feet above the level of Meziadin Lake. Along this ridge some very good trees can be found consisting of hemlock, which will run as high as 18 inches in diameter. There is a good soil, with gravelly and clay subsoil intermixed. The slopes are very lightly timbered, with small scattered birch and hemlock, and

along the slopes the soil is of a light sandy loam. The E. portion of the section is slightly covered with a gradual slope to the E., and is covered with scattered alder and willow of a very small growth. There is sufficient timber on this section for building purposes and fuel. A meadow draining to the S. to White River covers 75 acres of this section. The soil is of good quality.

Lot 637.—With the exception of the S. W. quarter and the S. E. corner, this section is low undulating ground, with several meadows and one or two beaver swamps, which can be drained very easily by a creek running W. and N. towards Medziadin Lake. This section lies on an average of about 100 feet above the lake level. S. W. quarter of this section contains timbered lands on a slope; this will be found in patches of from 2 to 5 acres. The soil is all good for cultivation and rises to the S. corner to an extreme height of 400 feet above the lake level. The soil generally is a deep vegetable loam, has a clay subsoil along the bottom and on the hill sides a clay and gravelly subsoil. The timber where found on this section comprises hemlock, spruce, balsam and birch, but owing to the smallness of size is only suitable for fuel and fencing.

Lot 638.—The greater portion of this lot is on a comparative level with Lot 637, ^{300 to 400} ~~300~~ feet being the highest point above the level of Medziadin Lake, and is of a comparative nature to Lot 637, any more than there is a better quality of trees on this lot, some of which will be suitable for building barns, houses, etc. Several of the creeks have source from this lot, and flow to the north. The soil is a light loam, with a gravelly and clay subsoil. On the N. and N.E. of this section there is at least 200 acres of undulating low land, which can be brought under cultivation very easily. The soil throughout is good, and suitable for cultivation, with the exception of a very small portion of the S. corner of the section, which is particularly adapted for grazing.

Lot 639.—This section of land at the highest point would be about 500 feet above the level of Medziadin Lake, and is good for grazing purposes. A high ridge extends through the centre from the N. and S. Its highest point being at the S.E. corner. On the W. slope are numerous patches of splendid timber. There are small valleys with a dark loam soil very light covered with an easily cleared growth of small alder and

willow. The lake having a large supply of clear water occupies approximately 75 acres of the W. part of the section, and the slopes surrounding the lake are watered by small creeks. The timber on this section will be found to be useful for fencing and building purposes and comprises spruce and balsam, with hemlock intermixed.

Lot 640.—With the exception of a valley extending from the centre to the N.W. corner comprising some 400 acres, this section is undulating land with a fairly heavy growth of small timber. The N.W. half, though high, has only about 400 feet above the level of the lake, and contains all good soil along the benches, and has two creeks with a continuous supply of water. The S. boundary follows along the top of a low hill running E. and W., which is wide, but has several flat benches, which has good soil broken by creeks running S. to White River. The highest point being about 300 feet above the level of Medziadin Lake.

Lot 641.—The N. half of this section at its highest point would be approximately about 500 feet above the level of Medziadin Lake. The section is slightly rolling, with one or two small ridges running N. and S., and all sloping to lower ground on the S. The slopes of these ridges and valley between are covered with small timber with open patches throughout, bordered by willow and maple undergrowth. The soil is good, being a dark loam and sandy loam and a sub-soil of clay. The S. portion of the section is lower and has a large acreage of good land. About 50 per cent of the timber found in the S. W. quarter of the section is dry timber.

Lot 642.—The N. part of this section comprises a sloping rolling country, running to a ridge about 600 feet above the level of the lake. The land slopes gently to the S. more or less, and is comprised of good soil. The N. portion has some small patches of heavy timber than to be found on 641, chiefly hemlock, but the majority, owing to its size, is only useful for fuel. The remainder of the section has a light growth of alder and willow. Numerous small streams of water are to be found on the section, and drained to White River on the South. The soil is all good, with the exception of a small portion of land to the N., which shows up slightly gravelly.

Lot 643.—This lot is cut into two portions by the White River, which flows E. to the Naas River. This river varies in depth, and carries quite a flow of water. The land on the left

bank of the river in places has a gradual slope consisting of open patches of very good soil of from 5 to 20 acres in extent. The timber is low and can be very easily cleared. The south of White River the land slopes up to a height of ~~1,400~~^{2,000 to 300} feet above the river on to a bench extending to the south boundary of the section. A small portion of the land contains fairly good timber for building purposes, such as fences and barns, and is comprised of hemlock, spruce, balsam. Several small lakes to the S., which are drained by small creeks running through the section to White River. The S. boundary cuts off about 3 acres from the lake, approximately 55 in extent, close to the S. W. corner.

