

EXTRACTS

FROM

Surveyors' Reports of Township Surveys

IN

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN,

AND

North West Territories.

1879.

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RANGES WEST OF THE 1st PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGES WEST OF THE 1st PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

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RANGES

East of the 1st Principal Meridian.

RANGES EAST OF THE 1st PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

Railway Belt
in which
Townships are
situated.

RANGE I. EAST.

Location of
Township.

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|-------|---|------------|
| E. | <p><i>Township No. 1.</i>—The soil consists of the best clay loam, and is very fertile, beautifully undulating. The only timber grows on the banks of the Riviere aux Marais. It is very limited in quantity. The surface is dry, but water can be easily obtained by digging a moderate depth.</p> | Provencher |
| E. | <p><i>Township No. 2.</i>—Has a very good soil, and is well adapted for farming purposes.</p> <p>There is no running water in the township, but many parts of north-western sections are low and marshy during the spring months. No timber is available nearer than the Red River, which is five or six miles distant from the centre of the township.</p> | |
| D. | <p><i>Township No. 3.</i>—The soil all over this township is first-class; it is of the very best kind for the production of all kinds of grain.</p> <p>In this township there is no timber fit for building or other purposes; a plentiful supply of good water can readily be found.</p> | " |
| D. | <p><i>Township No. 4.</i>—The soil throughout this township is of the very best quality, and can favorably compare with the finest in the Province. There is, however, no timber which can be utilized.</p> <p>Good water can be found in several places.</p> | " |
| D. | <p><i>Township No. 5.</i>—Is high dry land with a very rich soil. It is open prairie, with the exception of one poplar grove, in section No. 33, three-fourths of a mile long by one-fourth broad, and a few small patches of willows. The Riviere aux Gratiass runs in a south-eastern direction through the township.</p> | " |
| C. D. | <p><i>Township No. 6.</i>—The soil of this township cannot be surpassed for richness. Its surface is beautifully diversified with dry prairie, suitable for cultivation, and moist prairie producing a heavy growth of wild grass.</p> <p>The Riviere aux Gratiass is the only stream in this township.</p> | " |

Railway Belt
in which
Townships are
situated.

RANGES EAST OF THE 1ST PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

Location of
Township.

- With the exception of a few willows in the south-west angle, and a small part of the poplar grove, which extends southward into Township No. 5, in the same range, it is entirely destitute of timber.
- C.** *Township No. 7.*—Is a beautiful plain, with a rich and productive soil, but totally devoid of timber and running water. Provencher
- C.** *Township No. 8.*—Has exceedingly fertile soil. A fine belt of oak and poplar timber fringes the Riviere Sale, a river so called from the smell, taste and appearance of its waters.
- B. C.** *Township No. 9.*—Is all prairie, with the exception of a few small bluffs of poplar and willow. “
The land is high and of good quality.
During the time of survey the whole township was devastated by fire, which destroyed nearly all the wood growing upon it.
There is no running water in the township; the nearest water is that of Riviere Sale and Red River.
- B.** *Township No. 10.*—Is excellent dry rolling prairie, with the exception of about one fourth of it, which is hay land. This portion of it is low rich bottom land, and produces a rank growth of hay. The dry land is excellent soil, having a rich black loam with subsoil of clay. Selkirk.
This township is lightly timbered with clumps of poplar and willow
- B.** *Township No. 11.*—Is a level prairie with a few willow bushes. The Sturgeon Creek running through it from west to east, and about the middle from north to south, gives to this township a great advantage. Selkirk.
The soil is in general of first-class, and very well adapted for agricultural purposes.
- Township No. 12.*—Is a rolling prairie with a good many depressions thereon, forming meadows, part of which has been cut. Some of these meadows are covered with a most luxuriant growth of grass reaching upwards of five feet. “
- A. B.** In places where these meadows had been cut the second crop was found to be eighteen inches high. Two crops of hay may be procured in one season with ease.
A prominent ridge runs from the north-west to the south-east containing lime, marl and gravel. There is no running stream or natural spring of water in this township, but wells have been dug by the hay-makers, of which one contained some water in a depth of eight feet, at dry season, leading to the conclusion that a supply of water will never fail when properly looked for.
At the places where the wells have been dug the section of the ground was two to four feet of black mould, and under it blue or yellow clay.
On the higher prairie the surface soil has a depth of from six inches to one foot, with clay under it, except in those places where the gravel predominates.
There is not much wood in this township, the whole may be estimated at about three hundred and fifty to four hundred acres, consisting of young poplar and scrubby oak.

Railway Belt
in which
Townships are
situated.

RANGES EAST OF THE 1ST PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

Location of
Township

- A. B.** *Township No. 13.*—Three-fourths of this township comes under the head of "First Class." The soil is a rich loam, in some places mixed with gravel. The remaining one-fourth rates second or third class, being covered by boulders and marshes, some of which are very extensive.
No valuable timber is to be found, the chief being poplar with a few scattered scrubby oak.
Wild fruit, such as plums, cherries, strawberries, and raspberries, and hazel nuts, are very plentiful.
- B.** *Township No. 14.*—This township is partially covered with poplar bluffs. The north section have the largest quantity. The fire having run over the greater part of them, young poplar is growing rapidly among the burnt timber. The western portion of the township is stony and gravelly, with scattering stunted oaks.
There is some excellent hay land in the south-eastern part. The soil is generally a fine clay loam; and water may be obtained at a moderate depth from the surface. Narrow ridges of stone and gravel are to be found throughout the township. Taken altogether, this township is well adapted for agricultural purposes.
- B.** *Township No. 15.*—The surface of this township is principally wooded, the best timber extends in a strip about a mile wide, from the north boundary of section thirty-five into section eleven. The remainder is more broken and principally dense thicket of poplar saplings, with very bad and frequent occurring windfalls.
The southern and eastern tiers of sections are excellent land, but the remainder is alternate marshes and ridges.
- B. C.** *Township No. 16.*—The greater part is covered with heavy poplar timber. The soil is generally a light loam with clay bottom, except in the north-west part where it is mixed with limestone and gravel. Water can be obtained by digging from fifteen to twenty-five feet in any part of the township. There is a small lake of fresh and good water in the north-east corner, and a little prairie in the south-west.
- C.** *Township No. 17.*—A large portion is well wooded, principally with poplar, and the soil is of an excellent quality for settlement. There is a small lake—four miles long—in the centre of the township, and a few small ponds in the southerly part.
- C.** *Township No. 18.*—Is well wooded and watered, the timber being principally poplar with a small quantity of spruce. The soil is of good quality, a large proportion suitable for settlement. There are a few swamps and muskegs which may easily be drained.

Lisgar.

"

Lisgar.

"

"

Keewatin.

RANGE II.—EAST.

Township No. 1.—The general character is a beautiful rolling prairie, sheltered from the north-west winds by Riviere aux Provencher

Railway Belt
in which
Townships are
situated

RANGES EAST OF THE 1ST PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

Location of
Township.

- E.** Marais timber belt, and from the east winds by the Red River belt. It is wooded only on the borders of the Riviere aux Marais. The timber consists principally of oak and basswood, with scrub. The oak and basswood are of sufficient growth to be suitable for building, but there is only enough for the use of the section in which it grows. Water is found in the bed of the Riviere aux Marais, and there is a small lake in section eleven and fourteen. Good water may, however, be readily obtained by sinking a moderate depth.
- E.** *Township No. 2.*—Is fine open prairie, with rich soil. The banks of the Riviere aux Marais are timbered with poplar, oak, ash and elm. Water can be obtained by digging wells. " "
- Township No. 3.*—The soil is a fine clay loam. A considerable part of the centre of the township is open prairie. The east and south parts are covered with scrub, willow, brush and poplar. The Riviere au Roseau traverses the south part of the township. " "
- Township No. 4.*—There is a fine ravine running through the eastern part, on the banks of which are clumps of oak, with a few poplar. The west side is chiefly prairie; the south side is covered with poplar, poplar brush and willow. The soil is a heavy clay loam. The township is interspersed with hay land. " "Provenche
- Township No. 5.*—The soil of this township is very rich, and covered with thickets of poplars and willows, with beautiful tracts of open prairie between. " "
- There is sufficient wood in this section for all immediate purposes, including building timber, which is abundant along the east side of the Red River.
- There is only one small stream, and this was dry in the month of July, except in holes here and there; but water was easily obtained by digging in the bed of the stream.
- C. D.** *Township No. 6.*—Is all good land, being partly high dry prairie, and level low marsh or hay land. " "
- C.** *Township No. 7.*—Has a considerable part of its surface wet and marshy. The greatest part is, however, dry and fit for agricultural purposes. It contains no timber of any kind. " "
- C.** *Township No. 8.*—The soil of this township is excellent for both sowing and grazing purposes, but it is defective in two very essential things—wood and water. What little wood there is, is small, and the water in the river is impregnated with salt. " "
- B. C.** *Township No. 9.*—Is low, wet prairie land; about one-half of it covered with small poplar and willow. " "
- Sections 31, 32, 33, in the north end, and 1, 2, 3, 4 in the south end, as well as the extreme western tier of quarter sections, are dry prairie of good quality, and fit for cultivation.
- Large quantities of hay are cut yearly upon this township.
- Township No. 10.*—About three-fourths of this township is bush land. The poplar timber is generally small; but will be valuable for fencing and firewood, although none of it will be suitable for building purposes. " "
- B.** The soil, where timbered, inclines to sand and white clay, but the greater portion of it is first-class land. " "Selkirk,

Railway Belt
in which
Townships are
situated.

RANGES EAST OF THE 1ST PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

Location of
Townships.

The remaining portion of the township is good hay land, and produces an excellent growth of hay.

- B.** *Township No. 11.*—Is wholly deficient in timber, there being only a few swamp willow and some dying poplar in section 27, but till lately that tract was quite a luxuriant poplar bluff. Selkirk.

The supply of water is plentiful. Sturgeon Creek waters the south-west corner, and there is a small pond or large spring of most excellent water between sections 20 and 21. There is also a spring in the ravine in section 22.

The entire township will make valuable agricultural land.

A rocky or stony ridge traverses this township from north to south.

Stone is quarried in the 34th section and brought to Winnipeg for building—it is a soft, greyish limestone.

- A. B.** *Township No. 12.*—Is for the most part an open prairie, there being but three or four groves of poplar, a few oak, and some swamp willow found on it; and it is quite likely that the fires which passed over it in the early part of October, 1871, have killed the greater portion of the trees, so that the future inhabitants of the township will have to obtain their supplies of firewood and fencing from other lands. "

With the exception of some small areas of salty land, where a very scanty herbage grows, the entire township may be classed as superior agricultural land.

- A. B.** *Township No. 13.*—The south-easterly portion—about two thirds of the township is chiefly open prairie of the best description. The soil is composed of black vegetable mould, from eight to twelve inches deep, with a subsoil of clay and gravelly loam, and cannot be surpassed for richness. The north-west part is principally barren, the soil a gravelly loam, and somewhat stoney in places. It is thickly covered with bluffs of poplar and clumps of large willows and alders. Lisgar.

- B.** *Township No. 14.*—Is for the most part level prairie. An extensive marsh lies in the easterly part of the township, through which flows Jack Fish Creek. "

On the south-west there is a good deal of poplar, a large portion of which is fit for building purposes. There are some small islands of poplar on some of the prairie land. The soil is generally loam mixed with clay.

- B.** *Township No. 15.*—The surface is generally undulating, except in the extreme east, where the land is low and flat, with a large marsh and bog in the south-east corner, on the edge of which there is a large extent of hay land. This township is well wooded. The timber is principally poplar of large growth, good for building purposes. The soil is chiefly a rich loam mixed with clay. It is well supplied with water from living springs and small streams, and water can be obtained by digging from twelve to fifteen feet in any part of the township. "

- B. C.** *Township No. 16.*—The surface is rolling prairie in the easterly and southerly parts, with a large quantity of good building timber, chiefly poplar, in the north-west, with some spruce and "

Reference Belt
in which
Townships are
situated.

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oak of good quality. It is well supplied with good water from springs and small streams. The soil is a deep, rich loam, with clay bottom.

C. *Township No. 17.*—A large portion is well wooded, principally poplar. The soil is of excellent quality.

C. *Township No. 18.*—Is well timbered, mostly with poplar. There is, however, a small quantity of spruce. The soil is of good quality and well watered. There are two small lakes in the northerly part of the township. Keewatin.

RANGE III—EAST.

Township No. 1.—The surface is dry, level prairie. The Rivière Michel or Joe River flows through the south-westerly part, on the banks of which there is some good hay land. The soil is sandy loam of the best description. The only timber consists of a few small islands of poplar in the south-westerly portion. Provencher

Township No. 2.—Is generally low and drained by the Rivière au Roseau, a fine stream having an average width of one chain, and a depth varying from eighteen inches to four feet, frequently even ten feet.

That portion of the township to the north of said river has a very rich soil, heavily covered with undergrowth of willow, poplar, oak, &c. The sections adjoining the river are in general very desirable locations for intending settlers, being well timbered with oak, poplar, elm, basswood, etc.

The greater portion of the township to the south of the river is low, with a luxuriant growth of grass, well adapted for stock raising.

No timber except on those sections along the river.

The soil is clay loam, and exhibits indications of being wet during the early part of the season.

Township No. 3.—Is of excellent quality for agricultural purposes. It is quite dry, and gradually slopes towards the Rivière au Roseau. The soil is black loam, and the subsoil blue clay.

Large sized oak, elm and ash fringe the banks of the Rivière au Roseau, the water of which is fresh and clear.

The general surface of the township is level prairie. The east and north-east portions are open. The remainder is densely covered with small poplars and willows from five to seven feet in height.

Township No. 4.—May be considered first-class agricultural land. The soil is black loam on a blue clay subsoil.

The south-west sections are covered with a thick growth of scrub, poplar and oak. The Wetweather Creek in the south-west part of the township contained in several places on the 2nd July, good, clear, fresh water. Good water can be obtained in nearly any part by digging.

Township No. 5.—Is not well adapted for agricultural purposes. Low marshy ground, stripped of all kinds of timber, cover one-half thereof.

Railway Belt
in which
Township are
situated

RANGES EAST OF THE 1ST PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

Location of
Townships

- D.** The Riviere aux Marais or Marsh River, runs through the western sections numbered, 7, 18, 19, 30 and 31, which, with the adjacent sections, 20, 17, 32, 29 and 8 may be said to be of a very good soil. Provence
- Township No. 6.*—Generally an excellent soil for agricultural purposes. The sections numbered 25, 36, 26 35, 27, 34, 23, 29, 32, 30, 19, 18 and 17 are covered with timber consisting of oak, ash, elm and poplar, the last predominating. Several small groves of oak and poplar are to be found in a few other sections. Rat River flows from the south-east to the north-west of this township. "
- The surface is very level, and contains generally fine rolling prairie land.
- Township No. 7.*—Is well suited for agricultural purposes. It is wooded in the south and along the bank of Rat River. "
- Township No. 8.*—Is suitable for farming. Timber scarce. "
- Township No. 9.*—Is apparently good land, to form an opinion, however, was difficult on account of late fires which had entirely destroyed every trace of vegetation, and in many cases consumed the surface soil itself. "
- Township No. 11.*—The land is of the best quality, with few exceptions, level, and well adapted for meadows. It could easily be drained into the Red River. Selkirk.
- There is a considerable quantity of timber.
- Township No. 12.*—Is fine rolling prairie well suited for cultivation. Salt appears in the soil in many places. "
- A. B.** There is a considerable quantity of timber.
- Township No. 13.*—(North-east part.)—This portion of the township is almost surrounded by bogs, but the land is sufficiently high and dry for agricultural purposes. The soil is dark and rather a stiff clay. Lisgar.
- A. B.** The belt of meadow land running about three-fourths of the distance round it, and part of sections twenty-five and twenty-six, produce large quantities of hay.
- The western part is heavily timbered with oak and poplar, but a considerable portion of it has been lately damaged by fire. The southern part is thickly covered with the same kind of timber, though of much later growth.—the central,—willow bush interspersed with bluffs of poplar.
- Township No. 14.*—The part surveyed is on the west side of the township, and is nearly all fine rolling prairie. "
- B.** The soil is a good rich loam mixed with clay.
- Township No. 15.*—The surface is generally level and low prairie, with a great marsh in the centre. The soil is, however, very rich, being a strong clay mixed with loam. There is a large quantity of the best quality of hay land. "
- B.** Very little large timber, but groves of small poplar with some scattering oak.
- Township No. 16.*—In the north-east part, there is a large area of woods, containing a quantity of good building timber, mostly poplar, with a few oaks of medium size, the rest of the "
- B. C.**

Railway Belt in which Townships are situated.	RANGES EAST OF THE 1ST PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.	Location of Townships
	township is hay land, low prairie and deep marsh. The soil is generally good, being a rich loam, with a good supply of water from streams and springs.	
	<i>Township No. 17.</i> —A large portion is good land, slightly undulating, and a part of it well wooded. In the northern portion there is a large windfall and about three sections of fine prairie in the south-west corner. It is well adapted for settlement.	Lisgar.
C.	<i>Township No. 18.</i> —Contains a large quantity of excellent land, well wooded, and slightly undulating. The north-west part is quite marshy and drained by a brook of considerable size.	Keewatin.
C.D.	<i>Township No. 19.</i> —Is well timbered in the westerly sections with poplar and some large spruce and tamarac, but in the easterly sections muskegs and hay swamps are overgrown with thickets of willows and small tamarac. The soil is of light quality, of little depth, with subsoil of compact gravel and boulders along the westerly boundary, however, the land appears to be of better quality.	"
D.	<i>Township No. 20.</i> —Presents no attractions to the settler. A portion of the township is light sandy soil, very stoney in places and of second quality. The remainder consists of muskeg and tamarac and spruce swamps. The dry part of the township is covered with a dense growth of small poplar, which in some places attain a diameter of 12 to 15 inches.	"

RANGE IV.—EAST.

Township No. 1.—The western and principal portion is level prairie with a soil of rich sandy loam, dotted with small hay meadows. Proceeding eastward, a rise in the prairie occurs of about thirty-five feet, and to the east of this ridge the land is generally of an inferior quality, sandy and gravelly, with scattered boulders and occasional groves of poplar and willow. The eastern section is drained by a coulee, which runs in a north-westerly direction and debouches into the Riviere au Roseau.

Township No. 2.—The soil in the east half of the township is light but well adapted for the growth of light grains. Granite stones are numerous. In the west half the soil is good clay and good clay loam.

The water supply is confined principally to the north-east quarter of the township, and consists of two or three streams, which retain water the greater part of the season.

In the west half there is no timber of any kind. The east half has many large groves of new growth of poplars and willows.

Township No. 3.—Is of the very best quality for agricultural purposes, having a deep black loam soil with a blue clay sub-soil.

In general, and especially along Mosquito Creek, the tim-

Refugee Pelt:
in which
Townships are
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ber is of the larger class of poplar and balm of Gilead. Along the Riviere au Roseau, there is a fringe of large sized oak, elm, ash, basswood, maple, balm of Gilead and poplar.

This township is well watered, having Mosquito Creek in the north-east, and the Riviere au Roseau crossing it in the south.

Township No. 4.—The west part of this township is excellent farming land, good deep soil; a few scattered clumps of poplar.

The centre section is only fit for hay, being low and flat, and in wet seasons is covered with water from six to fifteen inches, being the overflow of Mosquito Creek and Rat River.

Mosquito Creek, coming in on the south, averages on the prairie about sixty links in width, about four feet deep, and of the purest water.

Township No. 5.—Is generally well adapted for agricultural purposes.

The surface of this township, though level in parts, is considerably broken. The west branch of Rat River crosses the township from the south to the north, and its east branch runs through sections numbered 24, 25, 36, 35 and 34. Water is excellent in both streams. Some rafts of timber have already been made on the west branch, and taken down in the spring season. Oak, elm, ash and poplar are to be found along the banks of both streams, extending on either side from five to twenty chains. The timber is of good quality for building.

Township No. 6.—This township is well adapted for agricultural purposes, the ground undulating gently, excepting in the vicinity of Rat River, where several ravines with small elevations are to be met with. The main river, towards the south of this township, receives the waters of two streams, the larger of which is called the western branch, and the smaller the eastern branch. On the banks of both these streams belts of timber are to be found, consisting of oak, ash, elm and poplar.

