

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

L'Institut a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured pages / Pages de couleur |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pages damaged / Pages endommagées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pages detached / Pages détachées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Showthrough / Transparence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents | <input type="checkbox"/> | Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible | <input type="checkbox"/> | Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure. | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires | Various pagings.
In Sessional paper No. 12, pages 218-219 are incorrectly numbered pages 118-119.
In Sessional paper No. 13, Part III Immigration, page 77 is incorrectly numbered page 76.
In Sessional paper No. 14, Annual report of the Department of Indian Affairs ... 30 th
June 1893, pages 109, 145, 243 & 247 are incorrectly numbered pages 199, 155, 234 &
257. | |

SESSIONAL PAPERS

VOLUME 10

FOURTH SESSION OF THE SEVENTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

SESSION 1894



VOLUME XXVII.

See also Numerical List, page 4.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX
TO THE
SESSIONAL PAPERS
OF THE
PARLIAMENT OF CANADA

FOURTH SESSION, SEVENTH PARLIAMENT, 1894.

NOTE.—In order to find quickly whether a paper has been printed or not, the mark (n.p.) has been inserted when not printed; papers not so marked, it may be understood, are printed. Further information concerning each paper is to be found in the List, commencing on page 4.

A		C
Adulteration of Food.....	7a	Canal Tolls.....(n.p.) 85
Agriculture, Annual Report.....	8	Cattle Inspection..... 90
Archives, Canadian.....	8a	Cattle Rancho, Government.....(n.p.) 66
Atlantic Steamship Line..... 84, 84a, 84b		Certified Captains or Mates.....(n.p.) 88
Auditor General, Annual Report.....	1	Chambly Canal.....(n.p.) 24, 57a
Australia, Mission to.....	5a	Chartered Banks..... 3
Awards, Agricultural Implements at Chicago.....	8e	Chevalier, I. B.....(n.p.) 33c
B		Chicago Awards..... 8c
Banks, Chartered.....	3	Chicago Exposition, Prizes at..... 101
Banks, Unclaimed Balances in.....	3a	Civil Service Board of Examiners..... 16b
Baptisms, Marriages and Burials.....(n.p.) 105		Civil Service Insurance.....(n.p.) 51
B. C., Commutation of Sentence in.....(n.p.) 65d		Civil Service List..... 16a
Blue Books.....(n.p.) 39		Civil Service Superannuations.....(n.p.) 25, 25a
Bonds and Securities.....(n.p.) 38		Cockburn Island Wharf.....(n.p.) 75e
Bonus paid for Settlers.....(n.p.) 67		Coffin, Charles.....(n.p.) 63
Boundary, Alaska and British Columbia.(n.p.) 86		Colonial Conference..... 5b
Breweries and Distilleries.....(n.p.) 104		Columbian Exposition, Nova Scotia Employees at.....(n.p.) 55
Bridge at St. Michel d'Yamaska.....(n.p.) 34b		Columbian Exposition, Report on..... 8g
British Canadian Loan & Investment Co.(n.p.) 20		Commission on Liquor Traffic..... 21
British Columbia Penitentiary.....(n.p.) 59c, 59d, 59e		Commissions to Public Officers..... 31
British Columbia Railway Belt.....(n.p.) 45		Commutation of Sentence in B. C.....(n.p.) 65d
Building of Canadian Ships.....(n.p.) 74, 74a		Connolly and McGreevy.....(n.p.) 37
Bureau of Labour Statistics.....(n.p.) 68		Contractors' Securities.....(n.p.) 87
Butter.....(n.p.) 69		Copyright Laws..... 50
Butter and Cheese..... 8b		Cornwall Canal.....(n.p.) 77b, 77c
C		Criminal Statistics..... 8f
Campbell, Samuel.....(n.p.) 33d		Customs Affairs at Woodstock.....(n.p.) 92
Canadian Cattle, Scheduling of..... 8d		D
Canadian Pacific Railway :		Dairy Commissioner..... 8b
Payments to.....(n.p.) 28		Davis, W. H., & Sons.....(n.p.) 77b, 77c
Lands sold by.....(n.p.) 34		Departmental Reports.....(n.p.) 39
Business with Interior Department..(n.p.) 34a		Dividends Unpaid in Banks..... 3a
Schedule of Rates..... 34c		Dominion Lands.....(n.p.) 35, 35a
Western Division.....(n.p.) 34d		Dominion Police Report.....(n.p.) 22
Canadian Ships.....(n.p.) 74, 74a		Dominion Savings Banks.....(n.p.) 71
Canadian Tobacco.....(n.p.) 106		

E	
Elgin Voters' List	(n.p.) 80
Ellis, John V.	(n.p.) 49
Estimates	2
Exchequer Court Rules.....	(n.p.) 32
Excise	7
Expenses, Unforeseen.....	(n.p.) 26
Experimental Farms, Annual Report.....	8c
F	
Fast Steamship Line.....	84, 84a, 84b
Fisheries in Ontario	(n.p.) 33f
Fishing Bounties.....	(n.p.) 35b
Fishing Licenses	(n.p.) 33
Flag Station, Removal of.....	(n.p.) 89
Food, Adulteration of.....	7a
French Treaty.....	56, 56a
G	
Galops Rapids Channel.....	(n.p.) 60
Geological Survey Report.....	13a
Gosselin, Michel.....	(n.p.) 41
Governor General's Warrants.....	(n.p.) 27
Grand Etang	(n.p.) 75
H	
Half-breeds' Lands.....	(n.p.) 91
Harris Property.....	(n.p.) 44a
Herring Fishing.....	(n.p.) 33e
Homesteads in Manitoba.....	(n.p.) 70
Howlan Road.....	(n.p.) 89
Hudson Bay, Explorations to.....	(n.p.) 36
Hurons of Lorette.....	(n.p.) 78
I	
Immigration Return-men	(n.p.) 93
Imports, Various	(n.p.) 81, 81a, 81b, 81c
Indian Affairs, Annual Report.....	14
Inland Revenue, Annual Report	7
Insurance, Annual Report	4
Insurance Companies.....	4a, 4b
Intercolonial Railway Freight Rates. (n.p.)	34d, 44
Interior, Annual Report	13
J	
James Bay, Explorations to.....	(n.p.) 36
Johnstone, Judge	(n.p.) 58
Junior Judges, Ontario.....	(n.p.) 83
Justice, Annual Report.....	18
Justice Palmer	(n.p.) 29
K	
Kingston Penitentiary. (n.p.)	59a, 59b, 59c, 59d, 59e
L	
Lacouture, Joseph.....	(n.p.) 24
Lands allotted to Half-breeds.....	(n.p.) 91
Lands, Dominion.....	(n.p.) 35, 35a, 54
Library of Parliament, Annual Report.....	17
Licenses to U. S. Fishing Vessels	(n.p.) 33
Liquors, Distilled and Fermented.....	(n.p.) 103
Liquor Traffic, Royal Commission.....	21