Lot 644—Approximately 200 acres of this section lies on the S. bank of White River. The land is fairly level, and in places slightly rolling, with benches containing open patches and small clumps of light balsam and spruce, which can be easily cleared. One or two small creeks are drained to White River. The northern portion of the land is broken by some small ridges running S. to the river, with small valleys and benches of good land between, while some of the land is only adaptable for good grazing ground, the major portion will be found suitable for agricultural purposes. What timber there is on this section is light, and of poor quality, and useful only for fuel and fencing. With the exception of one or two patches of balsam and spruce, on about 5 acres in extent, which may be found useful for building purposes.

Lot 646. This land lies to the N. of Medziadin Lake, of approximately 60 feet above the water level. The land is level throughout the entire section, and is covered with small alder and willow growth in places. The W. portion contains some balsam, a few trees of which will run 12 inches in size, with a scattering of hemlock through the N.W. quarter. There is a stream running through the W. portion, also another across the N. W. quarter, and another through the Eastern half, which empty into Medziadin Lake 3 miles S. of this section. The soil is a good loam, with an average depth of 18 inches of good subsoil.

Lot 1200.—A slightly wooded hill about 200 feet of elevation above Medziadin Lake cuts off the eastern half of this lot, and is timbered mostly with hemlock, some of which will run 18 inches in diameter, which will be found very suitable for building purposes and valuable in this country. The

remainder of this section is level and well watered with a good sandy loam soil, with patches of alder and willow undergrowth to be found here and there. There are throughout clumps of trees consisting of balsam and spruce, from a quarter to half an acre in extent.

Lot 1214.—The N. half of this lot is perfectly level, with the exception of two small ridges extending from the N. E. corner to the W. boundary. A large creek crosses the N. boundary near the N. E. corner and flows into the main stream half a mile S. to the N. W. corner. A level strip of land approximately a quarter of a mile wide runs diagonally from the N. E. to the S. W. across the section. This is all good land and a few patches of pine trees averaging about 8 inches in diameter. The soil is a sandy loam with a gravel and clay subsoil. The S. E. quarter is slightly hilly, but good soil.

(Signed)

J. H. GRAY & MILLIGAN BROS.,

Provincial and Dominion Land Surveyors,
British Columbia.

**CRUISER'S REPORT ON BLOCK OF LAND, NAAS
RIVER VALLEY.**

(35,840 Acres.)

No. 1, Mary Ellen Josephine Clark, 640 acres.—Soil, sandy loam, with black loam in bottoms. Surface, approximate area level, 300 acres; approx. area timbered, 640 acres, slightly rolling, 340 acres. Character of timber, spruce and hemlock, interspersed with cottonwood, poplar and birch. Undergrowth of willow, alder, grass and bracken.

No. 2, Violet Croot, 640 acres.—Soil, sandy loam; with black loam in bottoms. Surface, approx. area level 350 acres; approx. area slightly rolling, 290 acres; approx. area timbered, 640 acres. Character of timber, spruce and hemlock, with birch and poplar. Undergrowth of willow, vinemapple, alder, and several varieties wild berry bushes.

No. 3, Marjory Jenkin, 640 acres.—Soil, light sandy loam. Subsoil, area level 400 acres; slightly rolling, 140 acres; approximate area timbered 640 acres. Character of timber, hemlock and spruce, with some black pine, poplar and birch. Undergrowth of willow, alder, vinemaple, and berry bushes.

No. 4, Gladys Provis, 640 acres.—Soil, light loam. Subsoil, approximate area level, 450 acres; approximate area slightly rolling, 190 acres; approximate area timbered 640 acres. Character of timber, spruce, hemlock, poplar, birch and pine. Undergrowth willow, vinemaple, wild berry bushes, grasses, bracken and cypress.

No. 5, Salene Morrison, 640 acres.—Soil, light loam, with bottom of black loam. Surface, approximate area level, 450 acres; approximate area slightly rolling, 190 acres; area timbered 640 acres. Character of timber, spruce, hemlock, poplar, birch and pine. Undergrowth of willow, alder and berry bushes, strong growth of bracken on low places.

No. 6, Gertrude M. Rendall, 640 acres. Soil, light loam. Subsoil approximate area level, 250 acres; approximate area rolling 390 acres; approximate area timbered, 640 acres. Character of timber, hemlock, spruce, poplar and birch. Undergrowth of vinemaple, red willow and berry bushes of different kinds; also grasses and bracken.

No. 7, Alfred Earnest Wescott, 640 acres.—Soil, light loam. Surface, approximate area level, 250 acres; slightly rolling 390 acres; approximate area timbered 640 acres. Character of timber, hemlock, spruce, poplar and birch. with undergrowth vinemaple, willow and alder; also grasses and bracken.