Township No. 7.—A large part of this township is covered by marshes interspersed with high ridges of prairie. Timber is very scarce throughout the whole township. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, about one half of the township is good farming land.

Township No. 8.—Excellent land, and well adapted for farming.

Township No. 9.—A large portion of this township consists of deep marsh, quite unfit for cultivation. The remainder is flat, the land nowhere of really good quality; on the whole the north-eastern part is the best.

Towards the south and east the land is flat, with black soil and generally clumps of willow and poplar.

Large quantities of coarse hay are cut on these lands. The south-western part is pretty good land; to form an opinion,

Railway Belt
in which
Townships are
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RANGES EAST OF THE 1ST PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

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however, was difficult, by reasons of the late fires which had entirely destroyed every trace of vegetation, and in many cases consumed the surface soil itself.

Township No. 10.—The soil is generally good, although to the south and west there is a quantity of marsh.

Selkirk.

There are no streams, and no timber of any value, except for firewood. There is a good deal of hay land. At the time of survey, the great fire, which had recently passed over the whole district, had destroyed all grasses, and left the open country a blackened waste, it was therefore difficult to judge of the quality of the land.

Townships Nos. 11 and 12.—The land in these townships is of the best quality, with few exceptions. There is a considerable quantity of timber.

Township No. 13.—With the exception of the bogs on the west side, which cover parts of Sections 18, 19, 20, 30 and 31, this township is level, with a deep light loam soil, producing, where cultivated, heavy crops of wheat of very superior quality. There are numerous groves of willow, poplar and hazel scattered over the township, none of very large extent, and although thickly, they are not heavily timbered. The lands not thus occupied are chiefly covered with willow, oak and hazel scrub, there being but little prairie.

Lisgar.

Several enclosures have been made in the township, and large quantities of wheat raised by persons living on the Red River.

B. *Township No. 14.*—Is generally level and dry, with the exceptions of parts of Sections 2, 3, 10 and 11, and a large morass extending from the centre of Section 6 to the centre of Section 17, which makes excellent hay lands. The soil is very suitable for farming purposes, especially that portion which is covered with short oak and hazel, being a dark friable loam.

B. *Township No. 15.*—Contains a soil of very good quality, and is timbered with large poplar, oak and willow. It is well watered by the Nipon Sipi or Netley Creek.

B. C. *Township No. 16.*—With the exception of the eastern tier of sections, is nearly all wooded with poplar of a large size and best quality. There are a few hay marshes interspersed. The soil is of very good quality. There are no rivers or creeks in it.

C. *Township No. 17.*—Is bounded on the east by Lake Winnipeg. The land is of good quality, well wooded and watered.

C. *Township No. 18.*—Is also bounded on the east by Lake Winnipeg. The land is of good quality, slightly undulating and well wooded.

Keewatin.

C. D. *Township No. 19.*—Is an Icelandic township, situate on the shore of Lake Winnipeg, and contains the Icelandic village of Gimli. Along the shore of the Lake the soil is generally good clay loam; the western portion is chiefly swamp and muskeg. Timber is principally poplar, with some spruce, black and white ash, balm of Gilead and willows. Many small but good hay meadows are scattered through the township.

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- D.** *Township No. 20.*—Another township of the Icelandic reserve of a similar character to the preceeding one. Adjacent to the lake the soil is good, but the westerly portion is much cut up by tamarac swamps and muskegs. There is a good deal of large poplar, spruce and tamarac in the township. Keewatin.
- D.** *Township No. 21.*—Is also an Icelandic township and many of their people have already built small log houses along the shore of lake Winnipeg. The soil for one or two miles back from the lake is of very inferior quality. The remainder of the township is composed chiefly of tamarac swamps and muskeg. Timber consists of tamarac, spruce, poplar and a few birch and ash trees. "
- D.** *Township No. 22.*—Is also an Icelandic township and very similar in character to the preceeding township No. 21, in this range. Well wooded with tamarac, spruce, poplar and balsam. "
- E.** *Township No. 23.*—About one-third of the area of this township is good dry first-class land. The general topographical features consists of low lying ridges, or gentle undulations, having a general north-westerly and south-easterly direction, composed of clay with a covering of rich loam of varying depth. In the hollows formed by these ridges the land is wet, composing tamarac and spruce swamps, with numerous small hay marshes and several muskegs of considerable extent. The timber on the ridges is principally poplar of small size, but sometimes attaining to fifteen inches in diameter. The "White Mud," or Icclander's River, intersects this township and enters Lake Winnipeg in Section 34. For about 3½ miles above its mouth it has a depth of from four to six feet, and an average width of about seven chains. The land and timber on the banks of the river are the best in the township. The town plot of "Sandy Bar" is laid out on the south-west quarter of Section 11, from which a road has been cleared through the woods to the plot of "Riverton," on Icclander's River, on the south-east quarter of Section 20. "
- E.** *Township No. 24.*—Contains but little land fit for cultivation. During the prevalence of northerly winds, nearly one-half of the township is flooded by the rising of the waters of Lake Winnipeg. Considerable quantities of tamarac suitable for railway purposes and spruce for timber, are met with in the township. "

RANGE V.—EAST.

Township No. 1.—Is well wooded with small timber. A good deal of the best has been destroyed by fire. The soil of the southern portion is of very inferior quality and very swampy; that of the northern half is generally a rich sandy loam. Good water can be obtained in any part of the township by digging a few feet. Provencher

Township No. 2.—Is of first-class character, as it consists of rolling prairie. Numerous poplar bluffs with considerable good meadow land in the eastern portion. There are boulders throughout the township. The Riviere au Roseau flows through the north-east part. "

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Township No. 3.—Contains a great deal of willow and poplar brush. The timber is principally poplar and bluffs of tamarac and spruce, which afford good building timber. The west branch of Rat Creek runs across the north-east corner of the township, supplying clear and good water. The Riviere au Roseau crosses the south-west corner. On its banks there is a good supply of oak and poplar fit for building purposes. The land in the southern part is high and dry and well adapted for agricultural purposes. There are large openings in the woods producing very good grass for hay and pasturage.

Townships Nos. 4 and 5.—Are generally well timbered, and contain very inferior soil. The timber consists generally of poplar and willow. The soil is chiefly sandy, gravelly and stony. Considerable portions are covered with drift consisting of a large granite, lime-stone and other boulders. The west branch of Rat Creek flows through the south-western portion of township four, and the east branch through the north-east corner thereof, and across the south-westerly quarter of township five.

Township No. 6.—Contains no timber, and is not well adapted to agricultural purposes.

Township No 7.—Is chiefly level prairie, with a heavy clay soil, undulating slightly on the western side through sections 17, 19, 20 and 30. There is a considerable tract of wet land which produces, when not too much flooded, an abundance of tall rank grass. There is but little wood in the township, and that is of inferior growth, and much damaged by fire; it is composed chiefly of poplar and willow, with some tamarac on sections Nos. 6 and 8.

Township No. 8.—The northern part of this township, extending from the north boundary nearly to the road which leads from Winnipeg to Oak Point, is either bog or level wet land, broken occasionally by low dry willow or poplar ridges. In the south-west corner there is also a quantity of low flooded land, which renders some four or five sections unfit for farming. From the west boundary of the township at its intersection with the Winnipeg and Oak Point Road, there is a belt of good clay loam prairie land, running along the north side of the above mentioned road to the east boundary, and running along the south of the road about one-third of the distance across the township, at which point it widens out and extends to the south boundary of the township.

Township No. 9.—The surface of this township is generally level prairie, interspersed with islands of poplar, with a fair quantity of low rich bottom land, good for hay, which, with a small amount of drainage, could be made first-class farming land.

The Riviere La Seine runs through the south part of the township from east to west, the banks of which descend abruptly, averaging about ten feet in height, and are generally wooded with poplar and small oak. The water is fresh and good, and the soil a deep rich loam well mixed with clay.

Township No. 10.—A great part of this township is open

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and level prairie, with a large portion of hay land which lies principally to the south. There are some groves of poplar timber in the south-eastern part of the township. The soil is a deep rich loam well mixed with clay.

Selkirk.

Township No. 11.—This is a first-class township for farming purposes, furnishing fine pasture lands, with soil of the richest quality.

"

About one sixth of the area of the township is taken up by marshy meadow land, very valuable for its hay. The marshy land has a considerable fall and outlet to the north-east and north-west, the water emptying into "Cook's Creek." Though springs are numerous there are no creeks nor running water in the township.

Strawberries, raspberries, cherries, plums and currants, are the principal wild fruits.

Township No. 12.—The soil is of first-class quality excepting in the centre of the township, where it is inferior. The timber consists of large poplar, from twelve to eighteen inches in diameter, and spruce and tamarac in the swamps of similar dimensions.

Township No. 13.—It is well adapted for cultivation. Though there are numerous swamps they are neither deep nor large in extent.

Lisgar.

The prevailing timber is poplar and is not of any great size, excepting along the banks of "Cook's Creek." A large part of the township is covered with scrub. The creek is supplied by springs along its course, and is consequently never dry in summer nor much frozen in winter. The water is pure and good.

Large quantities of hay are cut from the swamp land each year.

Township No. 14.—Very good farming land. Sections 25 and 36 are heavily timbered with poplar. There are a few swamps but they are not extensive.

"

The soil is good and deep, and water can be obtained by sinking wells to no great depth.

RANGE VI.—EAST.

Township No. 1.—Is unfit for farming purposes, being very low and wet and covered in the greater part with long willows. There is some fair poplar scattered through it.

Provencher

Township No. 2.—Is mostly high land, chiefly prairie, interspersed with fine groves of poplar timber. The soil is a dark loam, but is somewhat lighter on the ridges. The Riviere au Roseau, a fine stream of good clear water, fringed with a narrow belt of elm, oak and poplar timber of good size, flows through the township. The whole of it is adapted for farming. Rich soil upon the prairie, and a sufficient supply of timber for fuel and farming purposes.

"

Township No. 3.—Is generally low and level. The southern part is wet, with heavy clay soil, producing grass fit for pas

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turage, and the northern fairly wooded with tamarac and spruce, and there are large openings in the woods affording fine hay and pasturage. The soil is chiefly a coarse, stony gravel. The west branch of Rat Creek flows across the centre of the township, supplying good clear water. The bed of the stream is gravelly and its banks are skirted with willow brush.

Township No. 4.—The first and second tiers of sections are well wooded with tamarac, poplar and spruce. The soil is chiefly a light clay loam, except in the south-west, where it is stony and gravelly, and chiefly covered with young dead poplar and willow. The east branch of Rat Creek runs diagonally across the township. On both sides of this stream there are some fine bottom lands, part of which are well wooded with poplar. Provencher

Township No. 5.—Is a flat level surface, totally unfit for farming purposes, the land alternating from a marsh to a coarse, sandy, stony soil. The woods which cover its surface are of a very inferior kind. In a few places, however, a few good trees can be found large enough to be used in the construction of buildings. In general the timber consists of aspen and elm, spruce and tamarac.

Water, pure and good, can be readily found all over the township, either on the ground or by digging.

Township No. 6.—Is nearly all bush. At one time it has been very heavily timbered with large poplar, but the only large timber which has escaped the fire consists of groves of tamarac, fit for building purposes. The chief part of the bush is small poplar and willow underbrush. The land is of poor quality with rolling surface, the sections bordering on the base line being low and swampy. The extreme western tier of sections is covered with large boulders and quite unfit for settlement. The soil is light and generally mixed with sand and gravel. “

Township No. 7.—The two northern tiers of this township are chiefly level prairie. The southern part is undulating and intersected by gullies or ravines which effectually drain it of all surface water. The beds of these gullies when drained off in summer produce heavy crops of hay of superior quality. “

The soil is a deep clay loam, easily worked, and well adapted for agricultural purposes. The timber is chiefly young poplar of vigorous growth, though, as is frequently the case, it has been much injured by fire. On parts of sections 4, 8, 11 and 14 there are some tamaracks of good size.

Township No. 8.—The portion subdivided is a level prairie with a deep strong clay soil. The only woods are a few small bluffs of poplar and willow. “

The northern part of this township is composed of marsh and burnt swamp of no value.

The Riviere La Seine which comes in at the north, will average about one hundred links wide, and from eight to ten feet deep, without any perceptible current. It becomes lost in a great marsh.

Township No. 9.—Is chiefly level prairie with a large portion of hay land on the south part. On the south side of the Riviere La “

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Seine there is a large marsh, totally unfit for cultivation, a part of which could not be surveyed

The Riviere la Seine runs through the south-west corner of the township, the water in which is fresh and good.

The soil is generally a rich deep clay loam.

Township No. 10.—Has generally a low level surface with a large quantity of hay land. Selkirk,

The soil is for the most part a deep rich clay loam. There is scarcely any wood with the exception of some groves of poplar on the north-west corner, in which most of the timber is dead, owing to fire having run through them.

Township No. 11.—The soil is a rich clay loam on the western two-thirds; the easterly third has a gravelly loam on the top of the ridges, in some places stony, and a rich loam at their foot. Over one-sixth of the area is taken up by marshy meadow, most of which would be unfit for cultivation; it is valuable for the hay it produces. The largest portion of this marshy land lies on the western side, and appears to be a good deal higher than the bottom of "Cook's Creek," into which it drains; most of it could be drained at very little cost. Several sections are all poplar. "

Water can be found by digging at no great depth.

Township No. 12.—Rolling land, traversed by numerous ridges and marshes, mostly bearing north-west and south-east. Some of these marshes are very extensive and miry, though very valuable for their hay. Nearly half of the township is covered by poplar bush. There are several small creeks in the township, one of which is called "Cook's Creek." This being a spring creek, furnishes water during the whole year. "

Township No. 13.—Is not well adapted for farming, excepting sections numbered 19 and 30. The swamps are large, numerous, and impassible, except in midsummer or during the winter season. The remaining portions of the township are heavily wooded with poplar and a few scattered oak and spruce. Lisgar.

The soil, however, along the banks of the "Devil's Creek" is good, as is shewn by the heavy growth of underbrush amongst the poplars. Fires have, at some former time, run over the principal part of the township, leaving extensive and heavy windfalls.

Township No. 14.—This township is traversed by numerous roads, which are used for lumbering purposes. "

The best of the timber has been cut off, though there is still considerable quantities fit for building and fencing purposes.

Were a channel cut through the swamps to the "Devil's Creek," it would, by draining them, make good farming land, the soil being dark loam and very deep.

Township No. 15.—This is one of the most favorable townships in this section of the country for the purpose of settlement, the land throughout is rolling and covered for the most part with poplar, spruce and tamarac of the best quality. There are also good oak and ash. It is dotted with numerous small, good hay marshes. The soil is a good black loam with a substratum "

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of white clay.

Township No. 16.—Is bounded on the north by Lake Winnipeg, and an extensive marsh. The sections which are surveyed are wooded with large timber of the best quality. The land is undulating and the soil is a black loam, white clay and sand.

Lisgar.

"

RANGE VII—EAST.

Township No. 1.—Is useless (without thorough draining) for agricultural purposes, three-fourths being covered with either water, floating bog or swamp willows. The few dry spots are stoney and strewn with large boulders, and are the only parts on which the timber (poplar) grows to any size. This township could be easily drained into the River Roseau which flows through it.

Provenche:

Township No. 2.—The greater portion is covered with swamps, in which long marsh willows, reeds, sedge grass and rushes predominate. The only sections at all fit for settlement are the western tier which are wooded with poplar. The south branch of Rat River flows through the middle of the township.

"

Township No. 3.—The soil is unfit for agricultural purposes, being of an inferior quality with many bogs and swamp. The timber on the dry land is poplar and willows, of little value except for fuel. In some parts there are boulders of various sizes.

"

Township No. 4.—The soil is poor, thin and sandy, with frequent marshes; unfit for farming, but there is much good poplar, tamarac and Norway pine in this township.

"

Townships No. 5 and 6.—The soil and timber are light. About one-third of township 5 is fit for settlement.

"

Township No. 7.—All the eastern part is covered by a very bad marsh (two miles in width), called "The Devil's Swamp." The soil of the rest of the township is of second-class quality, excepting two miles of the westerly part which is superior. The River La Seine traverses the township from north to south, furnishing abundance of good, pure water, and is generally wooded on both sides, and in some places building timber is met with.

"

Township No. 8.—The westerly part comprises part of the flourishing settlement of "Oak Point." The remainder of the township is wooded with poplar, spruce and willow. The northerly part contains building timber, elsewhere the timber is fit for firewood only. The Dawson Road crosses this township. The soil is generally sandy. The south-easterly part is all marsh.

"

Township No. 9.—The soil and timber in the easterly part are of inferior quality. The westerly part is well adapted for settlement, and the timber and water are of good quality. The English River flows across the south-westerly part of the township.

"

Township No. 10.—The western part is well adapted for settlement. The timber being so near the adjoining prairie

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makes the wood sections very valuable. The principal kinds of timber are spruce, juniper and poplar. The surface is undulating, and water in all the brooks is good.

Selkirk

Townships No. 11 and 12.—The land is second-class quality and very level. The timber is poplar, willow, juniper and spruce. All the creeks supply good water.

"

Township No. 13.—The easterly part is an open marsh; the westerly part is heavily timbered with poplar, spruce and some oak and elm. Most of the land is fit for settlement.

Lis'ar.

Township No. 14.—The westerly part is covered with small pitch pine and burnt woods. The soil is sand and gravel and unfit for any agricultural purpose. The remainder of the township is burnt woods, with a second growth of spruce and poplar. The soil is good, with some good hay marshes and swamps.

"

Township No. 15.—The soil is generally of inferior quality, being sandy or swampy, with burnt woods, except on the Broken Head River, which flows through the north-easterly part of the township, where the land is of an excellent quality, thickly wooded with fine oak, pine, poplar and ash.

"

Township No. 16.—For the greater part consists of an elevated sandy ridge running from north to south, wooded with timber of small size and a dense bush. The south-west quarter of the township forms part of Broken Head, Indian Reserve.

"

Township No. 17.—Lies on the easterly shore of Lake Winnipeg, and with the exception of the land on the shore of the lake, is generally swampy, covered with spruce and tamarac.

"

RANGE VIII—EAST.

Township No. 5.—About one-third is swampy, and the remainder light and sandy soil. There is a large quantity of timber, viz: cypress, pitch pine, spruce and tamarac, fit for building purposes, and some excellent cedar in the eastern part of the township.

Provencher.

Township No. 6.—Is nearly all covered with a second growth of small pine, tamarac and poplar. In the north-east part there are some groves of spruce and tamarac fit for lumber. The soil is mostly light, dry and sandy, with a few swamps. The Riviere La Seine, which flows through the township, is large enough to carry down timber if it was cleared from brush.

"

Township No. 7.—The whole is nearly unfit for cultivation, being composed of swamps and stoney land, but is well wooded.

Selkirk.

Township No. 8.—Though wooded, has little useful timber, excepting in sections eighteen and nineteen, which contain groves of spruce fit for building timber. The soil is not fit for agricultural purposes, being either swampy or sandy. The Dawson Road crosses this township.

"

Township No. 9.—The soil and timber are of an inferior quality. The timber being generally small, and the land swampy and sandy.

"

Township No. 10.—Is chiefly low, flooded swamps, with excellent groves of spruce and tamarac suitable for building pur-

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poses. The easterly part is traversed by a stream.

Township No. 11.—Is unfit for settlement. The principal timber is spruce and juniper. The Broken Head River flows through the eastern part of the township. On its banks there are fine groves of hardwood.

Selkirk.

Township No. 12.—Is also generally unfit for settlement, excepting a few sections of the Broken Head River, where oak, elm, birch and ash are to be found. The timber in the remainder of the township being spruce, juniper and poplar.

"

Township No. 13.—The land is chiefly of an inferior quality, excepting on the banks of the Broken Head River, where it is rich and loamy. The remainder of the township is composed of principally spruce swamps and hay land, with a large extent of heavy poplar.

Lisgar.

Township No. 14.—Is similar to the foregoing township.

"

Township No. 15.—Is one large muskeg with small tamaracs and willows, except a narrow strip along the Broken Head River, from two to five inches in depth, where the soil is good, and contains some good sized spruce, elm and poplar.

