

32. Wheat, at Lac LaBiche, 1st Sept.; at Lesser Slave Lake, 15th Sept.
 Barley do do 15th Aug. do do 1st Sept.
 Potatoes do do 1st Oct. do do 1st Oct.
 Strawberries do 1st July do do 10th July
 Gooseberries do 15th Aug.
33. June is usually the month of greatest rainfall; July and August, warm with light rainfall and that principally thunder showers, particularly at Lac La Biche.
34. There is a prevalence of summer frosts at both Lac La Biche and Lesser Slave Lake, particularly the latter place, but these frosts are not usual in the immediate vicinity of the lakes. The influence of the lakes seems to be confined to a radius of three or four miles from those bodies of water.
35. Local as a rule.
36. I should judge so.
37. Early in June.
38. September, bright and warm as a rule with little real heat. October, cool and very often a great deal of smoke in atmosphere which prevents the sun from having any power—hence the coolness of the month.
- 39 and 40. No answer.
41. The wild pea or vetch of several kinds grows in all parts of the North-West except on the prairies. Ridges of dry land between muskegs and low ground seems to be its favourite habitat, also ground that has been burned a year or two before.
42. I cannot call to mind any.
43. Loamy clay with stiff clay subsoil. This applies to Lac La Biche, Lesser Slave Lake and the prairie country round Dunvegan.
44. From Athabasca River south to Saskatchewan, west of Lac La Biche, I should judge that one-fourth of the area was fit for agriculture. From Athabasca River north to Lesser Slave Lake there is very little land fit for agriculture or even pasture. From west end of Lesser Slave Lake to Peace River and west, I should say that there was comparatively little land unfit either for pasture or agriculture. Am not prepared to say in what proportion, as a considerable area is covered with jack pine. Very little muskeg country exists in this region. From Slave Lake east and north there is a great deal of muskeg country with ridges of jack pine. This remark is also applicable to the country between that and Athabasca River.
45. No answer.
46. The turnip fly is common to this whole region as far as my knowledge goes. Cut-worms are also very troublesome some years. For several years in succession caterpillars were very numerous, but they seemed to confine their ravages to the poplars, which they kept almost bare of foliage for several seasons. I know of no other insect pests.
47. I have already referred to the reports of Toronto Meteorological Office. Observations have been kept for some years at Dunvegan, Lesser Slave Lake and Fort Chipewyan.
48. The larger lakes certainly exert great influence in keeping off summer frosts, but the influence does not generally extend any great distance except where there is a wind blowing off the water.
49. The meteorological report above referred to, will give the answer to this question better than I can from memory.
50. It is generally allowed by those who are competent to judge that the chinook winds affect the upper Peace River. The effect was quite observable at Lesser Slave Lake by a rise in temperature whenever the wind blew any length of time from the west. In fact the west wind at that place is the warmest wind that blows in winter. I do not think the influence is felt at any station further east.
51. Bishop Faraud could give particulars of results of agriculture at Lake La Biche. At Slave Lake nothing decided has been done more than the raising of potatoes and barley for some years by the Hudson Bay Company and a few settlers. Wheat has not been raised yearly as a crop, but when it has been tried it has generally ripened.