

the succession of rapids from Grand Rapids to Fort McMurray loaded, but steamboat navigation is said to be impossible on this stretch of river. There is a pack trail from Grand Rapids to Fort McMurray, but no waggon road. The Peace River is navigable from Vermilion to St. John for light draught steamers, say of 18 inches. The interruption at Vermilion is a ridge of rock which runs across the river, so that steamers cannot pass. The portage is about 1,200 yards. From there to Athabasca Lake steamers can run.

3. From Edmonton to Athabasca Landing is 90 miles. Freight comes by steamer to Edmonton from Winnipeg or by waggon from Calgary, and is taken by waggon to the landing.

4. Great Slave Lake is suitable for boats or sailing vessels such as are used on Lake Superior, as it is as large or larger. Great Bear Lake is also similarly navigable, but the stream which connects it with the Mackenzie is not navigable for steamboats. Lake Athabasca, which receives the Athabasca and Peace Rivers, is navigable.

5. The mouth of the Mackenzie cannot be got into by sailing vessels, being shut up by ice. For information regarding the mouth of this river, get McClintock's & McClure's travels in that region.

6. The boat from Athabasca Lake runs to Fort McMurray, at the foot of the series of rapids on the Athabasca and from the head of these rapids. Another (now building) will run to the head of Lesser Slave Lake. Ordinary river steamers are used for this purpose.

7. The Clearwater, the chief affluent of the Athabasca, is not navigable for steamers.

8. The obstruction is that mentioned in paragraph 2 as being at Fort Smith. Current $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 miles per hour, and in some parts only $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; water very deep, from 8 to 10 feet.

9. The Liard River is not navigable for steamers unless locks were put in, having many rocky bars across it. The boats which the Hudson Bay run on it only draw from 18 inches to 2 feet of water.

10. The Peace is navigable to Fort St. John's, only for the short interruption before mentioned. Before Fort Vermilion I only know of the east side of the mountain.

11. Such information can be furnished by some other one.

12. Described already.

13. Minerals—Gold, copper, iron and sulphur; timber plentiful, also fish; clay is found suitable for cement and also pottery clay.

14. Timber plentiful, also fish. Have no knowledge of minerals there, worth exporting.

15. Copper is found; timber and fish plentiful.

16. On Lesser Slave Lake coal oil can be found, and also on the river.

17. Sea-going vessels could come up the Mackenzie but for the mouth being packed with ice, as before mentioned.

18. Mentioned already.

19. Know nothing of the matter.

20, 21, 22. Same answer.

23. Salt River falls into the Mackenzie below Fort Smith, and runs from a plain where salt springs and rock salt also are abundant.

SERIES B—EXTENT OF ARABLE AND PASTORAL LAND.

24. Peace River district is of fertile soil and suitable for agriculture, as are the Liard and Mackenzie districts.

The Salt Plains are the only barren lands I know of, the abundance of salt being the cause.

25. No answer.

26. Potatoes have been grown as far north as Fort Good Hope and also barley, but how far east or west I could not say.

27. Wheat is grown at Fort Simpson and Fort Liard, but whether any further north or not I could not say.