"

Township No. 16.—The easterly part is all muskeg. The remainder is tamarac and spruce swamps. The trees average from six to seven inches in diameter.

"

Township No. 17.—The easterly part is muskeg with tamarac and willows. The remainder is timbered with pine, tamarac, spruce, birch, poplar and willow. The surface is rolling. The soil of the westerly part is of good quality. There is no difficulty in obtaining water in any part of the township.

"

BLOCK OUTLINE SURVEY OF TOWNSHIPS 7, 8 AND 9, IN RANGES 18, 19, 20 AND 21 EAST, AND TRAVERSES OF THE SHORES OF SHOAL LAKE AND LAKE OF THE WOODS.

With the exception of a few comparatively unimportant patches the whole country presents the same rocky, rugged appearance as the north shore of Lake Superior—bare granite knolls and occasional belts of slate, covered with fallen timber, the remains of a once magnificent forest, are the principal characteristics. From a prominent point, however, on the third base line, between ranges 18 and 19 east, a level country, with green timber, was discernable, stretching westward as far as the eye could reach.

Keewatin.

Excepting on a few islands in Shoal Lake, and two small pine groves at the south-west end of Peninsula Point, and one at Pine Portage, between Shoal Lake and Lake of the Woods, there is no marketable timber, almost the entire country having been swept by fire.

The height of the rocky coast of the lake varies from twenty to fifty feet, and in some places is one hundred, except the south-west bay of Shoal Lake, where the shore is low. The difference of level between Shoal Lake and Lake of the Woods is only three feet in two rapids of eighteen inches each,

Keewatin.

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The rocks are principally granite and slate with carbonate of copper and iron pyrites.

RANGE XXII—EAST.

Township 3 South.—Is a fractional township containing only some seven sections, situate in a dense spruce and tamarac swamp, and totally unfit for either cultivation or settlement. Keewatin.

Township 4 South.—A fractional township situate on Rainy River may be said to be fit for agricultural purposes, although the land does not appear to be of the first quality. Timber consists of poplar, balm of Gilead, birch, spruce and balsam with occasionally a few elm and ash. “

RANGE XXIII—EAST.

Township 3 South.—Is generally level consisting chiefly of dense cedar and spruce swamps, tamarac swamps and muskeg with occasional ridges of birch, poplar and pine. There is a very small percentage of good agricultural land confined almost exclusively to the southern part of the township. “

Township 4 South.—Is situate on north bank of Rainy River. Over one half the land is a good sandy or clay loam and well adapted for settlement. Timber consists of poplar, elm, oak, black ash and balsam with a few spruce and scattered pine.

RANGE XXIV—EAST.

Township 3, South.—The land is generally poor and swampy, though some good sections are met with along Pine River and its tributaries, also along the south boundary. The timber is principally birch, poplar and spruce on the high lands, with spruce, tamarac and cedar in the swamps. There is no pine in any quantity.

Township 4, South.—Consists chiefly of spruce and tamarac swamps. With the exception of the lots fronting on Rainy River there is a little land fit for agricultural settlement. The prevailing timber is poplar, balsam, birch and spruce, with basswood, elm and oak on some of the river lots. “

RANGE XXV.—EAST.

Township 3, South.—With the exception of a small portion along the south boundary and also along Pine River this township consists almost entirely of swamp and muskeg broken by occasional ridges of birch, poplar and pine. A great portion of the swamp is however capable of drainage.

Township 4, South.—About two thirds of this township is fit for settlement, having a sandy or clay loam soil. The lands “

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in the immediate vicinity of "Rainy River" are the most desirable. The timber where not burnt consists of poplar, balsam, birch, tamarac and some white pine. Of the latter timber there is a very valuable ridge about the centre of the township.

RANGE XXVI.—EAST.

Township 3, South.—Contains a large percentage of good arable land heavily timbered with birch, poplar, spruce, tamarac, pine and cedar. Land is mostly level. A portion to the north-west is swampy and worthless for any purpose. A considerable quantity of pine is met with on a ridge extending from the north-east and south-west corner of the township. Keewatin.

Township 4, South.—A large portion of the south-west of this township is occupied by an Indian Reserve. The remaining portion which has been subdivided contains a large percentage of good land, particularly those sections through which Sturgeon River passes. The southern part is timbered with poplar, birch, tamarac and cedar. Most of the timber to the north (including a large quantity of pine) has been destroyed by bush fires. “

Township 5, South.—The greater portion of this township is absorbed by the adjoining Indian Reserve. The small remaining part is situated on the north bank of Rainy River. The soil is a good clay loam well adapted for agricultural purposes. The timber has not suffered from fire and consists of poplar, balm of Gilead, spruce, tamarac, birch, balsam and cedar. “

RANGE XXVII.—EAST.

Township 5 South.—The soil throughout this township is of good quality, being chiefly sandy loam with clay subsoil well situated for agricultural purposes. The timber on the high lands consists of poplar, balm of Gilead, birch and balsam with scattered elm and ash, tamarac and spruce with a few cedar in the swamps. The Indian Reserve at Manitou Rapids is in the Township. “

RANGE XXVIII.—EAST.

Township 5, South.—Rainy River forms the western boundary of this township. Soil is fair and about two-thirds may be said to be fit for settlement. The timber is nearly all burnt, but what still remains consists of poplar, spruce, birch and balsam. “

Township 6, South.—About two-thirds of this township is good arable land fit for settlement, the remaining one third is a spruce swamp capable of being drained and converted into good meadow land. Timber consists of poplar, spruce, balm of Gilead, oak and birch, with some ash and elm. “

RANGE XXIX—EAST.

Township 5, South.—Over one-half of this township consists of good arable land lying in extensive blocks and well adapted for settlement. the remainder consists chiefly of spruce and tamarac swamps, portions of which, however, could at a small cost be converted into good pasture or meadow lands. Timber consists of poplar, birch, spruce and balsam, with here and there a few white pine. The main winter Hudson Bay Co's. trail from Fort Frances to the Long Sault runs through this township.

Keewatin.

Township 6, South.—Is well adapted for settlement, and the growth of cereals. Soil is good and timber consists of poplar, birch, balsam, elm, oak, ash and basswood, with spruce, tamarac and a few cedar in the swamps. There are three settlers in the township.

“

RANGE XXX.—EAST.

Township 5, South.—This township is situate about four miles from Fort Frances. About one-half of its area consists of good land well adapted for settlement. There are several settlers already located in this township. Soil is either sandy or clay loam. On the banks of Rainy River the land is of the very finest quality. Timber comprises poplar, balsam, birch, spruce and tamarac. In the western portion of the township there is a considerable portion of white pine.

“

Township 6, South.—Is within about five miles of Fort Frances. The soil on river lots is good, as also about one half the remaining portion of the township. Timber consists of poplar balsam, birch and spruce, on the arable lands, with spruce and tamarac in the swamps. From its close proximity to the Fort and the nature of the soil this township is very suitable for settlement. There are already a considerable number of settlers.

“

RANGE XXXI—EAST.

Township 5, South.—Is situate at the head of Rainy River, and partly on Rainy Lake. Only a small portion fronting on the River and Lake is fit for settlement, and the greater portion of that is already taken up. This township contains Fort Frances and also the Government and Hudson Bay Company Reserves.

“

RANGES

West of the 1st Principal Meridian.

RANGES WEST OF THE 1st PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

Railway Belt in which Townships are situated	RANGE 1.—WEST.	Location of Townships
	<i>Township No. 1.</i> —Comprises very rich soil, well drained by water-courses and commands a beautiful view of the belt of timber along the Pembina River to the south, as also of that along the Red River to the east.	Provencher
E.	The only timber that this township contains stands in section 31, and will soon be appropriated for building purposes. Generally the township is rolling prairie adapted for immediate cultivation, there being little or no low land.	"
E.	<i>Township No. 2.</i> —This township is level prairie; soil, black loam, and is all fit for settlement.	"
D.	<i>Township No. 3.</i> —This township is open, level prairie, with a stiff, heavy clay soil.	"
	In the south-west portion of the township the soil is a light clay loam, and the land is higher, and has a gentle slope to the south.	
	In the south-west part is a fine body of water abounding in wild fowl.	
D.	<i>Township No. 4.</i> —Is all prairie. The north half being high and dry with clay loam. The south half is somewhat lower and wet in the spring. There are no streams or lakes in the township, and the surface water which accumulates in the spring is completely evaporated by July.	"
D.	<i>Township No. 5.</i> —Is clear open prairie, with a fine clay loam soil. It is well fitted for agricultural purposes.	"
	Towards the south it is very level and free from bush, but towards the north it is somewhat rough and rolling. There is no timber of any description in the whole township.	
C. D.	<i>Township No. 6.</i> —Is well suited for settlement. The soil is in most places a clay loam. In the vicinity of the 'Riviere aux Gratiass,' the banks of which are some eighteen or twenty feet high, it is a stiff, heavy clay.	"
	This township is entirely destitute of timber.	
C.	<i>Township No. 7.</i> —This township is watered and drained by the east branch of the Riviere aux Gratiass, which takes its rise partly in this township and partly in the adjacent one on the west.	Marquette East.
	A large portion of the land is high No. 1 prairie. On the west of the Riviere aux Gratiass the township skirts and takes in a part of the Great Hay Marsh, which divides the Riviere aux Iles de Bois from the Riviere aux Gratiass.	
	This township is entirely destitute of timber.	

Railway Belt
in which
Townships are
situated.

RANGES WEST OF THE 1ST PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

Location of
Townships

- | | | |
|--------------|--|-----------------|
| | <i>Township No. 8.</i> —Twenty sections of this township are sufficiently dry for cultivation, and the balance good hay land. The River Sale runs through section thirty-six, and touches the north-east angle of section thirty-five. This stream has running water in it all through the summer. Its banks are tolerably well wooded. | Marquette East. |
| C. | | |
| B. C. | <i>Township No. 9.</i> —Is suitable for grazing purposes. That portion contiguous to the River Sale is wooded and watered, and is well adapted for crop raising. | " |
| B. | <i>Township No. 10.</i> —The land is a little undulating. It is made up of dry land, fit for immediate cultivation, and moist hay land. The whole may be easily drained. The soil is very rich, being an alluvial deposit, overlying a porous clay or marl. There is no waste land in this township. Water can easily be obtained in many places by digging a few feet. There is no timber. | " |
| B. | <i>Township No. 11.</i> —This township is all open level prairie, with the land gently sloping to the south and south-east. The soil is dark clay loam, very deep and rich, and well adapted for farming purposes. No stones are to be seen, and no timber grows on the part surveyed. The township is very dry, there being scarcely any wet land, and very little hay land. There are no running streams of water, but there is no difficulty in getting water by digging. The water is good and free from any brackish taste. | " |
| A. B. | <i>Township No. 12.</i> —This township is nearly all open prairie, gently sloping to the south. There is no timber in it except a few small poplar groves on sections 23, 24, 25 and 36, but the timber is very small. There are a few hay swamps, the one on and near the northerly limit of the township is large and good. There are no running streams of water, but water can be had by digging at no great depth. The soil is very rich, being dark clay loam, and is well adapted for agricultural purposes. | " |
| A. B. | <i>Township No. 13.</i> —The south and west parts of this township are prairie. The north is well wooded with poplar. Fire has run through the principal portion of the bush. The land is generally of good quality where the groves of wood occur. It is slightly stony. The prairie is full of hay marshes, but in places dry ridges are to be found. On section 1 a ridge of limestone exists about half a mile in circumference; here a lime kiln has been built, which burns a large quantity of first-class lime. | " |
| B. | <i>Township No. 14.</i> —Consists of groves of poplar and glades of prairie. The prairie and bush are about equally divided. A large portion of the latter has been killed by fire. The soil is dry and of an average quality; a gravel ridge extends along the northern tier of sections, the soil in which is light and sandy. | " |

Railway Belt
in which
Townships are
situated.

RANGES WEST OF THE 1ST PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

Location of
Townships

At the foot of the ridge the soil is stony. From about one mile south of the ridge to the Base Line the soil is of good quality.

Good water can be obtained by digging wells.

Township No. 15.—About two-thirds of this township are good land for settlement. Scattered groves of small poplar woods occur fit for fencing and fuel, but none of sufficient size to be of value for building.

Marquette
East.

E.

In the vicinity of Shoal Lake a few stony ridges are to be met with. The lake mentioned is of slightly brackish water, but not known to be unwholesome.

B. C.

Township No. 16.—The greater part of this township is suited for settlement. The northern portions are more or less thickly wooded with poplar. The smallness of the trees met with restricts their use, for the present, to fencing and fuel.

"

Stony patches or ridges occur in a few places.

Township No. 17.—Is suitable for settlement, having, with the exception of a few stony ridges, a good soil for cultivation, and is well supplied with wood for fencing and fuel.

C.

The surface is undulating; in some of the low grounds hay marshes occur.

"

RANGE II—WEST.

Township No. 1.—Is more or less intersected by dry water-courses, of which the head of the Marais River is the principal, its bed in many places containing ponds of water which must prove of great value during the dry season. The water is better adapted for domestic use than that obtained by sinking. A few solitary second-growth trees exist along its banks. The soil is first-class, and the township generally well adapted for immediate cultivation.

E.

Provencher

The Mennonites are in possession and rapidly pushing forward improvements by way of building dwellings and securing hay for their stock.

E.

Township No. 2.—This township is prairie. Soil good. Surface water to be had in gullies.

"

Township No. 3.—This township is all prairie. In the north-eastern and north-western portions it is low and flat, with a heavy clay soil which forms excellent hay land. The west part of the township is high, with a rich clay loam, and is well watered. In the east part of the township there is a fine body of water, with good high land surrounding it.

D.

"

Township No. 4.—This township is wholly prairie. The northern tier of sections is low and flat, the remainder is rolling land with rich clay loam.

D.

"

There is no running water in the Township.

Township No. 5.—Is prairie land, well adapted for agricultural purposes. The land throughout is very level. There being no gullies to drain the surface water it gathers in low places which make good hay land.

D.

"

Railway Belt
in which
Townships are
situated.

RANGES WEST OF THE 1ST PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

Location of
Townships.

There is no timber in this township for fencing, building or fuel.

The land is clear of stones.

C. D.

Township No. 6.—Is a clear open prairie of very good quality, and well adapted for agricultural purposes. The soil is a black mould with a clay or loamy clay sub-soil. There is no timber in the township, the nearest bush being some three miles to the westward.

Township No. 7.—About two-thirds of this township is occupied by the great hay marsh, over which the waters of the Rivier: aux Iles de Bois must pass in spring to reach and be discharged by the Riviere aux Gratiass, which may be said to take its rise in this marsh.

C.

There are but few spots which are not solid prairie soil, and oxen have been driven with heavy loads in every direction over the marsh without difficulty.

The soil is very rich, and produces a fine clean growth of grass from two to five feet in height at full growth.

If a channel were cut for the water from where the Riviere aux Iles de Bois enters the marsh to the Riviere aux Gratiass, these lands would become sufficiently dry for all purposes.

In the south-west angle of this township there is one block of about eight square miles of beautiful high rolling prairie with an excellent sandy loam soil.

C.

Township No. 8.—The surface of this township is generally very level, and a large portion is dry during the summer months. In the spring the greater part of the township is covered with water. Large tracts of the surface have a hard and cracked appearance when dry.

About nine square miles are included in the hay marsh. The rest, with few exceptions, is dry prairie.

There is a stream in this township.

Township No. 9.—The soil of this township is very good, consisting of a considerable depth of rich mould, underlaid by a strong clay sub-soil. The land is generally dry. The only marshes of any consequence are in the southern part of the township, and they are surrounded by good hay land.

B. C.

The chief timber is oak, elm and poplar. It is of poor quality, being short and scrubby. The greater part of the woods is on the River Sale, running through the northern part of the township in a south-easterly direction. The water in the stream is fresh and good.

B.

Township No. 10.—The soil is excellent, being an alluvial deposit, overlaying a sub-soil of clay, valuable for growing either grass or grain.

A branch of the River Sale flows through one corner of the township, watering twelve quarter sections. The water is good. There is oak and poplar along the river, but not in sufficient quantities to supply the whole township.

B.

Township No. 11.—The soil in this township is well adapted for agriculture, it being for the most part clay loam. The

Marquette
East.

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Railway Belt
in which
Townships are
situated

RANGES WEST OF THE 1ST PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

Location
Townships

land gently slopes to the north and north-east. There are a few poplar groves, but these are not of any extent, and the timber is very small.

There are also a few hay swamps yielding good grass. On sections 19 and part of 20 there is a large gravel ridge, which will be of great value for road making, as there are no other gravel ridges near it. The ridge is deep, and the gravel is of good quality. There are no streams: but water can be easily found by digging.

- A. B.** *Township No. 12.*—The soil in this township is dark clay loam, very rich, and well adapted for agriculture. The surface is very uniform, gently sloping to the south and south-east.

Marquette
East.

A few hay swamps are to be found, but of no great size. There is an entire absence of timber, and no running water.

- A. B.** *Township No. 13.*—This is a prairie township; the soil is good, and dotted with hay marshes. There are a few groves of poplar on sections 21, 20 and 19. Section 31 is half covered with wood.

"

- B.** *Township No. 14.*—This township is well fitted for settlement. The land is of the best quality and along the western portion of the township is covered with large poplars suitable for building purposes. A fine ridge crosses the two northern tier of sections, elevated about twenty feet above the surrounding country to the south, and sloping gradually to the north. Anywhere along the ridge a good supply of water can be obtained a few feet from the surface.

"

- B.** *Township No. 15.*—On the south side of Shoal Lake is all fit for settlement, being good land, partially wooded with a growth of poplar serviceable for fencing and fuel, and some oak of a size suitable for building. A few good hay marshes are found in this township.

"

- B. C.** *Township No. 16.*—Is a broken township on the west shore of Shoal Lake, of about one-third the full area. It is well fitted for settlement, has a rich soil, a supply of wood of small growth, and excellent hay marshes along the lake shore.

"

- C.** *Township No. 17.*—Adjoins the western shore of Shoal Lake, is adapted for settlement, has a black loam soil, is mixed wood and prairie. There are extensive hay meadows along the borders of the lake.

"

RANGE III—WEST.

- E.** *Township No. 1.*—Comprises rolling prairie with a luxuriant growth of grass, more particularly in the north-west corner, is also well drained by water-courses. During the dry season water is found only by sinking. The township commands an imposing view of the Pembina Mountains to the west. It is already rapidly filling up with Mennonite settlers. No timber exists.

"

Railway Belt
in which
Townships are
situated.

RANGES WEST OF THE 1ST PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

		Location of Townships.
	<i>Township No. 2</i> —This township is level prairie. Soil,	
E.	black loam.	Marquette East.
	<i>Township No. 3</i> —Is entirely open prairie, all which, with	
D.	the exception of a small muskeg on the west side, is excellent arable land, free from stones. A small creek of good water crosses the township, and there are a few water runs.	"
	<i>Township No. 4</i> —Consists of open fertile prairie. The	
D.	northern part is level, the centre low, and the southern portion good and undulating. In addition to the few water-runs, which were found quite dry, a small creek of good water winds its course through the northern portion of the township. These water-runs, though dry during the summer season, are full of water in the spring and autumn. Water can be obtained by digging from three to four feet.	"
D.	<i>Township No. 5</i> —About one quarter of this township is swamp; good hay ground, but much too low for cultivation. The central and western parts are good level prairie. The soil is black loam.	"
C. D.	<i>Township No. 6</i> —Is good level prairie with a soil of black loam. There is no running water in this township, and but two small islands of oak timber, one in sections sixteen and twenty-one, and one in the north-east corner of section eigh- teen. In a gully running along the line between sections twenty and twenty-one, and seventeen and sixteen, are pools of good water which remain throughout the season.	"
	There is a good hay swamp extending across the south of the township, where a number of the settlers from township 6, range 4 west, get their winter's supply.	
C.	<i>Township No. 7</i> —About two-thirds of this township is occupied by the great hay marsh lying between and dividing the Riviere aux Iles de Bois from the Riviere aux Gratiis. It produces excellent hay about its margin, but the central parts, and particularly the west side of the township, are overgrown with black rushes.	"
	The remaining part of this township is excellent high prairie, especially that block extending the whole length of the southern boundary, of about ten square miles.	
	Except a few isolated clumps of willows, there is no tim- ber in the township.	
C.	<i>Township No. 8</i> —Only a small portion of this township is covered by the great hay marsh. Of the remaining thirty-two sections about twenty-nine are high, slightly undulating prai- rie, and the remainder excellent hay land.	"
	There can be no better land than the dry portion of this township, and the hay land, with the exception of some places in the great hay marsh, is good solid prairie soil.	
	There is neither wood nor water in this township.	
B. C.	<i>Township No. 9</i> —This township consists of level open prairies with here and there a few small marshes and some patches of scattering willows and small poplars. The soil is generally black loam,	"

Railway Belt
in which
Townships are
situated

RANGES WEST OF THE 1ST PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

Location of
Townships

- B.** *Township No. 10.*—This township consists partly of low rich bottom prairie, with heavy hay grass, and partly of dry level prairie. Marquette East.