L	
Loans for Seed-grain.....	(n.p.) 102
Lobster Fishing	(n.p.) 33e
Luther, Sale of Lot in.....	(n.p.) 72, 72a
M	
Manitoba, Homesteads in.....	(n.p.) 70
Manitoba Schools	40a, 40c
Manitoba School Laws	40d
Marine and Fisheries, Annual Report	11
Militia and Defence, Annual Report.....	19
Militia, Establishment Lists	19a
Mill River.....	(n.p.) 89
Mining Machinery	(n.p.) 47
Miscellaneous Unforeseen Expenses... (n.p.)	26
Mission to Australia	5a
Montpetit, Julien.....	(n.p.) 33a
Montreal Timber Dues	(n.p.) 79a
Mounted Police, Annual Report.....	15
Mc	
McGreevy and Connolly.....	(n.p.) 37
McLeod, John	(n.p.) 98
McQueen, Timothy.....	(n.p.) 33b
N	
North-west Mounted Police.....	15
North-west School Teachers.....	(n.p.) 40
O	
Ontario Fisheries.....	(n.p.) 33f
Ontario Junior Judges.....	(n.p.) 83
Ottawa, Colonial Conference at.....	5b
P	
Palmer, Justice	(n.p.) 29
Prince Edward Island Railway.....	(n.p.) 23
Prince Edward Island School Law	40b
Penitentiaries, Deaths in.....	(n.p.) 59
Pickets Pier.....	(n.p.) 76
Pig Iron.....	46
Postmaster General, Annual Report.....	12
Post Office Savings Banks.....	(n.p.) 71
Prizes at Chicago Exposition.....	101
Provencher, Rivers in.....	(n.p.) 62
Public Accounts, Annual Report.....	2
Public Officers' Commissions.....	31
Public Printing and Stationery.....	16c
Public Works, Annual Report	9
Public Works, Expenditures on.....	(n.p.) 75d
Q	
Quebec Timber Dues.....	(n.p.) 79
R	
Railways and Canals, Annual Report.....	10
Receipts and Expenditures..... (n.p.)	52, 52a
Reciprocity with United States.....	(n.p.) 85
Return-men, Immigration.....	(n.p.) 93
Revising Officers.....	(n.p.) 43
Rocheleau, Joseph Placide.....	(n.p.) 82
Royal Commission on Liquor Traffic.....	21

R		T	
Royal Military College.....	48, 48a	Timber Dues, Montreal.....(n.p.)	79a
Rules, Exchequer Court.....	(n.p.) 32	Timber Dues, Quebec.....(n.p.)	79
Rustico Breakwater.....	(n.p.) 75c	Timber Licenses.....	(n.p.) 79c
S		Timber Sold.....	(n.p.) 79b
Sabourin, Théophile.....	(n.p.) 33a	Tobacco, Canadian.....	(n.p.) 106
Sale of Lot in Luther.....	(n.p.) 72, 72a	Trade and Commerce, Annual Report.....	5
Sandford Breakwater.....	(n.p.) 75a	Trade and Navigation, Annual Report.....	6
Saugeen Indians.....	(n.p.) 65b, 65c	Trade Unions.....	(n.p.) 30
Saw-logs.....	(n.p.) 96	Trent Valley Canal.....	(n.p.) 64
Scheduling of Canadian Cattle.....	8d	Tunnel between P. E. I. and Mainland.....	95
School Teachers in North-west.....	(n.p.) 40	U	
Secretary of State, Annual Report.....	16	Unforeseen Expenses.....(n.p.)	26
Securities for Contracts.....	(n.p.) 87	United States, Cattle from.....	90
Seed-grain, Loans for.....	(n.p.) 102	V	
Seigniori of Silley.....	(n.p.) 78	Vankoughnet, L.....	(n.p.) 53
Settlers, Bonus paid for.....	(n.p.) 67	Voters' List, Elgin.....	(n.p.) 80
Sheik's Island Dam.....	(n.p.) 77b, 77c	W	
Six Nation Indians.....	(n.p.) 65, 65a	Warrants, Governor General's.....	(n.p.) 27
Sorel Board of Trade.....	(n.p.) 34b	Weights, Measures and Gas.....	7b
Soulanges Canal.....	(n.p.) 57, 57b, 57c, 57d	West Bay, N.S.....	(n.p.) 97a
St. Andrew's Rapids.....	(n.p.) 99	Whycocomagh, N.S.....	(n.p.) 97
Steamboat Inspection.....	11a	Wood, A. F.....	(n.p.) 73
Steamer "Stanley".....	(n.p.) 94, 94a	Wood Island Breakwater.....	(n.p.) 75b
Steamship Service.....	84, 84a, 84b	Woodstock, Customs Affairs at.....	(n.p.) 92
Superannuations, Civil Service.....	(n.p.) 25, 25a	World's Exposition, Report on.....	8g
Swine, Slaughtering of.....	(n.p.) 100	Wrecking and Towing.....	(n.p.) 85
T		Y	
Tariff Changes.....	(n.p.) 42	Yamaska River Dam.....	(n.p.) 77, 77a
Thousand Islands.....	61		

See also Alphabetical Index, page 1.

LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS

Arranged in Numerical Order, with their Titles at full length; the Dates when Ordered and when Presented to both Houses of Parliament; the Name of the Member who moved for each Sessional Paper, and whether it is ordered to be Printed or not Printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME B.

Census of Canada, 1890-91. Second Volume..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME C.

Census of Canada, 1890-91. Third Volume..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 1.

1. Report of the Auditor General on Appropriation Accounts, for the year ended 30th June, 1893. Presented 20th March, 1894, by Hon. G. E. Foster. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 2.

2. Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1893. Presented 20th March, 1894, by Hon. G. E. Foster. 2a. Estimates for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1895; presented 20th March, 1894. 2b. Supplementary estimates for the financial year ending 30th June, 1894; presented 20th June, 1894. 2c. Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1895; presented 12th July, 1895..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
3. Lists of Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of Canada, as on 31st December, 1893. Presented 20th April, 1894, by Hon. G. E. Foster..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 3a. Report of dividends remaining unpaid and unclaimed balances in the chartered banks of Canada, for five years and upwards, prior to 31st December, 1893. Presented 11th June, 1894, by Hon. G. E. Foster..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 3.

4. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the year ending 31st December, 1893. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 4a. Preliminary abstract of the business of Canadian life insurance companies for the year ending 31st December, 1893. Presented 20th March, 1894, by Hon. G. E. Foster. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 4b. Abstract of statements of Insurance Companies in Canada for the year ending 31st December, 1893. Presented 7th May, 1894, by Sir John Thompson *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

 CONTENTS OF VOLUME 4.

5. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the year ended 30th June, 1893. Presented 17th May, 1894, by Sir John Thompson.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 5a. Report of the Mission to Australia, by the Minister of Trade and Commerce. Presented 4th July, 1894, by Sir John Thompson... ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 5b. The Colonial Conference, held at Ottawa, 1894.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 5.

6. Tables of the Trade and Navigation of Canada for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1893. Presented 27th March, 1894, by Hon. N. C. Wallace*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
7. Inland Revenues of Canada. Part I., Excise, etc., for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1893. Presented 20th March, 1894, by Hon. J. F. Wood...*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 7a. Inland Revenues of Canada. Part II., Adulteration of Food, 1893. Presented 14th June, 1884, by Hon. J. F. Wood.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 7b. Inland Revenues of Canada. Part III., Inspection of Weights and Measures and Gas. Presented 6th July, 1894, by Hon. J. F. Wood... ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 6.

8. Report of the Minister of Agriculture for Canada for the calendar year 1893. Presented 12th June, 1894, by Sir John Thompson..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 8a. Report on Canadian Archives, 1893. Presented 12th June, 1894, by Sir John Thompson.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 8b. Third Annual Report of the Dairy Commissioner of Canada for 1892-93. Presented 18th May, 1894, by Hon. T. M. Daly..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 8c. Report of the Director and Officers of the Experimental Farms for the year 1893. Presented 20th April, 1894, by Hon. G. E. Foster..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 7.

- 8d. The Scheduling of Cattle in England—the Canadian Case. Presented 4th May, 1894, by Hon. T. M. Daly.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 8e. Special Report of the Executive Commissioner on Awards on Agricultural Implements at Chicago, 1893. Presented 7th May, 1894, by Hon. T. M. Daly.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 8f. Criminal Statistics for the year 1893..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 8g. Report of the Executive Commissioner on the World's Columbian Exposition.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 8h. Special Report on the production of and markets for Butter and Cheese.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 8.

9. Annual Report of the Minister of Public Works, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1893. Presented 16th April, 1894, by Hon. J. A. Ouimet.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
10. Annual Report of the Minister of Railways and Canals, for the past fiscal year, from the 1st July, 1892, to the 30th June, 1893. Presented 27th March, 1894, by Hon. J. Haggart.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

 CONTENTS OF VOLUME 9.

- 11.** Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1893—Marine. Presented 1st May, 1894, by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 11*.** Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1893—Fisheries. Presented 11th April, 1894, by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 11a.** Report of the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection, etc., for calendar year ended 31st December, 1893. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10.

- 12.** Report of the Postmaster General, for the year ended 30th June, 1893. Presented 9th April, 1894, by Sir Adolphe Caron. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 13.** Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the year 1893. Presented 21st March, 1894, by Hon. T. M. Daly *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 13a.** Summary Report of the Geological Survey Department, for the year 1893. Presented 20th March, 1894, by Hon. T. M. Daly *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 14.** Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the year ended 31st December, 1893. Presented 20th March, 1894, by Hon. T. M. Daly *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 11.

- 15.** Report of the Commissioner of the North-west Mounted Police Force, 1893. Presented 13th April, 1894, by Hon. W. B. Ives. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 16.** Report of the Secretary of State of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1893. Presented 20th March, 1894, by Hon. J. Costigan. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 16a.** Civil Service List of Canada, 1893. Presented 20th March, 1894, by Hon. J. Costigan.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 16b.** Report of the Board of Civil Service Examiners, for the year ended 31st December, 1893. Presented 30th March, 1894, by Hon. J. Costigan. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 16c.** Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery of Canada, for the year ending 30th June, 1893, with a partial report for services during six months ending 31st December, 1893. Presented 23rd May, 1894, by Hon. J. Costigan.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 17.** Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament for the year 1893. Presented 15th March, 1894, by Hon. Mr. Speaker *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 18.** Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries in Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1893. Presented 20th March, 1894, by Sir John Thompson.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 19.** Report of the Department of Militia and Defence of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1893. Presented 19th April, 1894, by Hon. J. C. Patterson.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 19a.** Establishment Lists of the Active Militia for the financial year, 1894-95. Presented 20th July, 1894, by Hon. J. C. Patterson *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 20.** Statement of the affairs of the Canadian Loan and Investment Company, on the 31st December, 1893. Presented 20th July, 1894, by Hon. Mr. Speaker *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 12.

- 21.** Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic. Minutes of evidence taken in the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13.

21. Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic. Minutes of evidence taken in the province of Quebec.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14.

21. Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic. Minutes of evidence taken in the provinces of Manitoba, North-west Territories and British Columbia....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 15.

21. Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic. Minutes of evidence taken in the province of Ontario.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 16.

21. Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic. Minutes of evidence taken in the United States.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 17.

22. Report of the Commissioner, Dominion Police, for the year 1893, under Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 184, section 5. Presented 20th March, 1894, by Sir John Thompson..... *Not printed.*
23. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th March, 1893, for a return showing the number of employees dismissed from the Prince Edward Island Railway since the 1st day of March, 1892, the name of each employee dismissed, the date of each dismissal, the reasons for such dismissals; also the names of employees reinstated, if any. Presented 20th March, 1894.—*Mr. Perry*..... *Not printed.*
24. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th March, 1893, for copies of all documents, claims, petitions, correspondence, reports of the superintendent of the Chambly canal, reports of experts and others, plans, agreements, proposals and decisions of the government in relation to the claim of Joseph Lacouture, of the parish of St. Luc, for damages caused to his property by the waters of the Chambly canal. Presented 20th March, 1894.—*Mr. Lavergne*... *Not printed.*
25. Statement of all superannuations and retiring allowances in the civil service, giving the name and rank of each person superannuated or retired, his salary, age and length of service; his allowance and cause of retirement, whether vacancy has been filled by promotion or new appointment, &c., for the year ended 31st December, 1893. Presented 20th March, 1894, by Hon. G. E. Foster.
Not printed.
- 25a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th April, 1894, for a return showing the number of permanent civil servants in each department, inside and outside service, who contribute to the superannuation fund, and the gross amount of wages paid. Presented 25th April, 1894.—*Mr. McMullen*..... *Not printed.*
26. Statement of expenditure on account of miscellaneous unforeseen expenses, from 1st July, 1893, to date. Presented 20th March, 1894, by Hon. G. E. Foster..... *Not printed.*
27. Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since last session of parliament, on account of the fiscal years 1892-93 and 1893-94, in accordance with the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act, section 32, subsection b. Presented 20th March, 1894, by Hon. G. E. Foster..... *Not printed.*
28. Papers and correspondence relative to the payment to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of amounts deducted from their subsidy in the year 1883. Presented 20th March, 1894, by Hon. G. E. Foster..... *Not printed.*
29. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 20th March, 1894, for copies of papers and correspondence relating to charges made against Mr. Justice Palmer, or to his resignation and acceptance thereof. Presented 20th March, 1894.—*Mr. Davies*.
Not printed.

