

52. None.

53. Wood buffalo, these animals are undoubtedly the same as the plain buffalo which have become cut off from the plains by the growth of forest, and other causes; elk, this animal is now extinct in this region if they ever did exist. Have never come across old antlers north of the Athabasca River.

54. No answer.

55. Have not the necessary data. The Hudson Bay Company could, if willing, supply the necessary information.

56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64. No answer.

65. I believe the Labrador tea-plant grows in all muskegs east of the Rocky Mountains. It is very little used by the natives—never when they can obtain the teas of commerce. It is said that it has an injurious effect upon the urinary organs, causing stricture, if used too freely.

66. I do not think it at all suitable. Few persons care for the flavour, which may be described as medicinal. Have used the infusion myself as a change. The flowers are considered superior in flavour to the leaves.

67. Gold, Upper Peace River; Salt, Salt River on Great Slave River; Petroleum, Peace River (Smoky River perhaps), Athabasca River below Grand Rapids; Gypsum, Lower Peace River at Rapid de Boger; Coal, Smoky River in thick seams.

68, 69, 70. No answer.

71. Grey geese (two kinds) brant or grey wavy, white wavy (2 kinds) ducks of many varieties, swans of two kinds. These fowl are very numerous in some localities, Lesser Slave Lake, Athabasca Lake, Great Slave Lake and other places being passes for them. In some localities removed from large lakes or feeding places very few of the larger fowl are seen.

72. At the various places above mentioned there exist feeding places where they congregate in great numbers especially in the fall, only leaving when the hard frosts set in. The ducks leave the smaller lakes as they freeze up and congregate in the larger lakes, some varieties only leaving when the lakes set fast.

73. The wild swamp grasses seem to be the principal food of these fowl except such kinds as feed on fish such as the loon, cormorant and of such as feed on insects as several varieties of ducks particularly of black ducks of which there are several varieties.

74. The first of April may be given as the average time of the appearance of geese and a few days later of ducks, although sometimes ducks are the first seen. These fowl however do not come in any great numbers until the 20th April. The waxies and swans are later. The great flight of these birds does not take place until May.

75. To the best of my knowledge the same as at other times.

76. Missaskatoon or service berry, raspberry (red), strawberry, sand hill cranberry, swamp cranberry, huckleberry, gooseberry, black currant (3 kinds), red currant (2 kinds), moose berry, high bush cranberry, red cherry, choke cherry, whortle berry? A large yellow berry like white raspberry (growing in muskegs and very luscious), 2 kinds of creeping raspberry.

77. Specimens of this pitch were taken to Ottawa by W. Ogilvie, D. L. S. and no doubt have been analysed.

78. I believe there is a great quantity.

79. Either a railroad connecting the navigable waters of the Peace and Athabasca with the existing railway system or a railroad from Athabasca Lake to Churchill Bay. A road from 500 to 600 miles would connect Churchill Bay with Athabasca and open out this whole region.

80. Cannot say.

81. I understand not.

82. Very few Indians proper exist between the Athabasca and Peace Rivers, proper. Those at and trading at Lesser Slave Lake and outposts, are principally Metis of French and Cree extraction with a dash of Iroquois blood here and there.

The Indians of Peace River proper, are all Beavers and are very few in numbers. They are fast dying out. They have been subject to some kind of scrofula or venereal