The township is traversed near the north boundary by a dry channel, from three to four chains in width, having clay banks rising from six to eight feet above the bed. The bed (which consists of about eighteen inches of black mud) is grown up with tall grass. Clean, fine sand underlies the mud, good clear water being found in this sand at about a depth of three feet. This dry channel is timbered on both banks with oak and poplar, the latter timber, however, prevails.

- B.** *Township No. 11.*—This township is better adapted for grazing than for agricultural purposes, water and shelter for stock being both convenient. "

The upper portion of it is traversed by the River Sale and a creek running parallel with it. The land between these is covered with thick underbrush and some oak and elm, although the greater portion of the latter has been already cut. South of these streams the country is much intersected by wet sloughs and hay swamp, with occasional poplar islands.

- A. B.** *Township No. 12.*—This is a small fractional township of dry prairie. "

- A. B.** *Township No. 13.*—About three-fourths of this township is good arable prairie, well adapted for settlement. It is near the leading line of road along the north bank of the River Assiniboine, and close to it are the extensive meadows of Long Lake. "

Plenty of good fencing and building timber may be found along the ridges which cross the northern part of the township. North of these ridges the land becomes gravelly and stony, and is fit only for grazing purposes.

- B.** *Township No. 14.*—Is of inferior soil throughout, but more especially along the east and south limits, where there is a heavy gravel ridge like the beach of an ancient lake. For some distance north of this ridge the land is low and swampy, in addition to being gravelly and stony. "

There are plenty of good fencing poles throughout the township, and some good building timber along the east side.

- B.** *Township No. 15.*—The land is chiefly rich loam, broken only by a few swamps. About one-tenth part is open prairie. The remainder is covered partly by good green timber and partly by young bushes of poplar and willows. The best timber (some of which may be used for erecting buildings) stands in the northern part of the township. The southern part is thickly wooded with small poplar. "

- B. C.** *Township No. 16.*—Is all good farming land, undulating prairie, with scattered groves of poplar of moderate size. "

Adjoins the western shore of Shoal Lake.

- C.** *Township No. 17.*—Is well suited for settlement; has an undulating surface, good soil, and a fair supply of timber for. "

Railway Belt
in which
Townships are
situated.

RANGES WEST OF THE 1ST PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

Location of
Townships

fuel, fencing and such building as would require pieces of no great size.

Has no streams, but water can be obtained by digging.

RANGE IV—WEST.

- E.** *Township No. 1.*—Assumes more of a low character, well supplied with water in some places by small lakes or ponds, and others by pools in dry water-courses. The land is more adapted for stock raising, owing to the abundance of hay land and water. Marquette
East.
- The principal settlement, which is Menmonite, and designated "Bloomfield," stands on sections 15, 16, 17, 20, 21 and 22. In the southwestern portion we come across the first timber, along the western boundary.
- E.** *Township No. 2.*—This township is level prairie: soil, black loam. Two small islands of oak and black ash woods lie near the centre. "
- Township No. 3.*—Is almost entirely open prairie, well adapted for hay and grazing purposes. A belt of splendid heavy timber, consisting of elm, oak and poplar, lies in the north-western portion. Two creeks of excellent water traverse the wooded portion. "
- There are a number of water-runs in other parts. By digging to the depth of three or four feet, abundance of water can be obtained.
- D.** *Township No. 4.*—Is altogether open prairie, one of the finest townships in the Province. The surface is alternately level and undulating, and the soil a rich loam with clay sub-soil. There are a great number of water-runs, which are dry during the summer, but a good supply of water can be obtained by digging to the depth of three or four feet. "
- Township No. 5.*—Is good land, with the exception of some 1,500 acres in the north-easterly portion of the township, which is swampy. "
- D.** Through the centre runs a lasting stream of good water, along the banks of which there is some fine timber, such as oak, ash, maple and elm.
- Township No. 6.*—Every lot in this township is fit for settlement. The soil is a very deep black mould, overlying white clay. The Boyne River flows across the north-westerly part of the township; the banks are about twelve feet high and the current about three miles per hour. A belt of good oak timber, intermixed with elm, poplar and basswood, averaging twelve inches diameter, extends along either bank of the river, having a width of from 10 to 20 chains. Another belt of oak timber, of the same quality and width, extends in a south-easterly direction from section 28 to section 12. All the sections containing wood, as well as some of the adjacent prairie lots, have been taken up and more or less improvements made thereon. Very fine crops of wheat, barley and oats were raised here during the past season. "
- C. D.**

Railway Belt
in which
Townships are
situated.

RANGES WEST OF THE 1ST PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

Location of
Townships.

- Township No. 7.*—About twenty-six square miles of this township are beautiful undulating prairie, with sandy loam soil. Wood is within a short distance of every part of the township.
- C.** Along the eastern margin is the Great Marsh, covering about seven sections. The marsh is here very wet and boggy, and overgrown with rushes. In summer cattle roam at liberty over the greater part of it, but it is not safe for loaded carts, especially near the mouth of the Riviere aux Iles des Bois.
- C.** *Township No. 8.*—The surface of this township is generally level, or slightly rolling. The soil is sandy loam, which allows the surface water to disappear early in the spring. Nearly all the township is suitable for cultivation, and sufficient wood for fuel and fencing is everywhere convenient.
- B. C.** *Township No. 9.*—This township consists partly of prairie land and partly of poplar bush. A large portion of the prairie land is of a low marshy character, covered with coarse rank grass, and having in places scattering willows and small poplar and oak groves. The poplar timber (which is found at the south-west corner of the township) is very small, and has been much destroyed by fire. The high land consists of a black loam.
- B.** *Township No. 10.*—A large portion of this township consists of low bottom prairie with tall rich grass and low wet marshes. The high prairie is generally of a fair quality, and has in places scattering willows and small poplars. The township is traversed by a dry channel (near the north boundary) from three to four chains in width, having banks from six to eight feet high. The bed of this channel consists of black mud about eighteen inches deep, and is grown up with tall grass. Clean fine sand underlies the mud, in which good clear water can be obtained. This dry channel is timbered on both banks with oak, poplar and elm; the timber, however, has been destroyed in some places by fire.
- B.** *Township No. 11.*—This ranks as a second-rate township. The northern half is covered with poplar, willow and underbrush; on the third mile south there is a heavy belt of poplar and oak. South of this the country is more open, and on the Third Correction Line a large wet marsh exists, covered with long thick reeds. Some good timber is still standing on the northern half; it is being rapidly destroyed year after year by fire.
- A. B.** *Township No. 12.*—(*South-Half.*)—This township is covered with thick poplar and underbrush, some heavy oak and elm occurring on the banks of the River Sale and Mill Creek. A few hay meadows of no great extent are interspersed. The timber, particularly on the northern portion of the township, has been much thinned for fencing, although a great deal is still standing which is fit for rails. The land in this half of the township is of second-rate quality.

Marquette
East.

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Railway Belt
in which
Townships are
situated

RANGES WEST OF THE 1ST PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

Location
Townships

- Township No. 13.**—A very attractive township for settlement; the soil is excellent in quality, being a rich clay loam. Along the ridge in the northern part of the township is plenty of timber for fencing, fuel and building purposes. "Long Lake" affords an abundant supply of good water, and the meadow lands in the vicinity are extensive and good.
- A. B.**
- Township No. 14.**—Is better adapted for grazing and stock raising than for farming. The south and east portions are stony and gravelly; the north and west are free from stones and have a slightly deeper soil, while here and there are many fine prairie glades.
- B.**
- The timber is mostly small poplar, and fit only for fencing purposes.
- Township No. 15.**—Is bounded on the north-west by Lake St. Francis, an arm of Lake Manitoba. A large marsh lies in the westerly part of the township. The easterly part is generally level prairie, with some excellent building timber of poplar and oak. Two roads, one to White Horse Plains and the other to Poplar Point, traverse this township.
- B.**
- Township No. 16.**—Lies to the East of Lake Manitoba and contains the French Half-Breed Settlement, known as the Indian Mission. The easterly part is wooded with poplar oak and willow, some of which are good for building purposes. The north-easterly part of the township is marshy.
- B. C.**
- Township No. 17.**—The southerly part as well as the easterly boundary is wooded. The remainder of the township is prairie, broken by swamps and hay grounds. The soil is a rich loam, but stony.
- C.**

RANGE V—WEST.

- Township No. 1.**—We begin to enter scrub and timber in section 1, along the International Boundary, and also to ascend the Pembina Mountains, which encroach upon the south-west corner of the township, extending from section 33 on the north to section 2 on the south. As we leave the prairie and approach the base of the mountains the land gradually becomes lighter and boulders abound.
- E.**
- The ascent for about one and a-half miles is gradual by different terraces of table-land, until finally the steep ascent of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet brings us to the first grand elevation, which still further ascends to section 5 on the International Boundary, from which point to the westward it gradually assumes the character of a table-land, which is covered with dense scrub and poplar, and more to the north, oak groves. This township in many places presents beautiful locations for settlement, well supplied with water and fuel, although in some places difficult of access.
- Township No. 2.**—This township is chiefly prairie; soil, black loam. A belt of very fine oak, say thirty chains in width, runs through the southerly tier of sections, in which are laid off twenty-six wood lots.
- E.**

Belway Belt
in which
Townships are
situated.

RANGES WEST OF THE 1ST PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

Location of
Townships

- D.** *Township No. 3.*—A belt of timber passes through this township. With this exception it is all prairie land.
- Township No. 4.*—Is prairie. There is no timber, but timber for settlement purposes could be brought from the slopes of the Pembina Mountains, which traverse the western townships of the block in which this township is situated.
- D.** *Township No. 5.*—The surface of this township is level. There are a few small patches of hay land and a few dry gullies. The soil is a very rich black loam. Tobacco Creek passes through the northern part of the township, running from west to east. The water is fresh.
- The scattered trees and clumps along Tobacco Creek form the only timber to be found.
- Township No. 6.*—The surface of this township is generally level, with a slight inclination towards the Boyne River for about a mile and a-half on either side of the river.
- C. D.** The soil is a black loam.
- The township is well watered by the River Boyne passing through the centre, running from west to east.
- The water is good and fresh.
- The township is well wooded by a belt of mixed oak, elm and basswood, stretching through it on each side of the Boyne, with a width of from five to twenty chains.
- C.** *Township No. 7.*—The soil in this township is generally too sandy for good agricultural land.
- The timber consists mainly of poplar, the best of which has, in most cases, been killed by fire. In places, however, some good oak and poplar wood are to be found.
- Township No. 8.*—The timber in this township is chiefly poplar, willow and scattered oak. The greater part of this timber is fit for building, fencing, &c.; a considerable quantity has been destroyed by fire.
- C.** Water is found in several places, but with the exception of that supplied by Elm Creek, it is generally very bad.
- The soil is light and sandy.
- There are some very good hay marshes.
- Township No. 9.*—One-half of this township is suitable for farming purposes, that is all the prairie (marshes excepted), and that portion of the woodland, for a depth of about a mile, which borders on the prairie. The soil here varies from clay to sand, and is generally of a slightly inferior quality. The other parts of the township, comprising the whole of the westerly and south-westerly sections, are of no value, having for the most part a very light sandy soil.
- B. C.** Poplar timber covers about two-thirds of the township; of this only that part which lies near the prairie is of any value; the remainder is very thick, scrubby poplar, mostly dead, and only about ten feet high.
- The land is slightly rolling, with a gradual descent towards the north and north-east. Good water can be found in any of the marshes by digging from one to three feet.

Marquette
East.

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Railway Belt
in which
Townships are
situated.

RANGES WEST OF THE 1ST PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

Location of
Townships

- B.** *Township No. 10.*—With the exception of the hay marshes, this township is composed of good agricultural land, especially in the northerly sections, where the soil is of a very superior quality. The hay marshes are too wet for cultivation, but they are valuable for hay, of which they produce a large quantity each year. The timber is chiefly poplar, of good quality and in quantities only sufficient for the use of settlers. The greater part of the township is almost level prairie. The soil is a black loamy clay, full of vegetable and mineral deposits. Running water is not plentiful within the township, but where it can be found it is of good quality.
- B.** *Township No. 11.*—Is well adapted for settlement. The soil throughout being of the best quality; also the timber supply along the banks of the two rivers which traverse the township. The water of these rivers is not of the best quality, but excellent water can be obtained by digging to the depth of six feet.
- A. B.** *Township No. 12.*—(*Fractional*).—Fractional township number twelve is excellent for agricultural purposes.
- A. B.** *Township No. 13.*—The southern portion of this township is excellent farming land, but towards the north it becomes stony and gravelly. The timber along "Stony Ridge" is small poplar and oak, affording abundance of good fencing material. The stones are of the boulder character; these will prove useful for building purposes. The north-west quarter of the township is very good for agricultural purposes.
- B.** *Township No. 14.*—Is only suited for grazing and stock raising. The surface is very stony, and the water for the most part alkaline. There are extensive meadows along the margins of the great marsh.
- B.** *Township No. 15.*—Is a small fractional township lying to the south-east of Lake Manitoba. On the shores of the Lake the land is wet and marshy. The dry lands are good prairie, bordered by hay lands.
- C.** *Township No. 18.*—This is also a fractional township east of Lake Manitoba, the greater part of which is an extensive marsh with lagoons and lakes. The rest of the township is good dry land, well adapted for settlement; a mellow, rich soil, with few stones. The easterly tiers of sections are wooded with oak and poplar.
- C. D.** *Township No. 19.*—Is on the easterly shore of Lake Manitoba. There is an extensive marsh on the shore of the Lake. The easterly half is of splendid soil and is very well wooded with oak and poplar, with extensive prairies. There are several small lakes affording a good supply of water.
- D.** *Township No. 20.*—The northern part is mostly wooded, part of which has been destroyed by fire. The southern part comprises hay swamps and small bogs and ponds, all connected with "Swan Creek."

Marquette
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Railway Belt
in which
Townships are
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RANGES WEST OF THE 1ST PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

Location of
Townships

RANGE VI.—WEST.

- E.** *Township No. 1.*—Is altogether comprised of the mountain range, and for the most part intersected with deep ravines from one hundred to two hundred and fifty feet in depth, occasioned by the various small streams which take their rise from the low lands and marshes met with on the top of the mountains. It is along these streams and ravines that the greater part of the timber stands. It is composed of poplar, with some elm in the central and southern portions of the township. The timber on the northern tier of sections is for the most part oak of fair dimensions. The south-west portion of the township is intersected by the Pembina River and valley, the latter being of an average width of about one mile and three-quarters, although frequently the section-lines cross the valley for a distance of two to three and a quarter miles. The different terraces which comprise the formation of the ravine are more or less covered with poplar and scrub, more particularly on the east side, and the elevation from the bed of the river to height of land must be from two hundred and fifty to three hundred feet.
- The formation is generally a bluish shale (slate), and unstable when exposed.
- The Pembina River is about one chain wide, strong current, and an average depth of one foot and a-half where the course is rapid, but where the current is not so strong the depth is greater. The bed of the river is stony; the banks on each side indicate a general overflow during the early part of the summer. Willows abound along its banks, and farther away from the river dense scrub and alders.
- Owing to the prevalence of fallen timber and the abundance of grass, the mountains are visited with many destructive fires.
- E.** *Township No. 2.*—One-half of this township is prairie. Soil, black sandy loam. The remainder is covered with good oak timber, averaging eight inches in size. Six wood lots have been laid off in section 15. “
- There is good water in a gully which runs across this township.
- D.** *Township No. 3.*—Prairie and woodland. The greater portion of the township is rather stony. “
- D.** *Township No. 4.*—Prairie and woodland. The eastern part of this township is well adapted for settlement. An abundance of oak is to be found on the slopes of the Pembina Mountains. “
- D.** *Township No. 5.*—The surface of this township is level. In the south-west part, at the foot of the Pembina mountains, it is low and wet. The soil is a dark loam. “
- The township is well watered by “Tobacco Creek,” which flows through it from west to east. The south-western part is well wooded with basswood, oak and elm.
- C. D.** *Township No. 6.*—The surface of this township is level. “

Marquette
East.

Railway Belt
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Townships are
situated.

RANGES WEST OF THE 1ST PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

Location of
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- or slightly inclined towards the Riviere aux Iles de Bois. The soil in the eastern part is a dark loam, in the western it is of a sandy nature. The "Riviere aux Iles de Bois" passes through this township, flowing from west to east.
- C. D.** A belt of timber consisting of oak, elm, and basswood, extends along the river on each side, varying from five to ten chains in width. There are also some poplars in the northern and western parts, but the growth is small.
- There is a large amount of willow brush in the western part.
- C.** *Township No. 7.*—Is timbered with a dense growth of willows, with a sufficient quantity of poplar and oak for settlement purposes. The water is good, and there is an abundance of hay. The soil is of a black sandy nature and very fertile.
- C.** *Township No. 8.*—Is well adapted for settlement, being well watered, with abundance of timber and hay. The soil is light but fertile. The timber is chiefly poplar and oak, of sufficient size for building and fencing.
- B. C.** *Township No. 9.*—Is not good either for agricultural or lumbering purposes. The soil being of a very boggy nature with the exception of the sand hills and is liable to heavy floods in the spring.
- B.** *Township No. 10.*—Is composed of ridges of light, sandy soil, alternating with low lands which are flooded in the spring. The hills are covered with small poplar, light brush and scrubby oak. The low lands are well timbered with oak, black ash and basswood, and are well watered.
- B.** *Township No. 11.*—This is a fractional township bounded by the parishes of Portage LaPrairie and High Bluff. It is well adapted for settlement, being exceedingly good soil, but the two westerly tiers of sections require draining. The timber is large poplar, oak and elm. It is watered by a large creek.
- A. B.** *Township No. 12.*—This township is almost entirely an open prairie. The soil is most excellent; the surface gently undulates, and owing to the proximity of large blocks of heavy bush along the Assiniboine, it is a desirable location to settle on.
- Township No. 13.*—This may be justly considered a most desirable locality for settlement.
- A. B.** There are numerous wooded groves toward the north part of the township, and the soil is everywhere most excellent for farming purposes.
- Abundance of good water can be had at a depth of from six to eight feet in the low grounds, and from twelve to twenty feet in high grounds.
- C. D.** *Township No. 19.*—Is a small fractional township to the east of Lake Manitoba, containing about three thousand acres and is all occupied.
- D.** *Township No. 20.*—This township is also to the east of Lake Manitoba; it is wooded with poplars, oak, elm and ash fit for building timber. The surface is level and the soil is a good black loam.

Marquette
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Railway Belt
in which
Townships are
situated

RANGES WEST OF THE 1ST PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

Location of
Townships.

RANGE VII.—WEST.