VOLUME 17—*Continued.*

- 30.** Return of applications for registration under the provisions of chapter 131, Revised Statutes of Canada, "An Act respecting Trade Unions." Presented 20th March, 1894, by Hon. J. Costigan. *Not printed.*
- 31.** List of public officers to whom commissions have issued under chapter 19 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, during the year 1893. Presented 20th March, 1894, by Hon. J. Costigan. *Printed in No. 16.*
- 32.** Order establishing certain rules in respect of matters therein mentioned, in the Exchequer Court of Canada. Presented 20th March, 1894, by Hon. J. Costigan. *Not printed.*
- 33.** Copy of an order in council of the 17th January, 1894, continuing for the current year the issue of licenses to United States fishing vessels to enter any ports on the Atlantic coast for the purchase of bait, etc. Presented 21st March, 1894, by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper. *Not printed.*
- 33a.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 16th April, 1894, for: 1. Copy of order in council appointing Théophile Sabourin fishery overseer for the division of the Lake of Two Mountains and Isle Perrot. 2. Of the order in council appointing Julien Montpetit fishery overseer for the same division. 3. Of all instructions and orders issued by the fisheries department to the said overseers. 4. Of the reports of the two said overseers for the years 1891, 1892. Presented 5th June, 1894.—*Mr. Harwood*. *Not printed.*
- 33b.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 26th April, 1894, for copies of all telegrams, letters, petitions, orders in council, and all correspondence relating to the dismissal of Timothy McQueen as fishery overseer in the county of Kent, Ontario. Presented 8th May, 1894.—*Mr. Campbell*. *Not printed.*
- 33c.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 25th April, 1894, for copies of all papers, letters, petitions and reports sent to the minister of marine and fisheries, from 1st October, 1893, to this date, respecting the dismissal of I. B. Chevalier, of Iberville, from the post of fishery overseer; and of any communication sent from the government to the said I. B. Chevalier. Presented 11th May, 1894.—*Mr. Béchard*. *Not printed.*
- 33d.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 30th March, 1894, for a return of all papers, correspondence, telegrams, reports to and orders in council, together with all departmental orders relating to the discharge from office as superintendent of St. Paul's island and keeper of Ingonish island, of Mr. Samuel Campbell, or relating to his superannuation allowance. Presented 23rd May, 1894.—*Mr. Davies*. *Not printed.*
- 33e.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th May, 1894, for copies of all correspondence since 1st January, 1892, to the present time, from fishery officers and others from the western counties of Nova Scotia and the county of Charlotte in New Brunswick, as regards the taking of lobsters and of the limitation of size, and of all recommendations in regard to the same. Also a copy of all correspondence between the minister of marine and fisheries and his officials and all other persons as regards the close season for the herring fishing at Two Island harbour, Grand Manan, and of the weirs at that place. Presented 11th June, 1894.—*Mr. Bowers*. *Not printed.*
- 33f.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 26th April, 1894, for copies of all orders in council and departmental orders now in force in the province of Ontario, concerning fisheries therein, and of all petitions received by the department with regard to the same. Presented 21st June, 1894.—*Mr. McGregor*. *Not printed.*
- 34.** List of all lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company from the 1st October, 1892, to the 1st October, 1893. Presented 21st March, 1894, by Hon. T. M. Daly. *Not printed.*
- 34a.** Return under resolution of the 20th February, 1882, in so far as the same is furnished by the department of the interior, respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Presented 28th March, 1894, by Hon. T. M. Daly. *Not printed.*
- 34b.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th March, 1893, for copies of all documents, memorials and correspondence between the government and the Sorel board of trade and others, in relation to the granting of a subsidy to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, for the rebuilding of a bridge at St. Michel d'Yamaska. Presented 10th April, 1894.—*Mr. Bruneau*. *Not printed.*