No. 8, Stanley Houghton Wescott, 640 acres.—Soil, light loam. Surface, approximate area level, 250 acres; slightly rolling, 390 acres; approximate area timbered 640 acres. Character of timber, hemlock, spruce, poplar and birch with undergrowth of vinemaple, willow and berry bushes with grasses and bracken.

No. 9, Alma Irvine, 640 acres. Soil, light sandy loam. Surface, approx. area level, 500 acres; approx. area rolling, 140 acres; approximate area timbered 590 acres; approximate area clear, 50 acres. Character of timber, spruce, hemlock, birch and poplar. Undergrowth of vinemaple, alder, willow and berry bushes with grasses and bracken.

No. 10, Edna E. Blake, 640 acres. Soil, light sandy loam. Surface, approximate area rolling 140 acres; approximate area level, 500 acres; approximate area timbered 575 acres; approximate area meadow 65 acres. Character of timber, spruce, hemlock, birch and poplar. Undergrowth of vinemaple, alder, willow, wild berry bushes, grasses and bracken.

No. 11, Sarah O. Sherwood, 640 acres.—Soil, light sandy loam. Surface, approximate area level, 400 acres; approximate area undulating 240 acres; approximate area timbered 600 acres; approximate area meadow, 40 acres. Character of timber, light spruce, hemlock with poplar and birch. Undergrowth of vinemaple, willow, alder, berry bushes, grasses and bracken.

No. 12, Victoria McGill, 640 acres.—Soil, light sandy loam. Surface, approximate area level 500 acres; approximate area undulating, 140 acres; approximate area timbered, 440 acres; approximate area clear, 200 acres. Character of timber, light spruce, hemlock, poplar and birch. Undergrowth of willow, maple, alder, berry bushes, with grasses and bracken.

No. 13, Basil M. Coates, 640 acres.—Soil, strong yellowish sandy loam. Surface, approximate area level, 320 acres; approximate area undulating, 320 acres; approximate area timbered, 500 acres; approximate area meadow, 140 acres. Character of timber, spruce, hemlock, poplar, and birch. Undergrowth of maple, willow, alder, grasses and berry bushes, with growth of grasses and fern.

No. 14, Kathleen Coates, 640 acres. Soil, strong yellowish loam. Surface, approximate area level, 320 acres; approximate area undulating, 320 acres; approximate area timbered, 600 acres; approximate area meadow, 40 acres. Character of timber, spruce, hemlock, poplar and birch. Undergrowth of maple, willow, alder, bracken, grasses and berry bushes.

No. 15, Rhoda Huberta Sherwood, 640 acres.—Strong yellowish loam. Surface, approximate area level, 500 acres; approximate area undulating, 140 acres; approximate area timbered 540 acres; approximate area clear, 100 acres. Character of timber, hemlock, spruce, poplar and birch. Undergrowth of maple, willow, alder, bracken, grasses and berry bushes.

No. 16, Rowena Graham, 640 acres. Soil, strong yellowish loam. Surface, approximate area level 490 acres; approxi-

mate area undulating, 150 acres; approximate area timbered, 550 acres; approximate area clear, 90 acres. Character of timber, hemlock, spruce, pine, poplar and birch. Undergrowth of maple, willow, bracken, grasses and berry bushes.

No. 17, Dilmon Graham, 640 acres.—Soil, strong yellowish sandy loam. Surface, approximate area level, 500 acres; approximate area undulating, 140 acres; approximate area timbered 600 acres; approximate area clear, 40 acres. Character of timber, light spruce, hemlock, poplar and birch. Undergrowth of vinemaple, willow, alder, bracken, grasses and wild berry bushes.

No. 18, Alice M. Christie, 640 acres.—Soil, strong yellowish loam. Surface, approximate area level, 320 acres; approximate area undulating, 320 acres; approximate area timbered, 640 acres. Character of timber, light hemlock, spruce, poplar and birch. Undergrowth of vinemaple, willow, alder, bracken, grasses and wild berry bushes.

No. 20, Laura E. Fleming, 640 acres. Soil, strong, yellowish, sandy loam. Surface, approximate area level, 400 acres; approximate area undulating, 240 acres; approximate area timbered 640 acres. Character of timber, light spruce, hemlock, poplar, and birch, with undergrowth vinemaple, willow, alder, bracken, grasses, and wild berry bushes.

No. 21, Grace Michell, 640 acres. Soil, strong sandy loam. Surface, approximate area level, 200 acres; approximate area gentle slope to south-west, 440 acres; approximate area timbered 600 acres; approximate area meadow, 40 acres. Character of timber, principally light second growth spruce, with poplar and birch, lots of down and decaying timber caused by fire and wind. Undergrowth, vinemaple, willow, alder and grasses and wild berry bushes.

No. 22, Daniel McGill, 640 acres.—Soil, strong yellowish loam. Surface, approximate area level, 200 acres; approximate area undulating, 440 acres; approximate area timbered, 500 acres, approximate area clear, 140 acres. Character of timber, light, second-growth hemlock, spruce, poplar and birch.