- E.** *Township No. 1.*—The northern portion of this township is much broken by the Pembina River and Valley, the latter having an average width of from 2 to 3 miles and being intersected by numerous small ravines, is so uneven as to be rendered almost totally unfit for settlement. The southern portion of the township is the best but the soil is light. Sufficient timber exists for fuel, though difficult of access, while the running water is good. Marquette East.
- E.** *Township No. 2.*—About three-fourths of this township are undulating prairie. Soil, black loam. “
On the remainder there is poplar wood of average size—say eight inches. Sixty (60) timber lots have been laid off in the southern part. Pembina River runs through sections 4 and 5. The south-west corner is much broken by steep hills and deep gullies.
- D.** *Township No. 3.*—Consists partly of prairie, and partly of timbered lands. The south-east portion is for the most part prairie, the rest is covered with poplar and bush, mixed in some places with oak. Sections 34, 35 and 36 are intersected by a spur of the Pembina Mountains. They are unfit for settlement as the surface is broken by deep ravines, with banks 100 feet high. At the bottoms of the ravines there are creeks containing excellent water, all running in a south-easterly direction. “
The north-westerly part of the township contains good land, well timbered with poplar and oak, but the prairie portion in the south-east of the township is of inferior quality.
There are many marshes where wild hay and water can be procured.
- D.** *Township No. 4.*—Is heavily timbered with oak and poplar. There are also some elm, ash, maple, and white birch. There is not one section of prairie land in the township, but there are some clearings made by recent fires. “
The Pembina Mountains intersect it almost diagonally, and the surface is so much broken by ravines as to render one-third of the area unfit for settlement.
The rest of the township is well suited for farming. There are numerous creeks of good water running down the sides of these mountains. No fixed rocks are visible, but boulders may be met with occasionally.
- D.** *Township No. 5.*—The soil and timber are generally of an inferior quality and the surface is very much broken. It is traversed by several branches of Tobacco Creek, the water of which is of an excellent quality. “
- C. D.** *Township No. 6.*—About sixty per cent of this township is fit for agricultural purposes. The Pembina Mountains traverse the southern and western portions, and the River aux Iles de Bois and its tributaries flow through the northerly part of the township, affording a supply of good water. The soil is however rather sandy. The timber, which is mostly poplar and “

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RANGES WEST OF THE 1ST PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

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- oak, is not of heavy growth, except on the banks of the streams.
- Township No. 7.*—The soil is of second quality being sandy but improves somewhat in the southerly tier of Sections especially along the north branch of the Riviere aux Islet du Bois, a stream about three feet deep and thirty feet wide, which flows in a southeasterly direction across Sections 6, 5 and 4. There are many marshes and several patches of prairie. The timber is poplar with willows and brush. The poplar is generally so small as to be fit only for fencing and fuel.
- C.** *Township No. 8.*—The soil throughout this township is a sandy clay and, except in a portion of the south-west quarter, it is of second-class, and in some places it is scarcely that. In the north-west quarter the soil is sandy loam partly first-class. In this quarter the best timber is to be found, being principally poplar in some places mixed with oak, suitable for building timber and saw-logs, while over a portion of the west half and in many portions of the eastern half there are extensive tracts of timber suitable for fuel and fencing. The surface of nearly the whole township is level.
- C.** *Township Nos. 9 and 10.*—Are low and marshy. The soil being of a sandy and worthless nature and the timber small and fit only for fuel and fencing. These townships are quite unfit for settlement.
- B. C.** *Township No. 11.*—Is a very small fractional township containing about one section of dry land. The remainder is marshy with reeds and rushes.
- B.** *Township No. 12.*—Is all excellent rolling prairie. The soil is a fine, rich, black loam, with a slight mixture of sand. The sub-soil is clay.
- A. B.** This township, though well suited for farming, is without timber of any value, there being only a few clumps of poplar, willow and small oak.
- A. B.** *Township No. 13.*—Is all land of a kind suited for settlement; has a rich soil and undulating surface.
- A. B.** There is hardly any wood in the township.
- B.** *Township No. 14.*—This township borders on Lake Manitoba. It consists of very fine prairie land, well watered by several streams which discharge into the lake.
- B.** There is very little timber in this township.

Marquette
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RANGE VIII.—WEST.

- E.** *Township No. 1.*—The soil is inclined to be light. The Pembina River and Valley intersects the township from west to east. The portion best adapted for settlement comprises the northerly tier of Sections from 31 to 36, together with Sections 1 to 10 inclusive, being the most southern portion of the township. The valley of the river is for the most part well timbered principally with poplar, some of which may be available for building.
- Township No. 2.*—The western side of this township is rough prairie, the eastern side contains oak timber and willow bush.

Marquette
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RANGE WEST OF THE 1ST PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

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| E. | Soil, second rate. Nearly one half of the township is covered with brush. There is no water except a small spring creek in south-east corner | “ |
| D. | <p><i>Township No. 3.</i>—Consists partly of prairie and partly of timbered land. The surface is undulating, and the soil is what is usually denominated “drift.” There are some groves and ridges of oak, but the prevailing timber is poplar.</p> <p>There is an abundant supply of water at all seasons.</p> <p><i>Township No. 4.</i>—This township is situated to the west of the Pembina Mountain. It has a good soil and is well suited for settlement.</p> | “ |
| D. | <p>There is a sufficient supply of water, but that on the surface is neither pure nor good.</p> <p>The northern part of the township is heavily timbered with oak and poplar. Fire has destroyed a great deal of this timber. The south-west part is nearly all open prairie.</p> <p>There are a number of marshes which afford a supply of hay, sufficient for the wants of the early settler.</p> <p>There appear to be no fixed rocks and but few boulders throughout the whole township.</p> <p><i>Township No. 5.</i>—The land is rolling and hilly, and for the most part thickly timbered; on the eastern side the timber is of excellent quality. Through the centre there is a belt about one mile wide lying north and south, covered with dense scrub, dry hazel and willow, with bluffs of poplar. The soil is good in the southern portion, but to the north it is of inferior quality, it is however well supplied with water which is very good and fresh.</p> | “ |
| D. | <p><i>Township No. 6.</i>—The soil is of very inferior quality, and its surface so broken by ravines that it could not be cultivated. A branch of the River aux Isles de Bois, crosses the township, and there are several smaller streams, the water of all of which is excellent and never failing. The timber consists of poplar, oak, elm, white birch, ash and basswood. On the south east quarter of section fourteen, I found a small quantity of fossil limestone.</p> | Marquette East. |
| C. D. | <p><i>Township No. 7.</i>—Is nearly equally divided by north branch of the Riviere aux Islets des Bois, which is from two to three feet deep and about twenty-five feet wide, and flows with a good current in a general south-easterly direction.</p> <p>The soil of the northerly portion is sandy, that of southerly sandy loam of second quality, and on the slope of Pembina, rough and hilly. The greater part is well wooded with poplar, with some oak, birch and basswood on the mountain.</p> | “ |
| C. | <p><i>Township No. 8.</i>—The easterly part is timbered with poplar of good size suitable for rails and fire wood, the westerly part is covered with a thick growth of willows, the greater part is wet. The soil is a black clay loam, which with proper draining will become very productive.</p> | Marquette West. |
| B. C. | <p><i>Township No. 9.</i>—The River Assiniboine traverses this township; it is from three to four feet in depth. The soil is sandy and in places pure red sand, altogether unfit for cultivation. The timber along the margin of the river is good, con-</p> | “ |

Railway Belt
is which
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RANGES WEST OF THE 1ST PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

Location of
Townships

- sisting of fine oak, poplar, white birch and cotton wood.
- B.** *Township No. 10.*—The soil and timber are the same as in the foregoing township.
- B.** *Township No. 11.*—The north-east and north-west portions are in general well adapted for farming. The soil is of a dark loamy nature, and well timbered with poplar and oak sufficiently large for building purposes. The north-east portion is open prairie occupied by settlers. The south-east and south-west portions are timbered with small poplar, thick willows and heavy windfalls. The soil being light and sandy. Rat Creek traverses the north-westerly part of the township.
- A. B.** *Township No. 12.*—Well adapted for farming. The land slopes gradually towards the south, and several sloughs intersect it, draining the surface water into "Rat Creek," which runs from the south-west to the north-east part of the township. Excepting in the south-west part, the soil is a rich loam under which at various depths, lies a hard blue clay. The eastern part of the township is bare of all bush, except on the south on Rat Creek, where a few willows are to be found. The western portion is studded with groves of poplar and willows.
- A. B.** *Township No. 13.*—Is composed of prairie. There is only one grove of small oak woods. This lies between sections thirty-five and thirty-six.
- A. B.** The land on the east of Rat Creek is dry rolling prairie of excellent quality, that on the west is low and marshy, with the exception of a small strip of dry prairie about ten chains wide, lying along the "White Mud Road."
- B.** *Township No. 14.*—Borders on Lake Manitoba, and is composed of beautiful prairie land with very little timber. There is a considerable tract of marshy or low land on the borders of Lake Manitoba, and several sloughs or creeks running into the lake from the south.
- B. C.** *Township No. 16 and 17.*—Are small fractional townships on the west shore of Lake Manitoba, chiefly timbered with poplar. The soil is good.

RANGE IX—WEST.

- E.** *Township No. 1.*—This township presents considerable attractions to the settler. The southern and western portions of the township are mostly open prairie with here and there stretches of hay land. The Pembina River and valley passing through in a south easterly direction is generally well timbered with poplar and in many places oak. The soil is of fair quality and the township easy of access by means of the Mission Trail which passes through the north-west portion.
- E.** *Township No. 2.*—The western side of this township is level prairie. Soil, black loam.
- E.** Pembina River runs through the eastern side of the township, and averages one chain in width. The valley of the river on an average is one and a half miles wide.

Marquette
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Railway belt
in which
Townships are
situated

RANGES WEST OF THE 1ST PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

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The alluvial deposits, common in such places, have been carried off by the floods in this section of the country, leaving in many places only a subsoil of clay mixed with shale. Good oak and poplar timber is found in places.

- D.** *Township No. 3.*—Is in part timbered and part prairie, the prevailing timber being poplar and oak. The surface in many places is broken. It is well watered and easy of access at all seasons of the year. There are a few boulders scattered over the surface, but no fixed rock. About one-half is well suited for settlement. The Pembina River flows through the south-westerly part of the township.

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- D.** *Township No. 4.*—Is composed partly of timber land and partly undulating prairie, covered in many places with willows and brush. The prevailing timber is oak and poplar sufficiently large to supply building timber and fuel. There are several muskegs in the northerly portion which will afford a supply of hay. It is well watered by creeks flowing westerly to the Pembina River. A good road passing diagonally across the township, it is easy of access at all seasons of the year. The soil is a rich, dark alluvial deposit.

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Township No. 5.—The surface is rolling. One quarter of the township is covered with poplar, balsam of Gilead, and oak, and about one third of the remainder is sparsely covered with poplar, burned timber, windfalls, &c.

- D.** The quality of the land is excellent. The soil, a very black loam, has an average depth of two feet.

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Good fresh water can be easily obtained in almost every part of the township by digging to the depth of four feet in the low-ground. In the vicinity of the lakes never failing springs of cold fresh water are to be found. At least thirty of the thirty-six sections will make most excellent farms.

- C. D.** *Township No. 6.*—The surface is rolling and hilly, and covered with small groves of poplar, willow and scrub. There are several small lakes and creeks in it. The soil is generally of second-class quality.

- C.** *Township No. 7.*—Is heavily wooded with poplar, oak, ash, birch and elm, and is well watered by brooks, taking their rise in springs. The surface is very rugged and hilly, but the soil excellent.

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- C.** *Township No. 8.*—Is well adapted for agricultural purposes, as the soil is excellent and the water good. The surface is level and covered with hazel, briar and other scrub where not heavily timbered with poplar and oak. There are good hay lands along the River aux Isles de Bois.

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- 3. C.** *Township No. 9.*—Is rolling land, timbered with small poplar, grey willow and thick underwood. The River Assiniboine traverses the centre of the township. The soil is of inferior quality, a sandy loam with clay subsoil.

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- B.** *Township No. 10.*—Is level covered a few years ago with a fine growth of medium poplar, but now is a dense windfall grown up with all kinds of brush. The soil is a rich sandy loam.

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Railway Belt
in which
Townships are
situated.

RANGES WEST OF THE 1ST PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

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Townships

- B.** *Township No. 11.*—The soil of this township being chiefly black clay loam, is well adapted for agricultural purposes. The surface is undulating, having a few small swamps, which, if drained, would produce good hay; it also contains several small streams. The remainder is covered with bush of small size, chiefly poplar and birch.
- A. B.** *Township No. 12.*—The greater part of this township is open, and a good deal prairie. In the southerly part of it there are a few poplar groves, but the timber is small in size, scarcely any of it being fit for building purposes. A good deal of it could be used for fencing. In the west there are many willows and thick bush. In this township there are a few good hay swamps.
- The soil, with the exception of that in a few sections, is very good, being chiefly black clay loam, and is well fitted for agriculture.
- Water can be easily obtained, except in the north-easterly part of the township, where it is necessary to dig for it.
- A. B.** *Township No. 13.*—The White Mud River runs through the northern quarter of the township, and is bordered on its banks, at the south side, with oak chiefly, and on its northern side with oak and poplar forest, interspersed with willow.
- The soil of the north side of the White Mud River is of a light loamy character, most of it is covered with timber or brush. The south side, excepting about a half mile back, is wet, and without drainage can only be used in a very dry season.
- Township No. 14.*—This township is well suited for agricultural purposes.
- The timber is chiefly small poplar, through which frequent fires have passed. It is in general valuable only for roofing houses and firewood; but towards the north there is some fit for lumber.
- B.** *Township No. 15.*—Lies on the western shore of Lake Manitoba. A deep marsh with reeds and rushes borders the lake. The remainder of the township is timbered with poplar and willows. The soil appears to be mixed with shale and gravel. Along The Big Grass Marsh there is a large quantity of good hay lands.
- B. C.** *Township No. 16.*—The soil although shallow is of very good quality, especially on the lake shore where there is some excellent hay-land. Along the southern and part of the western outlines, first-class poplar is to be found in good quantity. The greater part of the rest of the township is covered with dead poplar, interwoven with willow brush, together with occasional bluffs of green poplar. In the west there are numerous very bad muskegs.
- C.** *Township No. 17.*—Is similar to the preceding township in soil and timber.
- C.** *Township No. 18.*—Lies on the western shore of Lake Manitoba. The soil and timber are the same as in the two preceding townships.

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Railway Belt
in which
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RANGES WEST OF THE 1ST PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

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- C. D.** *Township No. 19 and 20 are fractional townships on the western shore of Lake Manitoba. The soil and timber are similar to the foregoing townships.*

RANGE X—WEST.

- E.** *Township No. 1.*—The soil of this township is very good and the character of the country rolling prairie. There is no timber whatever in the township. Good water is to be had in all the ponds and marshes. Would be well adapted for settlement but for the absence of timber. Marquette West.

- E.** *Township No. 2.*—This township is slightly undulating prairie. Soil, black loam; excellent farming land. There are several good hay swamps in this township, but with the exception of the swamps, there is no water. “

- D.** *Township No. 3.*—Is almost entirely open prairie, the surface undulating; and there are some muskegs. The Pembina River flows through the north-easterly part. There is some timber on its banks, but the southern and western portions of the township are entirely destitute of timber. The International Boundary Survey road passes about two miles to the south, and affords easy access to the lands. “

- D.** *Township No. 4.*—The surface is very uneven, broken by numerous ravines. The Pembina River traverses it. The valley is about one mile and a quarter wide. The river is from forty links to three chains in width; the depth varying from two to ten feet, and the banks are very steep. The surface for the greater part of the township is covered with timber and brush; there are very few sections of open prairie. “

- D.** *Township No. 5.*—With the exception of Sections 6, 7 and 18, the land in which is rough and broken, this township is excellent for farming purposes. “

A belt of poplar timber of good quality runs along the south, east and north boundaries of the township. The central and western portions are chiefly covered with dense oak and willow scrub. In the north-east corner there is a small brook of good fresh water with several fine cold springs in its banks, and in the south-west a deep ravine with a creek which has its head about four miles from the Pembina River. In Sections 2 and 29 there are two small lakes, the water in which is salt and stagnant.

Water can be obtained at any place in the township at a depth of from eight to twenty feet.

- C. D.** *Township No. 6.*—The north-west portion of this township is quite hilly, too much so for cultivation, excepting very small portions, adjacent to muskegs, which are very numerous. The remaining portion of the township is well adapted for farming. The land is rolling and the soil excellent. There is excellent water, and a fair quantity of wood. This is almost entirely poplar. Marquette West.

There are a great number of hay flats growing an excellent quality of hay. Nearly every section has one or more of these.

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Townships are
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C. *Township No. 7.*—Although hilly is well adapted for settlement. The Riviere aux Isles des Bois flows through the northern half. Its valley is well adapted for grazing. The water in the lakes is of a good quality. The timber is chiefly hazel and small oak.

Marquette
West.

C. *Township No. 8.*—The surface is rolling with deep ravines along the water courses. The soil is excellent, and there is plenty of good water. The timber (poplar) is scarce, and part of it has been killed by fire.

B. C. *Township No. 9.*—Consists of rolling land timbered with small grey willow and underwood, with numerous small muskegs and much windfall. The timber is small, and altogether the township presents few attractions to the settler either for agricultural or grazing purposes. The soil is a light sandy loam with clay subsoil. The River Assiniboine traverses the township.

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B. *Township No. 10.*—The soil is sandy loam, with clay subsoil, which may be rated as third-class. The north-east portion is covered with small poplar and thick underwood of hazel and other bushes. The south-west portion is prairie, with a growth of brushwood.

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B. *Township No. 11.*—Is on the whole well adapted for settlement. The land is only of second-class quality, but the facilities of wood and water counter-balance in a great measure this drawback. The main trail of the Saskatchewan runs through it. The surface is generally level with small ridges. In the south-west quarter the wood is especially abundant, and in some places of large growth. The water is good but hard, and is procurable in nearly every spot by sinking a moderate depth. There are no ledges of rock, but granite boulders may be seen here and there.

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A. B. *Township No. 12.*—The soil and timber are the same as in the foregoing township.

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A. B. *Township No. 13.*—The north half is a large floating bog. The south half although wet in the spring is dry in the summer. The timber is mostly poplar with a few oaks and elms. The water in Squirrel Creek, which flows through the south-westerly part, is very good, and the land on its banks is fertile.

B. *Township No. 14.*—This township offers great inducements to the settler. Its soil is in most places a very rich and deep black mould, resting on a marl subsoil.

There is plenty of timber for fencing and fuel. For building purposes, good poplar and oak timber may be obtained along the banks of the White Mud River.

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B. *Township No. 15.*—The western part is broken by the big grass marsh. The remainder is land of second-class quality, near the marsh being alternate ridges of gravel and long narrow muskegs. To the eastward it is better, but, however, not first-class for farming purposes. Near the north-east corner there is some fine poplar timber.

B. C. *Township No. 16.*—The surface, soil and timber are the same as in the foregoing township.

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Railway Belt
in which
Townships are
situated.

RANGES WEST OF THE 1ST PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

Location of
Townships

- C.** *Township No. 17.*—Like the other townships in the vicinity is composed of bluffs of green poplar and small patches of hay land and of poplar woods which were burnt over some few years ago. To the west is the big grass marsh, along the edge of which is a large quantity of excellent hay land. The soil, though perhaps not superior arable land, would be well adapted for pasturage.
- C.** *Township No. 18.*—Is covered with a dense marsh, broken in places by large muskegs. The soil is shallow. There is a good quantity of poplar timber.
- C. D.** *Township No. 19.*—Is thickly wooded chiefly with poplar and some spruce and willows with thick underbrush. The land lies low and wet in places with frequent marshes. The timber would be useful for fuel and fencing. The township is not adapted for agricultural purposes.
- D.** *Township No. 20.*—This township lies to the west of Lake Manitoba, and for two or three miles inland the timber is excellent; further to the west it consists more of good green bluffs, and the land, (which having been burnt over a few years ago) is now covered with dry poplar, brush and windfall. The soil is of a fair quality.

Marquette
West.

N.W. Terri-
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RANGE XI—WEST.