VOLUME 17—*Continued.*

- 34c.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 5th April, 1894, for a schedule of the passenger and freight rates of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, including the rates from St. Paul and Minneapolis to the seaboard, now in force. Presented 30th April, 1894.—*Hon. Mr. Boulton* *Not printed.*
- 34d.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 17th May, 1894, for a schedule of the passenger and freight rates of the Intercolonial Railway; and the revenue derived by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company on its western division, between Port Arthur and Calgary, for the financial years ending 1892 and 1893. Presented 6th June, 1894.—*Hon. Mr. Boulton.*
Not printed.
- 35.** Return of orders in council, in accordance with subsection (*d.*) of section 38 of the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion lands within the 40-mile railway belt in the province of British Columbia. Presented 27th March, 1894, by Hon. T. M. Daly.
Not printed.
- 35a.** Return of orders in council of 1893 relating to the department of the interior, in accordance with clause 91 of the Dominion Lands Act, chapter 54, Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 27th March, 1894, by Hon. T. M. Daly *Not printed.*
- 35b.** Statement in reference to fishing bounty payments for 1892-93, required by chapter 96 of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 28th March, 1894, by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper.... *Not printed.*
- 36.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st March, 1893, for copies of all reports, documents, maps, manuscripts and correspondence in relation to exploring expeditions heretofore made to James Bay and Hudson Bay. Presented 27th March, 1894.—*Mr. Jones* .. *Not printed.*
- 37.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 20th March, 1894, for a return showing copies of all petitions or communications to the government or to any member thereof, or to his excellency, asking for any interference with the sentence passed by his lordship the Hon. Mr. Justice Rose on Messrs. McGreevy and Connolly, of all replies thereto and all correspondence between any member of the government and any other person on the subject of commutation of such sentence; of all medical reports made in regard to either said McGreevy or Connolly, whilst undergoing such sentence; of all reports or recommendations on the said subject, by any member of the government to his excellency, and of all replies thereto and of all orders in council in anywise bearing upon the subject of the commutation of said sentences. Presented 29th March, 1894.—*Mr. Mulock*..... *Not printed.*
- 38.** Detailed statement of all bonds and securities registered in the department of the secretary of state of Canada, since last return, 1893, submitted to the parliament of Canada under section 23, chapter 19, of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 29th March, 1894, by Hon. J. Costigan.
Not printed.
- 39.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th March, 1894, for a return showing the dates in each year since May 5th, 1887, when the Public Accounts, the Appropriation Accounts, and the Trade and Navigation Returns of Canada, for the next preceding fiscal year, have been published and ready for distribution; and when the said accounts and returns have been issued to the senators and members of the House of Commons of Canada in each of the years aforesaid. Presented 30th March, 1894.—*Mr. Charlton*..... *Not printed.*
- 40.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th March, 1893, for a return showing the number of school teachers engaged in teaching in the North-west Territories, and the length of time each was engaged during the past year, with the salary received; also the number of pupils attending each school, and all sources of revenue for the maintenance of schools. Presented 2nd April, 1894.—*Mr. Semple*..... *Not printed.*
- 40a.** Supplementary return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 3rd February, 1893, for: 1. A copy of the deliberations, resolutions and ordinances of the former council of Assiniboia, relating to educational matters within its jurisdiction as it existed on the banks of the Red river before the creation of the province of Manitoba. 2. A statement of the amounts paid by the said council of Assiniboia for the maintenance of schools, showing the person^s to whom such payments were made, the schools for which such amounts were paid, and the religious denomination to which such schools belonged. 3. A statement of the amounts paid by

VOLUME 17—*Continued.*

- the Hudson Bay Company, or by its agents, to the schools then existing in the territories forming to-day the province of Manitoba. 4. A copy of all memoranda and instructions serving as basis for the negotiations as a result of which Manitoba became one of the provinces of the confederation; together with a copy of the minutes of the deliberation of the persons charged on both parts to settle the conditions of the creation of the province of Manitoba and of its entrance into the confederation; and also a copy of all memoranda, returns and orders in council, establishing such conditions of entrance, or serving as a basis for the preparation of "The Manitoba Act."
5. A copy of the despatches and instructions from the imperial government to the government of Canada on the subject of the entrance of the province of Manitoba into the confederation, comprising therein the recommendations of the imperial government concerning the rights and privileges of the population of the Territories, and the guarantees of protection to be accorded to the acquired rights, to the property, to the customs and to the institutions of that population by the government of Canada, in the settlement of the difficulties which marked that period of the history of the Canadian West. 6. A copy of the acts passed by the legislature of Manitoba relating to education in that province and especially of the first act passed on this subject after the entrance of the said province of Manitoba into the confederation, and of the laws existing upon the same subject in the said province immediately before the passing of the acts of 1890, relating to the public schools and relating to the department of education. 7. A copy of all regulations with respect to schools passed by the government of Manitoba or by the advisory board, in virtue of the laws passed in 1890 by the legislature of Manitoba relating to public schools and the department of education. 8. A copy of all correspondence, petitions, memoranda, resolutions, briefs, factums, judgments (as well of first instance as in all stages of appeal), relating to the school laws of the said province of Manitoba, since the 1st June, 1890, or to the claims of catholics on this subject; and also a copy of all reports to the privy council and of all orders in council relating to the same subject since the same date. Presented 21st March, 1894.—*Hon. Mr. Bernier.* *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 40b.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 30th March, 1894, for copies of all papers, petitions, letters, reports, minutes and orders in council respecting the school law of Prince Edward Island, intitled "The Public Schools Act, 1877." Presented 23rd April, 1894.—*Mr. Leclair.* *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 40c.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 9th April, 1894, for copies of all school ordinances, school regulations and amendments thereto, adopted by the legislative assembly, the executive, and any board or council of education, in reference to the establishment, maintenance and administration of schools in the North-west Territories since 1885. Also for copies of all petitions, memorials and correspondence in reference thereto. Also for copies of all orders in council, reports to the governor general in council, and all communications and representations to the authorities in the North-west Territories. Presented 30th April, 1894.—*Hon. Mr. Bernier.* *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 40d.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 21st March, 1894, for copies of all petitions, memorials and correspondence, in reference to the appeal made in the name of the Roman catholic minority of the province of Manitoba, in reference to the school laws of that province; also copies of reports to and orders in council in reference to the same; also copies of the case submitted to the supreme court of Canada respecting aforesaid appeal, and including factums and all materials in connection therewith, and copies of all judgments rendered and answers given by said court on or to the questions referred to them. Presented 27th June, 1894.—*Mr. LaRivière.* *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 41.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 20th March, 1893, for a copy of all documents in relation to the demand of Michel Gosselin, Half-breed, living at Roseberry, Manitoba, and claiming indemnity for losses sustained during the troubles in the North-west in 1869 and 1870. Also a copy of all correspondence exchanged between the Dominion government and the said Michel Gosselin in relation to the said claim. Presented 21st March, 1894.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose.* *Not printed.*
- 42.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 21st February, 1893, for a copy of all the changes that have been made in the tariff since the national policy became law in 1879, giving the name of each article, showing the original duty imposed thereon, the amount of increase or reduction subsequently made, or placed upon the free list, together with the date of all such alterations in the tariff. Presented 2nd April, 1894.—*Hon. Mr. McMillan.* *Not printed.*