No. 23, Olive Sherwood, 640 acres.—Soil, strong yellowish loam. Surface, approximate area level, 400 acres; approximate area undulating 240 acres; approximate area timbered 400 acres; approximate area clear, 240 acres; character of timber, mostly poplar, birch and small second growth pine and spruce. Undergrowth of willow, alder with grasses and berry bushes.

No. 24, Percy Huggett, 640 acres.—Soil, yellowish sandy loam. Surface, approximate area level, 320 acres; approximate area undulating, 320 acres; approximate area timbered, 320 acres; approximate area clear, 320 acres. Character of timber, light second growth spruce, hemlock, balsam, poplar and birch. Undergrowth of vinemaple, alder, willow, raspberry and other wild berries, grasses and wild peavine.

No. 27, Alfred Cockbain, 640 acres.—Soil, strong sandy loam. Surface, gently sloping north-east to river; approximate area timbered, 640 acres; character of timber, light second growth of hemlock, spruce, poplar, pine and birch. Undergrowth of vinemaple, alder, grasses, wild berry bushes and peavine.

No. 28, Charles F. Hine, 640 acres.—Soil, strong yellowish sandy loam. Surface, approximate area level, 200 acres; approximate area sloping, 440 acres; approximate area timbered, 640 acres. Character of timber, principally light hemlock, with spruce, pine, poplar and birch. Undergrowth of willow, vinemaple, alder, grasses and peavine.

No. 29, Alfred Kerry, 640 acres.—Soil, strong sandy loam. Surface, approximate area level, 640 acres; approximate area timbered, 340 acres; approximate area clear, 300 acres; character of timber, light, easily cleared, second growth of spruce, hemlock with poplar and birch.

No. 30, Walter D. Harris, 640 acres.—Soil, strong yellowish loam. Surface, approximate area level, 640 acres; approximate area timbered, 340 acres; approximate area clear, 300 acres. Character of timber, light, easily cleared, second growth of hemlock, pine, spruce, poplar and birch.

No. 31, John Earnshaw, 640 acres.—Soil, strong yellowish loam. Surface, approximate area level, 500 acres; approximate area timbered, 600 acres; approximate area undulating, 140 acres; approximate area clear, 40 acres. Character of timber, light poplar and birch, with second growth hemlock and pine. Undergrowth of willow, alder, grasses, wild berries and peavine.

No. 32, Edwin George Ray, 640 acres.—Soil, strong yellowish loam. Surface, approximate area level, 450 acres; approximate area undulating, 190 acres; approximate area timbered, 600 acres; approximate area open, 40 acres.

No. 33, Joseph Filler, 640 acres.—Soil, strong, yellowish loam. Surface, approximate area level, 640 acres; approximate area, timbered, 590 acres; approximate area open, 50 acres. Character of timber, light second growth hemlock, spruce and pine with poplar and birch; undergrowth willow, alder, maple, grasses and berry bushes.

No. 35, Thomas Fea, 640 acres.—Soil, strong yellowish loam. Surface, approximate area level, 640 acres; approximate area timbered 600 acres; approximate area clear, 40 acres. Character of timber, light second growth of hemlock, pine, spruce, poplar and birch. Undergrowth of willow, alder, maple, grasses and berry bushes with wild peavine.

No. 36, William Galt, 640 acres.—Soil, yellowish sandy loam. Surface, approximate area, level, 500 acres; approximate area undulating, 140 acres; approximate area timbered, 640 acres. Character of timber, second growth hemlock, spruce, and pine. Undergrowth willow, alder, maple, grasses and wild berry bushes.

No. 37, Walter Murphy, 640 acres.—Soil, strong, yellowish sandy loam. Surface, approximate area level, 540 acres; approximate area timbered, 640 acres; character of timber, second growth of hemlock, spruce, pine, poplar, and birch. Undergrowth of willow, maple, alder, bracken, grasses and wild berry bushes.

No. 38, F. W. Stevenson, 640 acres.—Soil, strong yellowish sandy loam. Surface, approximate area level, 500 acres; approximate area undulating, 140 acres; approximate area timbered, 640 acres. Character of timber, second growth of hemlock, spruce, pine, poplar and birch. Undergrowth of vine-maple, willow, alder, grasses and wild berry bushes.

No. 39, Duncan Daniel McIntosh, 640 acres.—Soil, strong yellowish sandy loam. Surface, approximate area level, 640 acres; approximate area timbered, 640 acres. Character of timber, light, easily cleared, second growth of poplar, birch, hemlock and pine. Undergrowth of willow, alder, maple, grasses and wild berry bushes.