- E.** *Township No. 1.*—Is of a similar character to the previously mentioned township, viz., Township 1 in Range 10 West.
- E.** *Township No. 2.*—This township consists of rolling prairie; excellent land. Soil, black loam. Water none, except that on the surface.
- D.** *Township No. 3.*—This township is well suited for settlement. It is nearly all rolling prairie, and the soil is in most places very fine. It grows in nearly every section good grass and hay. In most of the sloughs good water may be had by digging.
- Settlers can be supplied with wood from the two adjacent townships in the same block.
- D.** *Township No. 4.*—Is principally woodland. There is a belt of poplar and oak timber along the base line, about four miles long and from one to three miles wide. Portions of this have been destroyed by fire. The oak is of poor quality.
- The surface of the ground is broken in some places, and in others undulating. The soil is good.
- D.** *Township No. 5.*—The north and east parts of this township consist of poplar woods of good quality. The rest is a brushy prairie suitable for cultivation, excepting the valley of the Pembina River, the land in which is for the most part of a slaty formation. Swan Lake, an expansion of the Pembina River, lies in the southern part of the township. It is about six miles in length by one in breadth. Its banks are about fifty feet high, and are of a slaty formation. The hill tops are in most cases sandy, and the level parts sandy loam. Several fresh-water springs may be found in the interior of the township.

Marquette
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Railway Belt
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situated

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- C. D.** *Township No. 6.*—Contains but little land fit for cultivation; hills, morasses and alkaline lakes being its characteristic features. There is a small second growth of poplar and cherry growing in old windfalls. A stream flows through the south-easterly portion of the township.
- C.** *Township No. 7.*—Is broken by several ravines and hills from fifty to seventy-five feet in height. It is not well watered. The soil for the most part is good, particularly in the valleys; on the tops of the hills it is somewhat gravelly. There is a large quantity of burnt poplar standing and fallen, likewise green poplar in islands, but scarcely large enough for fencing, with stunted oak and hazel and other brush.
- C.** *Township No. 8.*—The River Assiniboine and Cypress River traverse the township. The former averaging about eight chains in width, and varying in depth from two to eight feet, the current in many places being very swift and in others gradual. The latter is about two chains wide, four feet deep, swift current, affording some good mill sites. There is considerable quantity of oak, poplar, willows and scrub along the west side of the township which is stunted and valuable only for firewood. Along the Assiniboine it is of better quality being larger. The soil is good excepting along the western side, where there are sand hills.
- B. C.** *Townships Nos. 9 and 10.*—The general features of these townships are rolling sand hills with muskegs intervening, totally unfit for farming. The timber is unsuitable for manufacturing purposes.
- B.** *Township No. 11.*—Consists for the most part of land unavailable for cultivation, being low and marshy. The south-east part is a vast swamp abounding with heavy poplar, elm, etc., some of which is two feet in diameter. A branch of White Mud River traverses this township. It is generally well timbered excepting in the north-eastern section. The most desirable lands are in the vicinity of the Saskatchewan road which crosses the township.
- A. B.** *Township No. 12.*—Is composed principally of low table land abounding with marshes. That portion of the township to the east of White Mud Creek, which passes through it in a north-easterly direction, comprises for the most part the only desirable lands for cultivation. The northern half abounds with poplar and willow, the former at times in extensive groves and of considerable dimensions. Poplar clumps with scrub are found in the southern part of the township.
- A. B.** *Township No. 13.*—The soil of this township is mostly sandy loam. Towards the south it is too wet and low to be of much use unless drained. The surface is gently undulating. The township is well timbered, and along Pine Creek offers some good locations for settlement. Good water can be obtained by digging from six to twelve feet down. The sub-soil contains quick sand.

Marquette
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Railway Belt
in which
Townships are
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RANGES WEST OF THE 1ST PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

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- B.** *Township No. 14.*—It well suited for settlement. The soil is excellent. Water is abundant and good. Timber is plentiful, and distributed in belts and groves all through the township.
- The White Mud River passes along the northern part of the Township. A chain of small lakes, the water of which is good, stretch along the southern part.
- B.** *Township No. 15.*—Is well adapted for agricultural purposes, having excellent hay land. Portions of the ground are covered with clumps of willow bushes and poplars.
- B. C.** *Township No. 16.*—The northern part of this township is mostly prairie—the southern part alternate clumps of willow, poplars and patches of prairie. Soil good for agricultural purposes. About half of this township is a marsh, and if drained would produce an immense quantity of hay land.
- C.** *Township No. 17.*—The easterly half lies in Big Grass Marsh. The southern part is beautiful prairie. The northerly is traversed by the Big Grass River whose banks are lined with thick oak, elm and maple, &c., providing a considerable quantity of wood for fuel and other purposes, and making the township a desirable location for the intended settler.
- C.** *Township No. 18.*—Is principally covered with poplar and thick willow brush. The Big Grass River intersects the north-west corner, which is good, but the rest of the township cannot be recommended for settlement. The north-east part comprises some bad muskegs.
- C. D.** *Township No. 19.*—Contains some large muskegs and a great many small ones, but the greater part is covered with fine spruce and poplar timber, much of which is large enough for sawlogs. The soil is fair quality, and at the edge of the muskegs there is an amount of good hay land.
- D.** *Township No 20.*—Is timbered with poplar and spruce, much of which is fit for manufacturing for the wants of the adjoining townships. There are many small muskegs, on the borders of which there is a considerable quantity of hay land. The soil is only of a medium quality.

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RANGE XII.—WEST.

- E.** *Township No. 1.*—The land in this township becomes more hilly than in those immediately to the east. The soil is very good with a few trees, on the banks of Cypress River in the northern portion of the township. Well adapted for settlement.
- E.** *Township No. 2.*—This township consists of a rolling prairie, having good soil. Crystal River, a small stream of the purest water, which flows through a large gully, crosses the township in a south-easterly direction. There is some good timber in the northerly portion of the township, and also in some places in the gully.
- D.** *Township No. 3.*—Offers great advantages to the settler. It consists partly of woodland and partly of prairie. The soil

Marquette
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Railway Belt
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is good, water is abundant and excellent, and timber is plentiful and of good quality. Hay and grass can also be obtained in abundance. Pembina River and its tributary brook pass through this township.

- D.** *Township No. 4.*—Is partly wood land and partly prairie. It is abundantly supplied with good water and timber. The latter consists for the most part of small oak and poplar. On the banks of the Pembina River, which passes through this township, are some very fine large sized elms.

Marquette
West.

The immediate valley of the Pembina River is from half a mile to a mile in width. The soil here is excellent.

- D.** *Township No. 5.*—This township is nearly all covered with brush, generally growing among fallen timber. The soil in most parts is good, excepting on the hills where it is slaty. The lakes are in most cases shallow, some being little more than marshes, fast filling up and becoming solid. There is some poplar fit for building and fencing. The most of the swamps afford good hay. Cypress River runs through the north-east part of the township.

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- C. D.** *Township No. 6.*—The north-east portion of this township is for the most part rolling prairie. The remainder is covered with brush and fallen timber. The soil in the valleys is a fine black loam, slightly inclined to be sandy; on the hill tops it is either sandy or of a clay slate nature.

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Cypress River runs through the south-western part of this township. The water is of good quality.

- C.** *Township No. 7.*—The land is generally undulating, and the soil good, with the exception of the northern tier of sections where the sand hills begin. It is not well wooded. There are only some small clumps of good poplar, and few oak and elm, and on the sand hills a growth of stunted spruce. The Cypress river runs through the township. Its water is excellent. There are some limestone boulders in the southern part but no fixed rock. There are some good hay meadows.

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- C.** *Township No. 8.*—Is quite unfit for cultivation, with the exception of the valley of the Assiniboine, being composed of sand hills covered with poplar, spruce, elm and cottonwood. The timber in the valley is good, but the spruce which grows on the sand hills is worthless, being limbed down to the stump. The land in the valley of the Assiniboine is a very rich loam. There are some good mill sites on the Cypress River which flows through the south-east part of the township. There is no water to be found on the sand hills.

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- B. C.** *Townships Nos. 9 and 10.*—Are unfit for agricultural purposes, being all sand hills and swamps intervening. The timber is useless for manufacturing purposes.

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- B.** *Township No. 11.*—An abundant supply of good water and suitable timber for building as well as the quality of the soil in parts and its proximity to the great Saskatchewan trail will all conduce to the early settlement of the township. The best land is in the centre.

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Railway Belt
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Townships.

- Township No. 12.*—Almost the entire surface consists of low wet swamps, useless for settlement purposes until drained.
- A. B.** There are, however, a few good quarter sections along the left bank of Pine River which flows across the township. The timber consists chiefly of poplar, and the lower parts are thickly grown over with willow and other scrub.
- Township No. 13.*—The soil is generally very good, being of a sandy loamy character. The entire surface is covered with dense scrub with poplar in some parts.
- A. B.** Good water can be obtained in abundance, both by digging and from small creeks. The south-west is low and swampy. Several belts of low lands stretch in different directions through the Township.
- Township No. 14.*—This township is well adapted for settlement. The soil is a rich loam, mostly dry and arable.
- B.** The White Mud River flows across the township from west to east. The water is excellent in quality.
- Timber is abundant—suitable for building and fencing purposes.
- Township Nos. 15 and 16.*—Are generally well adapted for agricultural purposes. In the centre of township number sixteen there is a large belt of heavy poplar timber, and in the south-west corner of township number fifteen there is a considerable quantity of wood land.
- Township No. 17.*—Is well watered by a small river, and the soil is of the best quality. There is scarcely enough of wood, but a thrifty young growth, at present from six to ten feet in height, will, if protected from the ravages of fire, in a few years make ample provision for fuel and farming purposes.
- C.**
- Township No. 18.*—The soil of this township is good, more especially in the southern part, and it contains plenty of wood for the needs of the farmer. It is traversed by Big Grass River which supplies excellent water.
- C.**
- Township No. 19.*—Is mostly wooded with poplar. In the south-east corner there are bluffs of good spruce sufficient for the wants of the settler. The soil is good, and there is an ample quantity of hay land and plenty of good water.
- C. D.**
- Township No. 20.*—Is timbered with poplar and spruce, with underwood of willows. Much of the spruce is of sufficient size to supply the wants of the townships lying to the south.
- D.** There are several marshes in the township, and a lake about three miles and a half long in the middle thereof. The water is excellent, and the land well adapted for stock raising.

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RANGE XIII.—WEST.

- Township No. 2.*—Is rolling prairie land with good soil. No water is to be found excepting in swamps and gullies and by digging. Some timber grows in the north and north-east parts of the township.
- E.**
- Township No. 3.*—The surface of this township is rough
- D.**

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and broken, particularly in the neighborhood of "Rock Lake," which is situated about 300 feet below the level of the surrounding prairie. The ground for about half a mile on all sides slopes towards the lake, and is very much broken by knolls and gullies. The soil on the south side of the lake, on the high lands, is sandy, and in the valleys is of a loamy nature. The soil to the north of the lake is in most places a sandy loam. The water in the lake is of considerable depth, and quite fresh and good.

The Pembina River flows eastward from the lake; it is about one chain and fifty links wide, and about four feet deep in summer, very crooked, and with a slow current. A large quantity of oak grows along the northern shore of the lake, and on the southern shore a quantity of poplar.

In the northern part of the township oak and poplar is to be found in large quantities.

- D.** *Township No. 4.*—The surface of this township is in most places broken with knolls and ponds. In the north-eastern part it is very low, and in the spring of the year is generally flooded, where it is gravelly.

Marquette
West.

The soil is a dark loam, except on the tops of the knolls, where it is gravelly.

There are no streams in the township, but there are a great number of lakes, most of which are impregnated with salt, so much so that the water cannot be used.

There is not much large timber, though small poplars, stunted oak and willows abound, particularly around the largest lake, which is situated in the south-western part of the township.

There is no stone nor indications of minerals of any kind.

- D.** *Township No. 5.*—The northern part of this township is a series of broken hills, covered chiefly with brush, scrub oak and poplar. Alkaline lakes are to be found in sections 33, 34, 25, 36, 29 and 31. The southern part is made up of patches of brush and prairie.

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Two deep gullies, with standing pools of good spring water, run across the township.

The soil on the hills is rather gravelly, but good black loam may be found in the lowlands.

- C. D.** *Township No. 6.*—Is rolling land; the southern part very hilly. Cypress River runs through the north-east corner. A large creek runs through the centre of the township and empties into a swamp at the north, which has an area of some 1,200 acres. A very large spring of good water rises near this creek in section 29. There is some good timber along the banks of the Cypress River and the above mentioned creek, and also in the south-east corner of the township.

AN-W Terri-
tory.

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The soil is good, with the exception of that on the hill tops, which is very gravelly.

- C.** *Township No. 7.*—The soil of the most northerly section is of poor quality, being a light yellow sand, drifted into small irregular hills, with patches of small scrubby poplar and occasional spruce and small thick scrub. Further south the land improves in quality; a belt running across the centre of the

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township, comprising about one-third of its area, is first-rate black loam. The southerly part is about one-half swamp, but the dry land between the swamp is of good quality. The Cypress Creek—a never-failing stream of good water, running in a north-easterly direction—crosses the south-east corner.

N-W Terri-
tory.

- C.** *Township No. 8.*—The soil, excepting in the valley of the Assiniboine, is very poor, consisting of light sand drifted into small irregular hills, covered with a small growth of bushes and scrubby spruce, oak and poplar. The soil and timber on the Assiniboine River, which runs across the northern part, are of good quality. The depth of the river is between three and six feet, with a current of about three miles per hour.

- B. C.** *Township No. 9.*—The western part consists of sand hills with bush but no timber. The eastern part has considerable oak and the southern part quantities of spruce and tamarac, situated on a stream adapted to floating it. Excellent timber for railway ties, with good water everywhere abundant.

- B.** *Township No. 10.*—The northeast and southwest parts are sandy and of no value. The remainder, fine prairie, with oak and poplar scattered and in clumps.

- B.** *Township No. 11.*—The surface is very hilly and cut up by numerous gullies. Pine Creek, a stream about 25 links wide, crosses the township. The soil throughout is very sandy, and not above second class quality. In the northeast part there is a large quantity of tall poplar, averaging about seven inches in diameter.

- A. B.** *Township No. 12.*—The surface is very hilly and the soil only of second-class quality. The easterly two-thirds is timbered with heavy poplar, some birch and Balm of Gilead. The western part has a good many openings of sandy land, with scrub, and in some places nothing but a scanty growth of grass. There are numerous muskegs. Pine Creek crosses the south-easterly part of the township, running through a low swampy valley.

- A. B.** *Township No. 13.*—Is, excepting in the marshes, chiefly covered with good timber. The surface is broken by hills, and the soil is not very well adapted for agricultural purposes. Numerous small creeks are to be found running chiefly through the marshes.

- B.** *Township No. 14.*—Is very well adapted for agricultural purposes. The soil in the valley of White Mud River, which crosses the township diagonally from west to east, is very rich, and timber can be found in sufficient quantity to meet the wants of the settler.

- B.** *Township No. 15.*—The soil is generally a light sandy loam. The land is in most places level. A few gravel ridges run in a north-westerly direction across it.

On sections 6, 7 and 18 there are a considerable quantity of large poplars. The timber in the rest of the township is suitable for fencing and fuel.

The White Mud River passes through section 6. It contains an abundant supply of excellent water.

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- B. C.** *Township No. 16.*—The soil is generally of an inferior quality, being light sandy loam. In many places in the north-west quarter of the township the soil does not exceed six inches in depth, the sub-soil being composed of gravel and boulders. The timber is of very little value except for fuel. Fencing and building timber can be procured at the Riding Mountain, some 15 miles distant.
- C.** *Township No. 17.*—The soil is of light sandy loam. The land, excepting two small gravel ridges, which run in a north-westerly direction across it, is level. The marshes produce good hay.
- C.** *Township No. 18.*—Contains very little good farming land. The soil, with the exception of that on the marshy land, is principally slight sandy loam. This township being very low and level, is flooded with the water from the Riding Mountain. Nearly one-third of this township is marsh or hay land, and in the spring more than one-half of it is covered with water. The timber has been all killed by fire, and consequently is of no value except for fuel.
- C. D.** *Township No. 19.*—Is, except the two tiers of sections next the south line, unfit for settlement. The soil is gravel even in the marshes, and the lumber chiefly poplar.
- D.** *Township No. 20.*—The soil is stony and gravelly, and there are many groves of large size poplar, spruce and red pine, and a young growth of the same timber spread through the township. Owing to the numerous marshes and gravelly nature of the soil, it is not well adapted for settlement.

RANGE XIV—WEST.

- E.** *Township No. 2.*—Is chiefly good rolling prairie. A ravine about sixty feet in depth runs through the western part of the township, in which pools of standing water are to be found. There is some good timber in the north-east.
- D.** *Township No. 3.*—The soil of this township is a dark loam, somewhat inclined to be sandy. On the top of the knolls it becomes gravelly. Oak, elm, poplar and basswood are abundant along the shores of the lake, and in the valley of the river. There is likewise a large quantity of timber in the southern part of the township.
- D.** *Township No. 4.*—The surface of this township is rolling or broken. The soil in most places is good, being of a dark loamy nature. It produces a good growth of grass.

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There are no streams in the township, and few ponds or springs, but what there are, are fresh.

There is little or no timber, the greater part being prairie, with occasional clumps of willow. No stone or indication of minerals.

- Township No. 5.*—This township is rough rolling land. Hay swamps are numerous. The water is nearly all alkaline, and the soil gravelly. At the north and centre there are hills covered with thrifty oak and poplar. The southern part is chiefly brushy prairie. N.W. cor-
tary.
- Township No. 6.*—Is principally composed of good rolling prairie. About one-sixth is irreclaimable swamp, the remainder fit for farming purposes. Some good timber is to be found in the south-west part of the township. The lowlands have a black loam soil, and the uplands a gravelly soil. “
- Township No. 7.*—In the south-east quarters about one-half the land is good black loam; the remainder very wet swamps. In the south-west quarter the swamps are less frequent, the westerly part of it being good, dry, level prairie. About one-half of the north-east quarter is covered with poplar timber of a poor quality, and a good many muskegs. The remainder is covered with thick scrub. The Assiniboine River flows through the north-westerly part. It is a little over three chains in width, runs about three miles an hour, and the depth is about four feet. Near the banks of the river there is poplar of good size and quality. “
- Township No. 8.*—The soil is generally very poor, being a light yellow sand, which is drifted into irregular hills varying from twenty-five to one hundred feet in height. The larger hills have no vegetation, while the smaller ones are covered with a scant growth of grass and stunted poplar and spruce. The Assiniboine River flows through the eastern part of the township. The soil in its valley is very good, and the north-easterly sections are well timbered. “
- Township No. 9.*—The northern and southern parts sandy, with good grass—the central portion well timbered with pine, tamarac, spruce, &c. Pine River running through the midst, is clear and rapid, four feet deep, 33 feet wide and banks one hundred feet high. “
- Township No. 10.*—Southern part broken with sand hills, but growing good poplar and scrubby oak. The remainder is fine prairie, well watered by Pine Creek, with a fair quantity of timber and hay. “
- Township No. 11.*—The easterly part is hilly and the soil very sandy, covered with scrub and scrubby poplar and oak. The remainder is level prairie, with a few small gullies. The soil is sandy but of good quality. There are two small streams in the township. A much frequented road to Fort Ellice and the west, crosses the township. “
- Township No. 12.*—About one-third of the eastern part of the township is covered with scrub and small dead poplar. The “

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remainder is undulating prairie, with patches of small brush. There is no water, excepting in the swamps, which are dry during the greater part of the summer months. The soil is light and rather sandy, but of good quality and can be easily cultivated.

A. B.

Townships Nos. 13 and 14.—The soil is of an inferior quality. The surface partly prairie and partly timbered with poplar and oak, in some places of good quality. There are many swamps but no streams.

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B.

Township No. 15.—Is excellent farming land, with the exception of that portion lying east of the Beautiful Plain Ridge and sections 6, 7 and 18, where the soil is a light sandy loam.

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The White Mud River, with several other small streams passing eastward through this township, give an unlimited supply of excellent water.

The marshy land along the streams produces a rank growth of hay.

Large ash, oak, elm and maple are found skirting the banks of the White Mud River. This, with a few groves of poplar, is the only timber in this township available for building purposes.

B. C.

Township No. 16.—West of the Beautiful Plain Ridge; this township is all excellent farming land, and owing to its proximity to the Riding Mountain, where fencing and building timber can be procured, is well suited for immediate settlement.

"

This township is nearly all covered with willow and small poplar, the most of which has been destroyed by fire.

C.

Township No. 17.—The westerly half of this township contains some excellent farming land. It is nearly all covered with rose and willow bushes and small poplar. The eastern portion of the township is intersected with small gravel ridges.