VOLUME 17—*Continued.*

- 43.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1894, for a complete list of the revising officers under the Franchise Act, giving their names, their electoral divisions, and when appointed. Presented 5th April, 1894.—*Sir Hector Langevin.* *Not printed.*
- 44.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th March, 1894, for return of all rates, general or special, charged on the Intercolonial Railway on through freight from Lévis to Halifax; with the dates when such existing general or special rates came into force, and in cases where such rates have been altered, specifying the alteration. Presented 6th April, 1894.—*Mr. Davies.*
Not printed.
- 44a.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 30th March, 1894, for all papers, correspondence, telegrams, reports to, or orders in council, or departmental orders not already brought down to parliament, relative to the purchase of the Harris property in St. John for the Intercolonial Railway, or the payment of the purchase moneys therefor or relative to the uses or purposes to which that property has since been applied. Also for a list of all the claimants to the title of said property or any interest therein, together with the amounts paid to them respectively, and a summary or abstract of all deeds or agreements taken from the claimants respectively. Also for a statement of all moneys since laid out upon such property, and its total cost up to date. Presented 19th June, 1894.—*Mr. Davies.* *Not printed.*
- 45.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 20th March, 1893, for copies of all correspondence between the government of British Columbia and the minister of the interior, relating to the boundary of the railway belt in the province of British Columbia. Presented 9th April, 1894.—*Mr. Mara.* *Not printed.*
- 46.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1894, for a statement showing the various amounts paid by way of bounty on pig iron produced in Canada, the quantities produced, and the parties to whom the bounty was paid, and the province in which their works are situated, since the date of the last return. Presented 10th April, 1894.—*Mr. Edgar.*
Printed for sessional papers only.
- 47.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1894, for a return showing (by provinces) the value of mining machinery admitted free of duty since the year 1890. Presented 10th April, 1894.—*Mr. Mara.* *Not printed.*
- 48.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1894, for a return of: 1. The number of students who have graduated from the royal military college since its establishment. 2. Number of these graduates who are now in the public service of Canada and number in the service of the imperial government. 3. Amount expended on capital account and on income since the college was established. 4. Number of students graduated in 1893. 5. Number of students now in attendance. 6. Total amount of salaries paid each year, to the different persons employed in connection with the college. 7. Name of the commandant of the college: his salary, perquisites, if any, in the way of free residence, maintenance thereof, supplies, servants, &c. 8. The cost of the residence for use of commandant, if purchased, and the amount expended thereon by the government since the purchase. Presented 12th April, 1894.—*Mr. Mulock.*
Printed for sessional papers only.
- 48a.** Supplementary return to no. 48. Presented 11th May, 1894.—*Mr. Mulock.*
Printed for sessional papers only.
- 49.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1894, for a return of the sentence imposed by the supreme court of the province of New Brunswick upon John V. Ellis, editor of the *St. John Globe*, in the past year, for an alleged contempt of court; together with the names of the judges composing the court at the time the sentence was imposed. Presented 12th April, 1894.—*Mr. Davies.* *Not printed.*
- 50.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 20th March, 1894, for the production of all correspondence and other papers relating to the copyright question which have not already been brought down. Presented 13th April, 1894.—*Mr. Edgar.*
Printed for sessional papers only.

VOLUME 17—*Continued.*

- 51.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1894, for a statement showing the working of the civil service insurance, how many civil servants have insured their lives in such insurance, and for what amounts respectively, without giving their names. Presented 13th April, 1894.—*Sir Hector Langevin*. *Not printed.*
- 52.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1894, for a return of the receipts and expenditures to dates of 10th April, 1894, and 10th April, 1893. Presented 16th April, 1894. *Sir Richard Cartwright*. *Not printed.*
- 52a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th May, 1894, for a return showing the total amount of receipts and expenditures chargeable to consolidated fund from 1st July, 1893, to 1st May, 1894, and also for same period from 1st July, 1892, to 1st May, 1893. Presented 11th May, 1894.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*. *Not printed.*
- 53.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 10th April, 1894, for copies of all correspondence between Mr. L. Vankoughnet and the government, or any member, or department, relating to his superannuation, and of all communications or reports to council or the treasury board or any member of the government, relating to such superannuation, and of any orders in council dealing with the same. Presented 17th April, 1894.—*Mr. Mulock*. *Not printed.*
- 54.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st March, 1893, for a return of any correspondence which may have taken place between the government and any of the railway companies which have received public lands in aid of railway construction, in reference to the prices at which these lands are held and as to the steps taken by these companies to fulfil their trust by securing the early settlement of the lands so granted. Presented 18th April, 1894.—*Mr. Mills, Bothwell*. *Not printed.*
- 55.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th April, 1894, for a return showing the names of officials employed in connection with the Canadian exhibit at the Columbian exposition from the province of Nova Scotia, showing their official position, amount of salaries paid and dates at which such employment ceased. Presented 20th April, 1894.—*Mr. Patterson, Colchester*. *Not printed.*
- 56.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th April, 1894, for a statement in the form of Table C in the blue-book already published on the French treaty, for the years ending 30th June, 1892 and 1893. Presented 20th April, 1894.—*Mr. Laurier*. *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 56a.** Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th April, 1894, containing correspondence and other matter relating to the French treaty. Presented 3rd July, 1894.—*Mr. Laurier*. *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 57.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 30th March, 1894, for copies of all correspondence between the government and George Goodwin in connection with the transfer of his contracts or any of his contracts on the Soulanges canal. Presented 23rd April, 1894.—*Mr. Charlton*. *Not printed.*
- 57a.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 25th April, 1894, for copies of all communications in the form of letters, petitions and reports, from 1st April, 1887, to 1st March, 1894, between the government and Mr. J. B. Many, or the municipal council of St. Luc, in the county of St. Jean, in relation to the construction of a swing bridge on the Chambly canal, opposite the south-east end of Ste. Thérèse island, in the Richelieu river. Presented 4th June, 1894.—*Mr. Béchard*. *Not printed.*
- 57b.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 28th May, 1894, for : 1. Copies of all the reports of the engineers recommending that certain changes be made in the original contract, both in the materials and the nature of the works entering into the construction of the locks and other masonry on sections 1 and 2 of the Soulanges canal, giving the reasons why such changes should be made and the names of the engineers who recommended such changes. 2. Copies of all the correspondence exchanged between the engineers, the department of railways and canals, the contractor and other persons in connection with those changes, and copies of all orders in council in relation thereto. Presented 6th June, 1894.—*Mr. Tarte*. *Not printed.*