No. 40, Joseph Hirst, 640 acres.—Soil, strong yellowish sandy loam. Surface, approximate area level, 400 acres; approximate area undulating, 240 acres; approximate area timbered 640 acres. Character of timber, light, easily cleared, sec-

ond growth of poplar, birch, hemlock and pine. Undergrowth of willow, vinemaple, alder, grasses and wild berry bushes, with peavine.

No. 41, Harvey Cumming, 640 acres.—Soil, strong sandy loam. Surface, approximate area level, 640 acres; approximate area timbered, 400 acres; approximate area clear, 240 acres. Character of timber, light, second growth poplar, birch, pine and hemlock. Undergrowth of willow, alder, vine-maple, grasses, peavine and wild berry bushes.

No. 42, Alfred C. Warder, 640 acres.—Soil, strong yellowish sandy loam. Surface, approximate area level, 500 acres; approximate area undulating, 140 acres; approximate area timbered 400 acres; approximate area clear, 240 acres. Character of timber, light, easily cleared, second growth of poplar, birch, pine and hemlock. Undergrowth of willow, vinemaple, alder, grasses, peavine, and wild berry bushes.

No. 43, John Geldard, 640 acres.—Soil, strong yellowish sandy loam. Surface, approximate area level, 640 acres; approximate area timbered, 400 acres; approximate area clear, 240 acres. Character of timber, light, easily cleared, second growth birch, poplar, pine and hemlock. Undergrowth of vine-maple, willow, alder, peavine, grasses and wild berry bushes.

No. 44, Mary E. Brown, 640 acres.—Soil, strong yellowish, sandy loam. Surface, approximate area level, 640 acres; approximate area timbered, 550 acres; approximate area clear, 90 acres. Character of timber, light, second growth of poplar, birch, hemlock, and pine. Undergrowth of willow, vine-maple, alder, grasses, peavine and wild berry bushes.

No. 45, John Frederick Howart'n, 640 acres.—Soil, strong yellowish sandy loam. Surface, approximate area level, 640 acres; approximate area timbered, 500 acres; approximate area clear, 140 acres. Character of timber, light second growth poplar, birch, hemlock and pine. Undergrowth of willow, vine-maple, alder, peavine, grasses and wild berry bushes.

No. 46, Thomas Rhodes, 640 acres.—Soil, strong, sandy loam. Surface, approximate area level, 500 acres; approximate area undulating, 140 acres; approximate area timbered, 540 acres; approximate area clear, 100 acres. Character of timber, light, easily cleared, second growth of poplar, birch, hemlock and pine. Undergrowth of willow, pine, grasses and wild berry bushes.

No. 47, J. Fowler, 640 acres.—Soil, strong yellowish loam. Surface, approximate area level, 640 acres; approximate area timbered, 640 acres; approximate area clear, 100 acres; character of timber, light, easily cleared, second growth of birch, poplar, pine and hemlock. Undergrowth of willow, vinemaple, peavine, grasses and wild berry bushes.

No. 48, Abraham Lindley, 640 acres.—Soil, strong yellowish loam. Surface, approximate area level, 640 acres, approximate area timbered, 540 acres; approximate area clear, 100 acres. Character of timber, light, easily cleared, second growth of poplar, birch, hemlock and pine.

No. 49, Catherine L. Campbell, 640 acres.—Soil, strong yellowish sandy loam. Surface, approximate area level, 500 acres; approximate area undulating, 140 acres; approximate area timbered, 640 acres. Character of timber, light, easily cleared, second growth of poplar, birch, pine and hemlock. Undergrowth of willow, alder, vine maple, grasses and wild berry bushes.

No. 50, William Geldard, 640 acres.—Soil, strong yellowish sandy loam. Surface, approximate area clear, 140 acres; approximate area timbered, 500 acres; approximate area level, 640 acres. Character of timber, light, easily cleared, second growth of hemlock, birch, poplar and pine.

No. 51, Clara Fowler, 640 acres.—Soil, strong sandy loam. Surface, approximate area level, 500 acres; approximate area undulating, 140 acres; approximate area timbered, 550 acres; approximate area clear, 90 acres. Character of timber, light, easily cleared, second growth of poplar and birch, hemlock and pine. Undergrowth of willow, alder, vinemaple, peavine, grasses and wild berry bushes.

No. 52, Emma Richardson, 640 acres.—Soil, strong yellowish sandy loam. Surface, approximate area timbered, 550 acres; approximate area clear, 90 acres. Character of timber, light, easily cleared, second growth of poplar, birch, hemlock and pine. Undergrowth of willow, alder, vinemaple, peavine, grasses and wild berry bushes.

No. 53, Mary Geldard, 640 acres. Soil, sandy loam. Surface, approximate area level, 400 acres; approximate area rolling, 240 acres; approximate area timbered, 600 acres; approximate area clear, 40 acres. Character of timber, light, second growth of poplar, birch, hemlock and pine.