"

The soil is a light and sandy loam.

This portion of the township has no timber of any value, except for fuel.

A large marsh is formed near the centre of the township by the spreading out of the waters of two large streams flowing eastward from the Riding Mountains. Those streams supply an abundance of excellent water.

Portions of the marshy land produce an excellent growth of hay.

Building timber can be obtained at a distance of about two miles.

C.

Township No. 18.—Nearly one-fourth of this township is marsh or hay land. The soil is a light sandy loam. Excepting a few gravel ridges in the west half of the township the land is very low and level. About one-half the township is flooded in the spring, the waters of several streams from the Riding Mountains passing through it.

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A large portion of the marshy land produces a rank growth of hay.

The timber, except that in sections 6, 7 and 18, has been destroyed by fire.

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- C. D.** *Township No. 19.*—The surface consists almost entirely of marshes and muskegs, excepting the tier of sections adjoining the southern line. The hay in these marshes is of excellent quality and in great abundance. There are groves of good poplar scattered through the township and also a few patches of very good oak. The soil is chiefly gravelly, which, with the marshes, renders it almost altogether unfit for agricultural purposes. N.W. Territory.
- D.** *Township No. 20.*—One-half of the surface consists of swamps, the bottoms of which are gravelly and stony, the depth varying from two to six feet. The remaining portion is covered with willow brush and poplar timber of inferior quality. The township is unfit for settlement. "
- D.** *Township No. 21.*—Is low and wet, nearly one-half being covered by lakes and muskegs. The timber consists of poplar, balsam of Gilead, spruce and oak from four to twelve inches in diameter. The soil of the timbered portion is good but not first-rate. "
- D.** *Township No. 22.*—The soil, timber and surface are similar to those of the last mentioned township. "

RANGE XV—WEST.

- B. C.** *Township No. 9.*—Presents few attractions to the settler; the greater part consists of a marsh formed by Pine Creek, while the remainder is high sharp sand hills, bare on the tops but covered on the sides with a dense scrub of spruce, &c. Along the banks of Pine Creek there is some poplar and spruce timber suitable for sawing. "
- B.** *Township No. 10.*—Consists chiefly of sand hills and the soil is of a very poor description. The south-west portion is a deep swamp caused by Pine Creek. The timber consists of scattered poplar, oak, spruce and scrub. A small strip of prairie runs parallel with Pine Creek about a mile distant therefrom. There is a small lake in sections 27 and 28. "
- B.** *Township No. 11.*—The soil in the north and west parts is of first-rate quality—a rich black clay loam. The south-westerly portion is a succession of sharp sand-hills which are quite worthless for cultivation. There are a few ponds in which the water is good. In the south-westerly portion there is some good timber, though the chief timber in the bluffs is poplar. "
- A. B.** *Township No. 12.*—The soil in the whole of the township is first-class—a rich black clay loam. There are a few good hay swamps. There is very little timber. Willow Creek flows diagonally across the township. The water in the streams and ponds is very good. "
- A. B.** *Township No. 13.*—The surface is beautiful rolling prairie, with groves of poplar. The soil is of good quality. Two branches of White Mud River traverse the township, and good water is easily found by digging from four to fifteen feet. "
- B.** *Township No. 14.*—Is well watered by White Mud River and its branches. The soil is generally of a rich sandy nature. "

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About one-half is well wooded with poplar and other kinds of wood of small growth.

- Township No. 15.*—The soil is of a sandy loam traversed from north to south by high sand ridges, covered with short grass, high willow, rose bush, hazel, and a few scattered clumps of poplar. There are several creeks which are dry during the summer. The main cart-trail to the Saskatchewan country crosses the centre of the township.
- B.** *Township No. 16.*—The soil is a rich black loam, with a substratum of clay. The north-westerly part is situated at the eastern base of the Riding or Dauphine Mountains, and is heavily wooded with large maple and poplar, fit for building purposes, with large gray willow, tamarack and stunted oak, and a dense undergrowth of bushes. It is well watered by many small brooks, and some large patches of good hay lands are to be found in the bottoms.
- B. C. D.** *Township No. 17.*—The two eastern tiers of sections are low—generally wet—covered with a dense thicket of alder and willow, the soil being rich and deep. In the third tier of sections the Riding Mountains begin to rise at a steep incline for about half a mile, on the crest of which is a plateau, generally rising towards the west for about one mile and a half, where another steep incline occurs. The western part is intersected by tortuous and rugged ravines averaging from 400 to 600 feet deep; at the bottom of which runs rapid and never failing streams of good water. The soil on the mountains is very thin, not averaging more than four inches in depth, being of a fine, rich, vegetable mould. The subsoil is shale and gravel. The plateaus have a rolling surface, and are thickly timbered with valuable poplar, ash and oak. The township is, on the whole, better suited for lumbering than agricultural purposes.
- C.** *Township No. 18.*—The soil, timber and surface are similar to those in the last mentioned township.
- C. D.** *Township No. 19.*—Is well wooded with cotton-wood, birch, spruce and willow. The south-westerly part (being the base of the Riding Mountains) is rough and broken, cut up by many small ravines, some of which are from 200 to 300 feet in depth. Good water can be had from many small streams. In the westerly part the soil is very shallow; more easterly, a sandy soil prevails.
- D.** *Township No. 20.*—The soil is a sandy loam, with a few gravel ridges, and there are many streams of good water. It is well wooded with poplar, cotton-wood, spruce, elm and oak, also willow in abundance.

RANGE XVI—WEST.

- Township No. 9.*—The west and south-west parts of this township are mostly prairie with small clumps of poplar. The remainder consists of sand hills, generally covered with thick brush. Soil is of a very inferior character.
- B. C.**

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- B. C.** *Township No. 10.*—There appears to be little first-class land in this township. The whole of the north-east part is composed of sand hills generally covered by clumps of spruce and poplar. A chain of small lagoons and marshes runs diagonally across the township from north-west to south-east covered with dense tamarac and spruce, nearly all of which is dead and dry. Fur bearing animals such as mink, otter, &c., abound in this township, as also moose and deer.
- B.** *Township No. 11.*—The greater part is rolling prairie, with poplar and oak timber. The soil is sandy and of an inferior quality. There are no streams.
- Township No. 12.*—The soil is first-class; the surface rolling prairie, with much hay land and some swamps, but no streams.
- A. B.** *Township No. 13.*—Is clear rolling prairie with one small bluff of stunted oak in the centre. The soil is a rich loam. There are no running streams, but water can be had in almost any section of the township.
- B.** *Township No. 14.*—The surface is rolling and the most part of it clear prairie, except on the western side, where it is very well wooded with small poplar, cherry and willow, none large enough for building purposes. The soil throughout is good. The White Mud River runs through the north-east sections. Its water is excellent, and water can be had in any of the sections by digging from three to six feet.
- D.** *Township No. 20.*—Is altogether unfit for settlement, being composed of deep ravines, muskegs and low land, with very shallow soil. The whole of the township is forest, the timber being birch, elm, poplar, oak, spruce, maple, alder, hazel and juniper. It is well watered by small brooks.
- D.** *Township No. 21.*—Is well wooded with spruce, white birch, elm, oak, ash, cotton-wood and tamarac, much of which is large enough for building purposes. The soil for the most part is good, and there are numerous small streams, two or three of which are well adapted for lumbering and mill purposes.

RANGE XVII.—WEST.

- B.** *Township No. 11.*—Is rolling prairie, with a few gullies. Surface water can be had in some of the gullies but not running water. Good water can be got by sinking from six to twelve feet. The soil is a good dark loam.
- A. B.** *Township No. 12.*—The surface, soil and timber are the same as the foregoing township.
- A. B.** *Township No. 13.*—The quality of the soil is only second-class, the surface undulating; the bottoms mostly swampy, and the tops of the hills gravelly, and in several places strewn with large boulders of granite. The slopes of the hills are generally a rich black soil, but not of great extent. There is very little water, and is of bad quality. There is not much

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timber available for building purposes, most of it being either scrub and crooked, or dead. A road to Fort Ellice crosses this township.

- B.** *Township No. 14.*—The surface is undulating, the bottoms being swampy and the tops of the hills gravelly and stony; the soil on the slopes is tolerably good. There are many small shallow lakes and ponds in the western part, the water of most of them being very bitter, but a few are to be found with good fresh water. About one-third of the area is timbered with poplar, balm of Gilead and a few oaks. The remainder is covered with scrub and grey willow, and reeds and bull-rushes in the swamps.

N.W. Ter-
ritory.

- B.** *Township No. 15.*—A belt of good heavy poplar timber runs diagonally across the township from south-west to north-east, occupying one-half of its area. It is intermixed with swamps, lakes and patches of scrub. The remainder, with the exception of a strip on the west side, is covered with scrub and grey willow, with numerous swamps and small lakes which are very shallow and muddy. The soil is of an inferior quality.

"

- B. C.** *Township No. 16.*—The north-east quarter contains a quantity of second-class poplar timber, the remainder is covered with dense scrub and grey willow. The surface is undulating—the soil in the low lands being good black loam, except in the muskegs, which are pretty frequent—that on the uplands is rather sandy. There are several lakes, the water of which is bitter, but good water may be obtained in the muskegs and most of the swamps by digging about two feet deep. There is one small brook in the southern part of the township.

"

- C.** *Township No. 17.*—Is chiefly timbered with very small poplar, spruce, grey willow and tamarac, of little use except for fire-wood. The soil is of a middling quality. The surface is rolling and somewhat rough. There are many muskegs and small lakes with some fine living springs.

"

- C.** *Township No. 18.*—This closely resembles the preceding township, with the exception that it is rather more thickly timbered.

"

RANGE XVIII.—WEST.

- B.** *Township No. 11.*—Is undulating prairie, excepting some clumps of scrub trees in the south-westerly parts. There are no running streams, but good water in pools in the water-courses in the southern part. The soil is rather red and gravelly, except in the southern part, where it inclines to be a black loam. There are some small patches of hay meadow.

"

- A. B.** *Township No. 12.*—The surface is broken prairie, with a hard and gravelly soil, except in the north-east quarter, which is covered with scrub and small poplar, and contains more black loam. It is not well watered.

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- A. B.** *Township No. 13.*—The surface is a rolling prairie, with hazel, cherry and dogwood bushes, small poplar and willow. The soil is good. The Saskatchewan road crosses the north-east corner of the township. N-W Territory.
- B.** *Township No. 14.*—The surface is generally rolling, and for the most part the soil is of excellent quality. There are no running streams, but water is readily found by digging from three to ten feet deep. A small portion is prairie, the remainder is covered with small and scrubby poplar and willows, but no timber of any kind large enough for building is to be found. “
- B.** The middle trail to trading posts crosses this township diagonally. “
- B.** *Township No. 15.*—Is well wooded and watered. The Little Saskatchewan River winding from its northern to its southern limit in a lovely valley. There are several beautiful small lakes; the waters for the most part are good, although some few are alkaline. Also abundance of good hay land. The Saskatchewan trail crosses the centre of the township. “
- B. C.** *Township No. 16.*—Is well adapted for settlement, the land throughout being very fertile and well wooded with poplar, willow and hazel. There are numerous small lakes round which there is good hay land. The little Saskatchewan River flows across the south-west quarter of the township and presents some good mill sites. “

RANGE XIX—WEST.

- B.** *Township No. 11.*—The soil is a good dark loam. There is no timber, brush or scrub in the township, nor any surface water, but it can be obtained by sinking about ten feet. “
- A. B.** *Township No. 12.*—Is prairie with islands of poplar and scrub. The soil is a good dark loam. Water is scarce (though there are a few ponds) yet it can be easily obtained by sinking about eight feet; the timber is large enough for fencing purposes. “
- A. B.** *Township No. 13.*—The surface is undulating; the soil good. The timber inferior, and swamps numerous, but small. The Little Saskatchewan River runs in a south-westerly direction across the north-western part of the township. The current is very rapid; its width is about one chain, and depth about three feet, and its valley about one mile wide. “
- B.** *Township No. 14.*—The surface is undulating; the soil good, about one-third is covered with scrub and a few small poplar bluffs. Swamps and small alkaline lakes are numerous. The Little Saskatchewan flows in a southerly direction through the eastern part. It has a rapid current, and is well adapted for mill sites. The valley of the river is about one mile in width, enclosed by hills nearly 100 feet high. “

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		Location of Township.
	<i>Township No. 15.</i> —The surface, soil and timber are the same as the preceding township. There are two alkaline lakes in this township.	N-W Ter- ritory.
B.		
	<i>Township No. 16.</i> —The surface of the southern half is undulating, the soil good, with frequent small poplar bluffs, lakes and swamps. The Little Saskatchewan River crosses the northern part. Its valley is swampy and liable to floods. To the north of the river the land is rough and hilly; about one-fourth of it is timbered with small poplar. The remainder is covered with thick scrub and fallen timber. The Rapid River runs through the north-east corner. Until it enters the valley of the Little Saskatchewan it flows through a deep, narrow ravine, and has numerous mill sites.	"
B. C.		
	<i>Township No. 17.</i> —Is well timbered with poplar, white birch, grey willow and a few spruce, averaging from four to fifteen inches in diameter. The soil is good loam, with a subsoil of clay. There are numerous lakes and muskegs. Whirlpool River flows through the easterly part, affording good mill sites. The water is fresh and of good quality.	"
C.		
	<i>Township No. 18.</i> —Is well watered by two large lakes several small ones; Whirlpool River and a few small water courses, and heavily timbered with poplar, white birch and spruce and larch in the low lands. The timber ranges from four to fifteen inches in diameter. The soil is good, being loam on top with a yellow clay sub-soil.	"
C.		
RANGE XX—WEST.		
	<i>Township No. 11.</i> —The surface is undulating prairie, the soil a rich dark loam. There is no timber of any value, although there are some small patches of poplar along the banks of the Rapid River, which flows through the township, and affords some good mill sites.	"
B.		
	<i>Township No. 12.</i> —The surface is undulating, and covered for the greater part with dense clumps of poplar, hazel and willow. The soil is a rich, deep dark loam, stony in places. There are a few ponds of alkaline water. The only good water is in the Little Saskatchewan River, which flows through the north-westerly part, and has some good mill sites.	"
A. B.		
	<i>Township No. 13.</i> —The surface is undulating prairie, sloping gradually towards the Little Saskatchewan River, which crosses the township diagonally, and contains some good mill sites. The soil is very good.	"
A. B.		
	<i>Township No. 14.</i> —The surface is undulating prairie, and the soil good. There are few small bluffs of poplar. Alkaline lakes are numerous. Good water may be had by sinking a few feet. There are some fresh water ponds and numerous small meadows. It is a fair township for settlement.	"
B.		
	<i>Township No. 15.</i> —Is first-class rolling prairie, well watered with small lakes, and has a considerable quantity of poplar on the south-east corner.	"
B.		

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- B. C.** *Township No. 16.*—The surface, soil and timber are the same as the preceding township, but it is not well watered except in the northerly part, which is traversed by the Little Saskatchewan River.
- C.** *Township No. 17.*—This township is all heavily timbered principally with poplar of large size, particularly in the northern part of the township. Here and there are patches of grass land. The soil is of second quality. The surface of the township is much broken by numerous small lakes.

N.W. Ter-
ritory.

RANGE XXI—WEST.

- B.** *Township No. 11.*—The general surface is very hilly and broken by the valleys of the Assiniboine and Little Saskatchewan Rivers, which traverse the township. The soil in the bottoms is of a rich quality, but a good deal of the uplands is stony. The River Assiniboine is on an average three chains wide, in some places deep and in others too shallow for large boats. The current is very slow. The valley in some places is about three miles wide. The Little Saskatchewan is about one chain in width, with a very strong current, affording some good mill sites. The banks are very steep, and in many places over 100 feet high. The only timber is along the banks of the rivers, and the greater part of that is small.
- A. B.** *Township No. 12.*—The general surface of the northern and western parts is level prairie. The south-eastern part is broken by the Little Saskatchewan River, which presents many good mill sites, as its current is very rapid, and it has a large supply of water. The soil on the banks of the river is very stony, but in the northern part of the township it is good deep loam. There is a little timber along the banks of the river.
- A. B.** *Townships Nos. 13 and 14.*—The soil is first-class. About one-third of each township is timbered with poplar. The residue is prairie and is well watered by ponds and marsh springs.
- B.** *Townships Nos. 15 and 16.*—The surface is undulating prairie the soil rather gravelly. Small patches of brush are very frequent, and there are several clumps of dry poplar and willow. Swamps are numerous, but small. The main cart trail to Fort Ellice crosses the northern part of the township. There is a pond of good water in section thirty-four.
- B. C.** *Township No. 17.*—About one-third is undulating prairie, one-sixth burned woods with undergrowth of various kinds, and one-half wooded with a fine heavy growth of poplar fit for fuel and building purposes. The soil is first-class except on the high and dry banks of the Little Saskatchewan River which flows through the easterly part of the township.
- B. C.** *Township No. 18.*—About one-fourth is partial prairie with small scrub willow, &c., the other three-fourths is covered with large poplar in many places scorched by fire. There are a good many fresh water lakes in the northwest quarter and a beautiful clear watered and sandy beached lake at the northeast corner of

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this township, and the Little Saskatchewan River flows through the easterly part. The soil is first-class everywhere.

RANGE XXII—WEST.

- Township No. 11.*—The surface is generally prairie. The northern part is broken by deep ravines; in the middle there is a level flat about one mile in width; and the southern part is a broken, stony prairie. The soil is very good, being black loam especially on the level flat, where it is deep and rich. It is well watered, nearly all the ravines containing water in springs and swamps. There is some very good poplar in the western sections, and some elm, oak and ash, on the banks of the Assiniboine River, which flows through the south-east corner of the township.
- Township No. 12.*—The surface is generally prairie, broken by deep ravines. The timber is dead and green poplar, a small quantity of which may be used for fencing, which is situated in the bottoms of the ravines. The soil is a good dark loam. Oak River, a stream about ten feet wide and one foot deep, traverses the township; but the water is dead, standing in ponds along the bed of the stream. Water may be had in any of the ravines by sinking from eight to ten feet.
- Townships Nos. 13 and 14.*—Are well wooded and watered. The timber is poplar, large enough for building purposes. The greater part of the surface is rolling prairie, the timber being scattered over it in small clumps. The soil is excellent. A creek runs diagonally across the township.
- Township No. 15.*—Is principally prairie, with good soil, although gravelly in places. In some places there are small islands of poplar. There are numerous and good hay swamps. Oak River flows through the south-westerly part of the township, in a stony valley.
- Township No. 16.*—The soil is of good quality, being a dark, sandy loam. The surface is principally undulating prairie, with patches of willow, brush and small swamps; there is also a considerable quantity of good poplar along the eastern shore of Salt Lake, which lies in the middle of the township. Its waters are very bitter and salt. Springs of pure water abound on the north-east shore of the lake. There is a dry bed of an alkaline lake in the northerly part, which is covered to the depth of about two inches with a deposit of salts of soda.
- Township No. 17.*—Is nearly all rolling prairie and the soil first-class, except a few salt and alkaline patches in the southern half, where there are a few very salt lakes, yet every quarter-section has three-fourths of it good arable land.
- Township No. 18.*—Is half prairie and half woodland. The soil is everywhere good. The timber is large, sound and clear, much of it fit for sawn lumber. There are a great number of lakes, many of which are brackish, unpalatable to our taste, but relished very much by our cattle.

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RANGE XXIII—WEST.

- B.** *Township No. 11.*—Is rolling prairie, broken by several ravines, from 50 to 100 feet deep. In most of the ravines good water can be had in ponds. The soil is a dark loam. There are a few islands of poplar in the northern part of the township, but the supply is very small. N-W Ter-
ritory
- B.** *Township No. 12.*—The surface is rolling, partly prairie and partly woods. The soil is good. Good water can be obtained anywhere by digging a little depth. "
- A. B.** *Townships Nos. 13, 14 and 15.*—The surface is undulating prairie with small bluffs of poplar. The soil is good and there are many ponds; and good fresh water may also be had by sinking wells. Oak River crosses the north-east corner of township No. 14. "
- A. B.** *Township No. 16.*—The soil is a black, sandy loam, gravelly in places. The surface is undulating, principally prairie, with numerous small clumps of brush and islands of poplar. Shoal and Raven Lakes, lie on the westerly part. The water of these lakes is good. A road to Riding Mountain House crosses the north-west corner of the township. "

RANGE XXIV—WEST.