VOLUME 17—*Continued.*

- 57c.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1894, for copies of all advertisements inviting tenders for the construction of sections 1 and 2 of the Soulanges canal; also copies of specifications connected with said work, copies of extensions of said specifications and tenders with estimated quantities and work to be done according to engineer's estimate; also copies of all tenders, copies of contracts let, of correspondence which took place between the contractors tendering for this work and the contractor to whom the contracts were awarded and the department of railways and canals in this matter, copies of all reports of engineers since the letting of the contract. Presented 14th June, 1894.—*Mr. Tarte* *Not printed.*
- 57d.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th May, 1894, for: 1. Copies of all correspondence between the department of railways, the minister of public works and any other persons in relation to sections 12 and 13 of the Soulanges canal. 2. Copies of the call for tenders and of all tenders received. 3. Copies of contracts awarded. Presented 14th July, 1894.—*Mr. Tarte* *Not printed.*
- 58.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th July, 1891, for copies of all correspondence relating to application for increase of salary of Judge Johnstone, county court judge for Halifax county, Nova Scotia. Presented 25th April, 1894.—*Mr. Fraser* *Not printed.*
- 59.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1894, for a return showing the names of all prisoners who have died in penitentiaries in Canada during the last ten years, with the cause of death and the length of their last sickness in each case. Presented 25th April, 1894.—*Mr. Martin* *Not printed.*
- 59a.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General of the 10th April, 1894, for a statement showing amount of receipts each month for gate money at Kingston penitentiary between 1st January, 1887, and 1st January, 1894. Statement showing disposition of these moneys, including statement showing the amount of those moneys deposited in any banks, with the names of such banks and particulars as to whose credit such deposits were made. Presented 26th April, 1894.—*Mr. Mulock* *Not printed.*
- 59b.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 13th March, 1893, for a statement showing: (a.) Amount of money received as visitors' entrance fees at the Kingston penitentiary during each year from 31st January, 1885, to 1st February, 1893. (b.) Payments out of said moneys to the receiver general, and disposition of such funds. (c.) Particulars of goods manufactured and work done at said institution for any of its officers, showing who supplied the material for such goods, what sums were charged to said officers for said goods, and what sums have been actually paid during each of said years for said goods. (d.) Quantities of coal oil and gas supplied such officers, amount paid therefor, and when. (e.) Amount of laundry work done at said institution during said dates, for whom done, amount charged and paid therefor, with dates of such payments and names of persons making such payments. Presented 26th April, 1894.—*Mr. Mulock* *Not printed.*
- 59c.** Return (in part) to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 30th March, 1894, for copies of all charges brought to the attention of the government or any department since 1891 in regard to any matters connected with the Kingston penitentiary, and the British Columbia penitentiary; of all appointment of persons to make investigations into any such charges, including their instructions; of all correspondence between any of such persons and any member of the government or department; of all evidence taken on any such inquiries; of all reports thereon, including any schedules in connection with such reports; and of all other documents and papers relating to any alleged irregularities in connection with the management of said institutions since 1891. Presented 1st May, 1894.—*Mr. Mulock* *Not printed.*
- 59d.** Supplementary return to no. 59c. Presented 15th May, 1894.—*Mr. Mulock* *Not printed.*
- 59e.** Further supplementary return to no. 59c. Presented 15th May, 1894.—*Mr. Mulock* *Not printed.*
- 60.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st March, 1893, for a return of the report or reports of plans and surveys of the Galops Rapids channel, made by Mr. Kennedy. Presented 26th April, 1894.—*Mr. Reid* *Not printed.*

VOLUME 17—Continued.

- 61.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 30th March, 1894, for copies of all reports made to the department of the interior or to the superintendent general of Indian affairs as to the value of the Thousand Islands and any offers received for the purchase of the same. Presented 26th April, 1894.—*Mr. Mills (Bothwell)*.
Printed for distribution only.
- 62.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1894, for copies of report of engineer who inspected river Aux-Roseaux, river Aux-Rats and river La-Seine, in the electoral district of Provencher. Presented 1st May, 1894. *Mr. LaRivière*.....*Not printed.*
- 63.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1894, for a return of all papers and correspondence relative to a claim for compensation for railway damages made by one Charles Coffin, of Midgell, Prince Edward Island, in the railway department of the government. Presented 1st May, 1894.—*Mr. Davies*.....*Not printed.*
- 64.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1894, for the report of the commission appointed to inquire into all matters concerning the Trent Valley canal. Presented 1st May, 1894.—*Mr. Hughes*.....*Not printed.*
- 65.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1894, for a return giving the amount paid out of the Six Nation Indians' fund (by way of gift or loan) to individual members from the year 1886 to date, stating in each case: The name of the person, the fact of whether gift or loan, the date when paid, the amount, the reason for the gift or loan, the authority for such gift or loan, the conditions on which such loan was made, the provision for repayment, the amount repaid.—Presented 2nd May, 1894.—*Mr. Paterson (Brant)*.....*Not printed.*
- 65a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1894, for a return showing the amount of money that has been paid out of the funds of the Six Nation Indians for the payment of debts incurred by individual members thereof since the year 1886, and giving: 1. The names of the several persons who incurred the debts, with the separate amounts, the date or dates when incurred, and the proportion thereof that has been paid. 2. The names of the creditors to whom the payments were made, the dates when paid, with the total sum paid to each of such creditors; and stating in each case the authority given for incurring the debt, the authority for payment of the same, and whether such amounts have been repaid to the fund in whole or in part out of the annuities of the individuals on whose account the payments were made, and whether such was the condition on which such payments were authorized. Presented 14th May, 1894.—*Mr. Paterson (Brant)*.....*Not printed.*
- 65b.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 25th April, 1894, for copies of all petitions from the Indians of the Saugeen reserve claiming the exclusive right of fishing in French bay, lake Huron, of all answers to the same, and of all departmental orders in reference to that subject. Presented 16th May, 1894.—*Mr. Laurier*.....*Not printed.*
- 65c.** Supplementary return to no. 65b. Presented 23rd July, 1894.—*Mr. Laurier*.....*Not printed.*
- 65d.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 10th April, 1894, for copies of all petitions or communications to the governor general, or the government, or any member thereof, asking for interference with the death sentence passed by Mr. Justice Harrison upon the two Chehalis Indians, Peter and Jack, in November, 1893, for the murder of the late Albert Edward Pittendrigh, in New Westminster, British Columbia, on the 27th October, 1892; of all replies thereto, and all correspondence between any member of the government and any other person on the subject of commutation of such sentence; of all reports or recommendations on the said subject by any member of the government to his excellency, and of all replies thereto, and of all orders in council in anywise bearing upon the subject of the commutation of said death sentence to imprisonment for life. Presented 14th May, 1894.—*Hon. Mr. MacInnes*.....*Not printed.*
- 66.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1894, for all papers and correspondence in connection with the establishment of a government cattle ranche near Fort Macleod, North-west Territories, including the purchase of cattle for said ranche; the disposal of said cattle, and the management and disposition made of said ranche. Also a statement showing the amount of moneys paid for cattle placed upon said ranche, and for all other expenses incurred in connection with the same, also the total amount of moneys received for the sale of cattle from said ranche, and all other sources in connection with the same; which statement shall show the balance