No. 54, Annie Lindley, 640 acres.—Soil, rich sandy loam. Surface, approximate area level, 500 acres; approximate area rolling, 140 acres; approximate area timbered, 550 acres; approximate area clear, 90 acres. Character of timber, light, second growth hemlock, spruce, poplar and birch. Undergrowth of willow, vinemaple, alder, grasses and wild berry bushes.

No. 55, Nellie Graham, 640 acres.—Soil, light sandy loam. Surface, approximate area level, 320 acres; approximate area rolling, 320 acres; approximate area timbered, 500 acres; approximate area clear, 140 acres. Character of timber, light second growth of hemlock, spruce, poplar and birch. Undergrowth vinemaple, willow, alder, grasses and wild berry bushes.

No. 56, William Knibb Clark, 640 acres. Soil, light sandy loam. Surface, approximate area level, 320 acres; approximate area rolling, 320 acres; approximate area timbered, 640 acres. Character of timber, light second growth of hemlock, spruce, poplar and birch. Undergrowth of vinemaple, willow alder, grasses and wild berry bushes.

CLIMATE.

The climate of the Upper Naas Valley is mild and dry, getting neither the extreme cold of the interior nor the excessive rain of the coast. The rainfall being just sufficiently generous to insure the ground sufficient moisture to promote a strong growth of grain, fruit and vegetables.

The land is also well watered by small streams flowing from the mountains. The trend of the valley being to the south-east, gives a southern exposure, which with the warm, rich soil should make the growing of fruit a success. At present wild berries abound, the ground is thickly carpeted with them. Most of the streams flow slowly through wide meadows of wild hay, which grows rankly to the height of a man's shoulder, and is immediately available as feed for horses or cattle.

The lower part of the Upper Valley has been burned over about 25 or 30 years ago, leaving only a light second growth and decayed timber to be cleared away before the land is ready for the plow.

The appearance of the country suggests that it is well adapted to mixed farming, in which fruit would form no small part. At present vegetables of excellent quality are grown by the Indians. The streams and lakes afford trout, and in the autumn the Naas River is alive with salmon, the sockeye being the most numerous. Cariboo and moose range through the valley, and mountain goat are to be had in the mountains to the west. Grouse are also plentiful in the valley.

A. WOODCROFT.

CRUISER'S REPORT ON 12,160 ACRES OF LAND

**LOCATED IN THE UPPER NAAS VALLEY
AND ON COTTON RIVER.**

No. 1, 640 acres, located Sept. 14, 1912, in name of Charles J. Thompson. Approx. area level, 400 acres; approx. area rolling, 240 acres; approx. area timbered, 600 acres; approx. area meadow, 40 acres. Character of timber, light spruce and balsam, with willow and alder undergrowth and wild berry bushes. Character of soil, alluvial deposit. Good drainage and well watered by a number of small spring streams.

No. 2, 640 acres, located Sept. 14, 1912, in name of R. Aubrey McGee. Approx. area level, 400 acres; approx. area rolling, 240 acres; approx. area timbered, 600 acres; approx. area meadow, 40 acres. Character of timber, light spruce and balsam, with willow and alder undergrowth and several varieties of wild berry bushes. Character of soil, alluvial deposit, good drainage, and well watered by a number of small spring creeks.

No. 3, 640 acres, located Sept. 14th, 1912, in name of William Russell. Approx. area level, 300 acres; approx. area slightly rolling, 340 acres; approx. area timbered, 600 acres; approx. area meadow, 40 acres. Character of timber, light spruce and balsam, with a small percentage of hemlock, willow and alder undergrowth, and several varieties of wild berries. Character of soil, alluvial deposit, good drainage and well watered by a number of small spring creeks.

No. 4, 640 acres, located Sept. 14, 1912, in name of Alfred F. Howard. Approx. area level, 300 acres; approx. area slightly rolling, 340 acres; approx. area timbered, 600 acres; approx. area meadow, 40 acres. Character of timber, light spruce and balsam, with some hemlock on the eastern half of the section, willow and alder undergrowth, and several varieties of wild berries. Character of soil, alluvial deposit, good drainage, and well watered by a number of small spring creeks.

No. 5, 640 acres, located Sept. 15, 1912, in name of David R. Beattie. Approx. area level, 100 acres; approx. area slightly rolling, 540 acres; approx. area timbered, 600 acres; approx. area meadow, 40 acres. Character of timber, light spruce, balsam, and hemlock, with some saw timber, willow and alder undergrowth, and several varieties of wild berries. Character of soil, alluvial deposit. The eastern half of this section has a slight slope towards the west. Good drainage, and well watered by a number of small spring creeks.