- B. C.** *Township No. 11.*—Two ridges, about 20 chains in width and 50 feet in height, traverse the township from north to south. The soil on the ridges is hard and gravelly, but elsewhere it is generally of the finest quality. It has no running water. Two beautiful small lakes, surrounded by woods, lie in the southerly part, but the water being salt is useless for domestic purposes. Excellent water can, however, be found in several parts by digging from four to eight feet deep. The absence of wood is the greatest objection to this township being good for settlement.
- B.** *Township No. 12.*—The surface is generally rolling prairie, almost without wood, excepting a few scattered groves of poplar and willows, chiefly in the north-east part. The scarcity of wood is the greatest obstacle to the settlement of this township. The soil is a deep, dry loam, free from stones, and is in every respect well adapted for agricultural purposes. "
- A. B.** *Townships Nos. 13, 14, 15 and 16.*—The soil is principally a rich, dark clay loam, with occasional gravel hills, the summits of which are thickly strewn with boulders. There are several lakes of good water, and numerous islands of timber and underwood. These townships are well adapted for settlement. "

RANGE XXV—WEST.

- B. C.** *Township No. 12.*—Is situated on the east side of the Assiniboine River. It has a rolling surface, and the west side is broken by deep ravines running towards the river. In these "

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- ravines there are poplar and birch not exceeding five inches in diameter. In the valley of the river there are some elm, oak and poplar, with a few ash, not exceeding one foot in diameter. The soil in the valley is a rich loam; elsewhere it is slaty, with patches of loam. It has a rolling surface, generally prairie.
- B.** *Township No. 13.*—The soil is fair, and the township fit for settlement, being watered at Arrowhead River and other small streams. There are numerous high gravelly and stony hills. N-W Terri-
tory.
- B.** *Township No. 14.*—The surface is undulating prairie, the soil good, and a fine creek of good water flows through it. There are numerous bluffs of scrub, but not much good timber. "
- A. B.** *Township No. 15.*—There is a considerable quantity of poplar timber and scrub in the northern half. The southern half is chiefly prairie. The soil is dark, sandy loam, of good quality. A dry ravine, about seventy feet deep, lies at the eastern, and another about eighty feet deep, in the western part of the township. "
- A. B.** *Township No. 16.*—The soil is a dark sandy loam; the surface undulating, principally prairie, but having numerous patches of brush, small swamps, and clumps of poplar and high willow. A road to Fort Ellise crosses the northern part of the township. "
- A.** *Township No. 17.*—The greater portion of this township consists of undulating prairie, with small bluffs of poplar and willow, and soil of first quality, well adapted for settlement. The greater part of sections 3, 10, 15, 21 and west half of 22, are occupied by a deep marsh or morass, with bad stagnant water, caused by the discharge of a small stream known as "Arrow River," which flows through the north-east corner of the township, and empties itself into the marsh in question. "
- There is no building timber, and not enough for fuel, in this township, but there is a sufficient quantity for all purposes in the valley of "Bird Tail Creek," which flows through the adjoining townships on the west.
- A. B.** *Township No. 18.*—Is undulating prairie, soil of fine quality, and well adapted for settlement. Some small hay marshes and clumps of poplar and willow, but no timber of any consequence. There are quite a number of settlers in the north-west portion of the township in the vicinity of Bird Tail Creek. The main trail to Fort Pelly runs through this township from the south-east to the north-west corner. The eastern tier of sections are much flooded by the overflow of "Arrow River." "

RANGE XXVI—WEST.

- B. C.** *Townships Nos. 13 and 14.*—The soil is generally a good loam, the surface rolling prairie. Good water is scarce. There are a few small patches of poplar. "
- B.** *Townships Nos. 15 and 16.*—The soil is sandy loam, of good quality. Islands of inferior poplar are numerous, as well as "

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small patches of willow brush. The rest of the township is undulating prairie. Township fifteen is traversed by two ravines one ninety and the other fifty feet deep.

- A. B.** *Township No. 17.*—This township is broken by Bird Tail Creek running through in a south-westerly direction. The valley of the creek is some 250 feet deep, and three-quarters of a mile in width. The valley on west side is generally open and stony, but on the east slope there is some good poplar timber, though not sufficient to supply the settlers for building purposes. The general features of the township are, an undulating prairie, with poplar bluffs, clumps of willow, small ponds and hay marshes. The land is of good quality and being rapidly settled up. N.W. Territory.

- A. B.** *Township No. 18.*—The eastern tier of sections is much broken by Bird Tail Creek, which flows through a deep valley from 100 to 200 feet in depth, in a southerly direction. There is no timber of any value in this township, that on the east side of Bird Tail Creek being of inferior quality. However, timber may be easily obtained in the forests to the north, and flooded down the creek during high water. The soil is generally of good quality and fit for settlement. There are already several settlers in the north-east corner of the township. "

- A. B.** *Township No. 20.*—The soil and timber are the same as in the preceding township. There is a lake about three and a half miles long, and half a mile wide, in the middle of the township. "

RANGES

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RANGE XXV—WEST.

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Township No. 46.—The soil is good, covered with poplar and willow brush. The few settlers have, however, to depend for building timber upon islands in the Saskatchewan River. N-W Territory.

The township is divided into lots of ten chains wide, fronting upon the river.

Township No. 47.—Is situated within 12 miles of Prince Albert Settlement, and the Saskatchewan runs through the south-easterly sections.

The soil is good. The timber is well suited for fencing and fuel, and there is hay in abundance.

Township No. 48.—Is well adapted for settlement, having good soil and plenty of timber fitted for fuel, fencing and building.

There are several settlers with extensive agricultural improvements located upon the right bank of the North Saskatchewan River.

RANGE XXVI—WEST.

Township No. 45.—Is a broken township divided into lots of ten chains wide fronting upon the South Saskatchewan River.

The soil is of second quality thickly covered with brush.

Township No. 46.—The land is good at the correction line and along the River Saskatchewan, but running east and west through the middle of the township there is a depression much broken with small alkaline ponds, meadows and swamps covered with young timber.

Every quarter section has sufficient wheat land for the sustenance of a settler.

Township No. 47.—Is in close proximity of the Prince Albert settlement, making it a desirable location for intended settlers. The soil is a good sandy loam, poplar sufficient for fencing, and fuel can be obtained on the north and south branches of the Saskatchewan River.

RANGE XXVII—WEST.

Township No. 45.—The surface of this township is broken by ridges and knolls. The soil is sandy in the northern sections and near the River Saskatchewan, which crosses the southern sections, but is rich in a belt of land running east and west through the middle of the township where there are fresh water lakes, ponds, marshes and meadows yielding excellent crops of hay.

The bank of the river is heavily timbered with poplar and underbrush.

Township No. 46.—This township has a fine southern aspect, slightly undulating, with rich yellow soil. There is scarcely a section without meadow lands, surrounded by bluffs of young poplar and willows.

RANGES WEST OF THE 1ST PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

Location of
Townships.

A fresh water creek ten or twelve feet wide and fifteen inches deep runs through the north-west sections. The lakes and ponds in the township are not too alkaline to be unfitted for the use of cattle.

Township No. 47.—Is well supplied with timber suitable for fencing and building. N-W. Territory.

The soil is good, especially in the western sections.

RANGE XXVIII—WEST.

Township No. 45.—The soil of this township is somewhat sandy. “

There are plenty of fresh water lakes and hay meadows. Timber scrubby.

Township No. 46.—The soil is as good as any township in the adjoining county. There are excellent hay meadows, fresh water lakes, ponds and creeks. “

The timber is well suited for fuel, fencing and building purposes.

RANGES

West of the 3rd Principal Meridian.

RANGES WEST OF THE 3rd PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

Location of
Townships.

RANGE I—WEST.

Township No. 45.—The soil is generally yellow sand, covered with a thin layer of vegetable mould, but it is clay, covered with fifteen inches of mould, east of the Saskatchewan River, which runs through the south-easterly sections. The township is well watered with sweet water lakes and creeks. N.W. Territory.

The timber is principally in the easterly sections, poplar from five to fifteen inches diameter, and willow bush, but in the westerly sections, spruce, tamarac and pitch pine with some poplar and willow brush.

Boulders of granite are piled up on both banks of the Saskatchewan River.

Township No. 46.—The soil is sandy, but in the two easterly tiers loam covered with four or five inches of mould produces good crops of cereals and hay. “

The timber is poplar, pitch pine, spruce and tamarac, suitable for building and fencing. Two streams in the north-easterly and south-easterly sections flow into the South Saskatchewan.

There are several settlers with excellent agricultural improvements in the easterly part of the township.

Township No. 47.—The soil is loam with a good covering of mould in the two easterly tiers where agricultural improvements are met with, but the south-westerly part is dotted with pine clad small hills from 30 to 60 feet high. “

The timber is small willow and spruce, pitch pine, tamarac and poplar, (from four to sixteen inches diameter.)

The settlers for many miles derive from this township their supplies of material for building, fencing and fuel.

The water course running through the township forms itself in places into extensive swamps, but is a streamlet in sections 27 and 35, before emptying this, the adjoining township, into the North Saskatchewan.

LINDSAY RUSSELL,
Surveyor-General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, }
Dominion Lands Branch, }
Ottawa, 31st December, 1879. }



REGULATIONS

Respecting the Disposal of certain Public Lands for the purposes of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Ottawa, October 14th, 1879.

Public notice is hereby given that the following provisions, which shall be held to apply to the lands in the Province of Manitoba, and to the Territories to the west and north-west thereof, are substituted for the Regulations, dated 9th July last, governing the mode of disposing of the Public Lands situate within 110 (one hundred and ten) miles on each side of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which said Regulations are hereby superseded:—

1. "Until further and final survey of the said railway has been made west of Red River, and for the purposes of these provisions, the line of the said railway shall be assumed to be on the fourth base westerly to the intersection of the said base by the line between ranges 21 and 22 west of the first principal meridian, and thence in a direct line to the confluence of the Shell River with the River Assiniboine.

2. "The country lying on each side of the line of railway shall be respectfully divided into belts as follows:—

"(1) A belt of five miles on either side of the railway, and immediately adjoining the same, to be called Belt A:

"(2) A belt of fifteen miles on either side of the railway, adjoining Belt A, to be called Belt B:

"(3) A belt of twenty miles on either side of the railway, adjoining Belt B, to be called Belt C:

"(4) A belt of twenty miles on either side of the railway, adjoining Belt C, to be called Belt D: and

"(5) A belt of fifty miles on either side of the railway, adjoining Belt D, to be called Belt E.

3. "The even-numbered sections in each township throughout the several belts above described shall be open for entry as homesteads and pre-emptions of 160 acres each respectfully.

4. "The odd-numbered sections in each of such townships shall not be open to homestead and pre-emption, but shall be specially reserved and designated as Railway Lands.

5. "The Railway Lands within the several belts shall be sold at the following rates, viz:—In Belt A, \$5 (five dollars per acre; in Belt B, \$4 (four dollars) per acre; in Belt C, \$3 (three dollars) per acre; in Belt D, \$2 (two dollars) per acre; in Belt E, \$1 (one dollar) per acre; and the terms of sale of such lands shall be as follows, viz:—One-tenth in cash at the time of purchase; the balance in nine equal annual instalments, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on the balance of purchase money from time to time remaining unpaid, to be paid with each instalment.

6. "The Pre-emption Lands within the several belts shall be sold for the prices and on the terms respectively as follows:—In the Belts A, B and C, at \$2.50 (two dollars and fifty cents) per acre; in Belt D, at \$2 (two dollars) per acre; and in Belt E, at \$1 (one dollar) per acre. The terms of payment to be four-tenths of the purchase money, together with interest on the latter at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, to be paid at the end of three years from the date of entry; the remainder to be paid in six equal instalments annually from and after the said date, with interest at the rate above mentioned on such portions of the purchase money as may remain unpaid, to be paid with each instalment.

7. "All payments for Railway Lands, and also for Pre-emption Lands, within the several Belts, shall be in cash, and not in scrip or military or police bounty warrants.

8. "All moneys received in payment of Pre-emption Lands shall inure to and form part of the fund for railway purposes, in a similar manner to the moneys received in payment of Railway Lands.

9. "These provisions shall be retroactive so far as relates to any and all entries of Homestead and Pre-emption Lands, or sales of Railway Lands obtained or made under the Regulations of the 9th of July, hereby superseded; any payments made in excess of the rate hereby fixed shall be credited on account of sale of such lands.

10. "The Order-in-Council of the 9th November, 1877, relating to the settlement of the lands in Manitoba which had been previously withdrawn for Railway purposes, having been cancelled, all claims of persons who settled in good faith on lands under the said Order-in-Council shall be dealt with under these provisions, as to price of Pre-emptions, according to the belt in which such lands may be situate. Where a person may have taken up two quarter-sections under the said Order-in-Council, he may retain the quarter-section upon which he has settled, as a Homestead, and the other quarter-section as a Pre-emption, under these provisions, irrespective of whether such Homestead and Pre-emption may be found to be upon an even-numbered section or otherwise. Any moneys paid by such person on account of the lands entered by him under the said Order-in-Council, will be credited to him on account of his Pre-emption purchase, under these provisions. A person who may have taken up one quarter-section under the Order-in-Council mentioned will be allowed to retain the same as a Homestead, and will be permitted to enter a second quarter-section as a Pre-emption the money paid on account of the land previously entered to be credited to him on account of such Pre-emption.

11. "All entries of lands shall be subject to the following provisions respecting the right of way of the Canadian Pacific Railway, or of any Government colonization railway connected therewith. viz:—

a. "In the case of the railway crossing land entered as a Homestead, the right of way thereon, and also any land which may be required for station purposes, shall be free to the Government.

b. "Where the railway crosses Pre-emptions or Railway lands, entered subsequent to the date hereof, the Government may take possession of such portion thereof as may be required for right of way or for station grounds or ballast pits, and the owner shall only be entitled to claim payment for the land so taken, at the same rate per acre as he may have paid the Government for the same.

c. In case, on the final location of the railway through lands unsurveyed, or surveyed but not entered for at the time, a person is found in occupation of land which it may be desirable in the public interest to retain, the Government reserves the right to take possession of such land, paying the squatter the value of any improvements he may have made thereon.

12. "Claims to Public Lands arising from settlement after the date hereof, in territory unsurveyed at the time of such settlement, and which may be embraced within the limits affected by the above policy, or by the extension thereof in the future over additional territory, will be ultimately dealt with in accordance with the terms prescribed above for the lands in the particular belt in which such settlement may be found to be situate, subject to the operation of sub-section c of section 11 of these provisions.

13. "All entries after the date hereof of unoccupied lands in the Saskatchewan Agency, will be considered as provisional until the railway line through that part of the territories has been located, after which the same will be finally disposed of in accordance with these provisions, as the same may apply to the particular belt in which such lands may be found to be situated, subject, as above, to the operation of sub-section c of section 11 of these provisions.

14. "With a view to encouraging settlement by cheapening the cost of building material, the Government reserves the right to grant licenses, renewable yearly, under Section 52 of the '*Dominion Lands Act, 1879*,' to cut merchantable timber on any lands situated within the several belts above described, and any settlement upon, or sale of lands within, the territory covered by such licenses, shall for the time being be subject to the operation of such licenses.

15. "The above provisions, it will, of course, be understood, will not affect sections 11 and 29, which are public school lands, or sections 8 and 26, Hudson's Bay Company's lands.

Any further information necessary may be obtained on application at the Dominion Lands Office, Ottawa, or from the agent of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, or from any of the local agents in Manitoba or the Territories.

By order of the Minister of the Interior,

J. S. DENNIS,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

LINDSAY RUSSELL,

Surveyor General.

(Continued from page 60.)

RANGES WEST OF THE 1st PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE XV—WEST.

Location of
Townships.

- E.** *Township No. 1.*—Is better adapted for stock raising than grain growing. It is entirely composed of prairie land and totally devoid of timber. Soil generally a sandy loam. Good water can easily be obtained by digging. N.W. Territory.
- E.** *Township No. 2.*—This township is composed of prairie land except in the valley of Long River, which flows through the north-east tier of sections. Along the valley of this stream, there is a belt of oak, poplar and birch timber. The land in the north part of the township is generally fit for cultivation, but the south part having a light sandy soil and stony in places is better adapted for grazing. “
- D.** *Township No. 5.*—This township is for the most part undulating prairie. The land where high is of a very gravelly nature. There are numerous Lakes, ponds and muskegs, the water in nearly every case containing alkali. There is a little poplar and oak in the north part of the township and in the south some bluffs of poplar suitable for fuel and fencing. The soil generally is of an inferior quality. “
- C. D.** *Township No. 6.*—The two easterly tiers of sections contain some excellent farming land. The remainder of the land is of inferior quality and in some cases in the north-west almost covered with boulders. There is a little good land also in the south-west, but much broken by small hay swamps. There is some timber suitable for fuel and fencing in the south-east corner, otherwise this township is quite devoid of wood. “
- C.** *Township No. 7.*—Is almost all first-class land chiefly rolling prairie, with a fine rich loam in places mixed with heavy clay. The Assiniboine River runs through the north part of the township, and in its vicinity there is a considerable quantity of oak and spruce timber, suitable for sawn lumber. The water in the river is fresh and good, and abounds with fish such as pike, pickerel &c. The south part of township is watered by Oak Creek, a stream of good fresh water also abounding in fish. There is also plenty of timber in the north part suitable for fencing. “
- C.** *Township No. 8.*—The north part is generally rough and hilly with a light sandy soil and generally unfit for cultivation, timbered with spruce, oak, and poplar, some of which, though much scattered, is suitable for sawn lumber. The Assiniboine River runs through the south and in its vicinity the soil is generally a good clay loam, on which there is some good timber, chiefly oak. “
- The remainder of the township has a light sandy soil.

RANGE XVI WEST.

Location of
Townships.

- E.** *Township No. 1.*—Is entirely composed of Prairie, and totally devoid of timber. The soil generally sandy loam, tolerably good and suitable for cultivation, but the township as a whole is better adapted for stock raising. “
- E.** *Township No. 2.*—The character of the land is generally the same as Township No. 1 in the same range. There are a few narrow belts of scattered oak timber along the banks of Long River, which flows through the township. It is also watered by several other small streams, and water can be had in almost any part by digging. “
- D.** *Township No. 5.*—Is traversed from the south-east to the north-west corners by a gravelly ridge while “Pelican Lake” (a large body of water slightly alkaline) occupies the south-west quarter of the township. The belt of land lying between the ridge before mentioned and the lake, is of excellent quality, soil of a fine sandy loam and well supplied with good fresh water, and timber for fuel and fencing. In the remaining portion of the township the soil is of an inferior quality. “
- C. D.** *Township No. 6.*—Contains no good farming land. The south part is very undulating, and much broken by marshes. North half the soil is hard and dry, and in many places covered with boulders. In south-west corner there are some fine bluffs of poplar, suitable for fuel and fencing. There are three small lakes, but all of an alkaline nature. “
- C.** *Township No. 7.*—Is chiefly rolling prairie, with soil of a rich clay loam, well watered by the “Souris River” in the north-west part and “Oak Creek” in the north-east. In the north-east portion of the township there is a small quantity of timber, (chiefly spruce), suitable for sawn lumber, and also a small quantity on the banks of the “Souris River” and “Oak Creek.” The township on the whole offers many attractions to the settler. “
- C.** *Township No. 8.*—That part lying north of the Assiniboine River is generally rolling land, with scattered oak and poplar timber, and willow and poplar scrub. In the north-east part, there are some low sand hills covered with spruce, oak and poplar timber, nearly all of which would be suitable for sawn lumber. South of the Assiniboine the land is for the most part rolling prairie, with soil of a rich clay loam, and excellent for agricultural purposes. It is well watered by the Assiniboine and Souris Rivers, which form a junction in this township. The water in both these streams is excellent, and abounds with fish of different kinds. There is a quantity of timber suitable for fencing and fuel scattered throughout the township. “
- There are a few settlers in the township.