No. 6, 640 acres, located Sept. 15, 1912, in name of Arthur R. Griswold. Approx. area level, 140 acres; approx. area slightly rolling, 500 acres; approx. area timbered, 600 acres; approx. area meadow, 40 acres. Character of timber, spruce, balsam, and hemlock, with willow and alder undergrowth, and several varieties of wild berries. Character of soil, alluvial deposit. Eastern half of the section slopes to the north slightly, good drainage, and well watered by a number of small spring creeks.

No. 7, 640 acres, located Sept. 15, 1912, in name of William H. Allwood. Approx. area level, 140 acres; approx. area slightly rolling, 500 acres; approx. area timbered, 600 acres; approx. area meadow, 40 acres; character of timber, spruce, balsam and hemlock, with undergrowth of willow and alder, and several varieties of wild berries. Character of soil, alluvial deposit, slight slope toward the north and west, good drainage and well watered by a number of small spring creeks.

No. 8, 640 acres, located Sept. 20, 1912, in name of A. G. Davis. Approx. area level, 640 acres; approx. area timbered 540 acres; approx. area meadow, 100 acres; character of timber, light spruce and balsam interspersed with cottonwood, willow and alder undergrowth and wild berries. Character of soil, alluvial deposit, with some gravel along the banks of Cotton River, which flows along the northern limit of the section. Good drainage and well watered.

No. 9, 640 acres, located Sept. 20, 1912, in name of J. M. Davis. Approx. area level, 640 acres; approx. area timbered, 600 acres; approx. area meadow, 40 acres; character of timber, light spruce and balsam, interspersed with cottonwood, willow and alder undergrowth, and several varieties of wild berries. Character of soil, alluvial deposit, with some gravel along Cotton River, which flows along the southern limit of the section. Good drainage and well watered.

No. 10, 640 acres, located Sept. 19, 1912, in name of Eversley Childs. Approx. area level, 300 acres; approx. area rolling, 340 acres; approx. area timbered, 640 acres. Character of timber, spruce, balsam and hemlock, with willow and alder undergrowth, and large flat on western part of section timbered only with bushes. Several varieties of berries. Eastern half of section sloping gently to west and north. Character of soil, black loam, good drainage and several springs on the section.

No. 11, 640 acres, located Sept. 19, 1912, in name of Richard S. Childs. Approx. area level 300 acres; approx. area slightly rolling, 340 acres; approx. area timbered, 640 acres. Character of timber, spruce, balsam and hemlock, with willow and alder undergrowth and several varieties of wild berries, gentle slope to the north and east. Character of soil, black loam. Good drainage and several springs.

No. 12, 640 acres, located Sept. 17, 1912, in name of Victor Hugo Laughter. Approx. area level, 600 acres; approx. area hilly, 40 acres, consisting of a slope from river bottom flat up to bench land about 150 feet. Approx. area timbered, 540 acres; approx. area meadow, 100 acres; character of timber, spruce and balsam, with some hemlock on upper bench. Willow and alder undergrowth, and wild berries, wild red top hay four feet high in meadows. Character of soil, heavy black loam. Good drainage. River frontage of one mile on Naas River.

No. 13, 640 acres, located Sept. 17, 1912, in name of Edo Mercelis. Approx. area level, 640 acres; approx. area timbered, 600 acres; approx. area meadow, 40 acres; meadow covered with red top hay. Character of timber, spruce, balsam and cottonwood with willow and alder undergrowth and several varieties of wild berries. Character of soil, heavy black loam. Good drainage, and one mile frontage on the Naas River.

No. 14, 640 acres, located Sept. 17, 1912, in name of Bert McLeod. Approx. area level, 340 acres; approx. area slightly rolling, 300 acres; approx. area timbered, 640 acres; character of timber, spruce, balsam, and hemlock, with undergrowth of willow and alder and several varieties of berries. Character of soil, alluvial deposit; good drainage, and the Naas river runs through this section from north to south.

No. 15, 640 acres, located Sept. 17, 1912, in name of W. R. Hull. Approx. area level, 640 acres; approx. area timbered, 640 acres; character of timber, spruce, balsam and cottonwood with undergrowth of willow and alder. Good drainage and a half mile frontage on the Naas River. Character of soil, black loam.

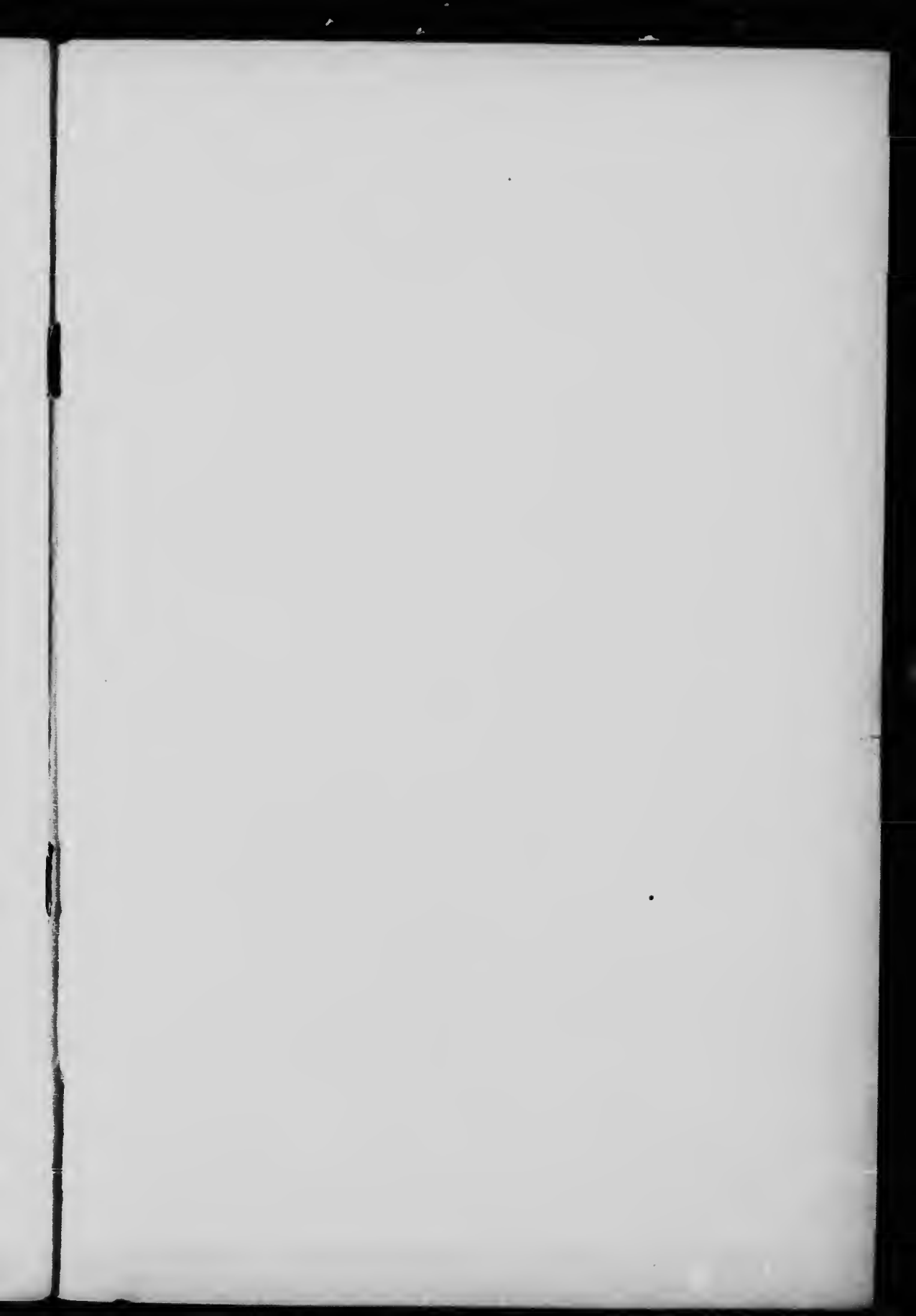
No. 16, 640 acres, located Sept. 17, 1912, in name of Elsie McLaren Hull. Approx. area level, 640 acres; approx. area timbered, 640 acres; character of timber, spruce, balsam, cottonwood, with undergrowth of willow and alder. Good drainage, and a mile of frontage on the Naas River.

No. 17, 640 acres, located Sept. 15, 1912, in name of W. R. Wertment. Approx. area level, 640 acres; approx. area timbered, 640 acres; character of timber, spruce, balsam and cottonwood, with willow and alder undergrowth. Character of soil, black loam. Good drainage and a mile frontage on the Naas River.

No. 18, 640 acres. Approx. timbered, 640 acres; located Sept. 17, 1912, in name of Flora Wertman. Approx. area level, 640 acres. Character of timber, spruce, balsam, cottonwood, with undergrowth of willow and alder. Character of soil, black loam. Good drainage, and a mile frontage on Naas River.

No. 19, 640 acres, located Sept. 21, 1912, in name of P. C. Clark. Approx. area, level, 300 acres; approx. area side hill, 340 acres; approx. area timbered, 400 acres; approx. area meadow, 40 acres; approx. area bush land, 200 acres. The eastern half of this section has a medium slope to the west, and is covered with a luxuriant growth of redtop hay, fireweed, willows and alder. Character of timber, light spruce and balsam, with willows and alder undergrowth and berry bushes. Character of soil, alluvial deposit, with much heavy black loam. Good drainage and well watered by small spring creeks.

A. G. DAVIS.



With Compliments of

ROBERT W. M. CLARK

Mahon Block :: 1112 Government Street

VICTORIA - BRITISH COLUMBIA