VOLUME 17—*Continued.*

- to the credit or debit of said ranche on the first day of January last, and shall further give the names of all parties indebted to said ranche account for cattle purchased or for any other property or material, with the amount due from each of said parties, if any. Presented 2nd May, 1894.—*Mr. Charlton*..... *Not printed.*
67. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th April, 1894, for a return showing the amount paid to railways or steamship companies, as a bonus for bringing settlers to Manitoba or the Territories, in 1891, 1892 and 1893, and a list of settlers so brought, showing their names and locations. Presented 11th May, 1894.—*Mr. Martin*.....*Not printed.*
68. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th April, 1894, for copies of all communications received by the minister of agriculture in relation to the establishment of the bureau of labour statistics for the Dominion. Presented 14th May, 1894.—*Mr. Lépine*.....*Not printed.*
69. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1894, for a return showing the quantity of butter manufactured at the experimental creameries, established at Elgin and Woodstock, in the province of Ontario, from the time they were established up to the 1st of January, 1894; the number of sales made; where sold, and the amounts realized. Copies of all letters, reports, or other correspondence, especially the report of Clement & Son, of Glasgow, relating to the prices realized, and the condition of the goods when put upon the market. The amounts of money spent, and the different purposes for which the money was used. Presented 14th May, 1894.—*Mr. McMillan*.....*Not printed.*
70. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1894, for a return showing the number of homesteads taken up in Manitoba during the years 1892 and 1893, and the number of homesteads cancelled in Manitoba during said years, in each case showing the municipalities in which the homesteads were located. Presented 18th May, 1894.—*Mr. Martin*.... *Not printed.*
71. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1894, for a return showing: 1. The total number of depositors in the Dominion and post office savings banks. 2. The number of said depositors having deposits of \$1,000 or upwards and the total amount held by them. 3. The number having deposits of \$500 and over, not exceeding \$1,000, and the total amount held by them. 4. The number of depositors having deposits of less than \$500 and the total amount held by them. 5. The number of depositors not residing in Canada and the total amount held by them. Presented 18th May, 1894.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*..... *Not printed.*
72. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 7th May, 1894, for a copy of the order in council authorizing the sale of lot 16, concession 12, township of Luther, in the county of Wellington, for \$800 to John McNab and John Gallagher. Presented 22nd May, 1894.—*Mr. McMullen*.....*Not printed.*
- 72a. Supplementary return to no. 72. Presented 14th June, 1894.—*Mr. McMullen*.....*Not printed.*
73. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1894, for a return showing the sums of money paid to Mr. A. F. Wood, government valuator, for services, maintenance and transport during the years 1891-1892-1893, and the particular pieces of land or other property valued during those years. Presented 23rd May, 1894.—*Mr. McMullen*..... *Not printed.*
74. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 16th April, 1894, for copies of all orders in council in force in Canada (provinces of Lower Canada and Upper Canada) in 1858, concerning any drawback or bounty with respect to the building of Canadian ships, barques and other vessels; and also all orders in council amending the same, or concerning the same from 1858 up to the beginning of the confederation. Presented 23rd May, 1894.—*Mr. Amyot*..... *Not printed.*
- 74a. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 10th April, 1894, for copies of all orders in council from the origin of confederation up to the year 1879, inclusive, respecting any drawback or bounty with respect to the building of Canadian ships, barques or other vessels. Presented 30th May, 1894.—*Mr. Amyot*..... *Not printed.*
75. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th May, 1894, for copies of all calls for tenders, tenders received, contracts made, correspondence, telegrams, letters and papers relative to the public work (wharf or breakwater) at Grand Etang, Cape Breton; together with a statement of all moneys advanced or paid on such contract, with dates of payment. Presented 29th May, 1894.—*Mr. Davies*..... *Not printed.*

VOLUME 17—*Continued.*

- 75a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1893, for copies of all letters, petitions, surveys and reports in the possession of the government, relating to the threatened destruction of, and claims for, repairs on the breakwater at Sandford, in the county of Yarmouth, N.S. Presented 29th May, 1894.—*Mr. Flint* *Not printed.*
- 75b.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1893, for copy of the report of government surveys on Wood island breakwater, P.E.I. Presented 29th May, 1894.—*Mr. Welsh*.
Not printed.
- 75c.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th March, 1893, for copies of all reports, correspondence or other documents, not already brought down, relating to the state of repair of the breakwater at Rustico, P.E.I. Presented 29th May, 1894.—*Mr. Davics*.....*Not printed.*
- 75d.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st March, 1893, for a statement showing : 1. What is the total sum spent by the government since confederation in each province of the Dominion on the public works classified as (1) harbours, piers and breakwaters, (2) improvements of rivers, and (3) dredging and dredges. 2. How much of the sum so spent in the province of Quebec was expended on works within the harbour of Montreal. 3. (1) How much money the government has loaned to the harbour commissioners of Quebec towards the construction of the new harbour works in that city ; and (2) what amount of interest, derived from the revenues of the said works, have the harbour commissioners paid to the government in respect of the interest due on the said loans ; and (3) how many years' interest, if any, are in arrears. 4. (1) How much money the government has lent to the harbour commissioners of Montreal towards the construction of harbour works in that city ; and (2) how much interest is due thereon. Presented 12th July, 1894.—*Mr. Lépine*.....*Not printed.*
- 75e.** Return (in part) to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1894, for a return giving the total cost of the Cockburn island wharf and dock (lake Huron) ; the name of the contractor or contractors ; the date of its completion ; the number of sailing vessels that have called ; the quantity of freight imported and exported since its completion ; the number of steamers that made during the season regular calls at the wharf since its completion. Presented 12th July, 1894.—*Mr. McMullen* *Not printed.*
- 76.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th May, 1894, for copies of all letters, reports of engineers or other papers in the hands of the government relating to the condition of the Pickets pier and the non-expenditure thereon of the sum voted last year for the purpose of repairing said pier. Presented 29th May, 1894.—*Mr. Borden*.....*Not printed.*
- 77.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1894, for a statement of all sums paid by the government for the construction of the river Yamaska dam, under the first contract and subsequently thereto up to this date. Presented 29th May, 1894.—*Mr. Laurier*..... *Not printed.*
- 77a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May 1892, for copies of report of any inquiry held under the authority of the department of public works with a view to estimate the losses inflicted on proprietors of the commune of Yamaska, by the erection of a dam in the Yamaska river. Presented 4th June, 1894.—*Mr. Laurier*..... *Not printed.*
- 77b.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 30th March, 1894, for copies of all letters, papers and statements in connection with awarding contract to William H. Davis & Sons for constructing a dam at Sheik's island, in connection with the Cornwall canal. Presented 5th June, 1894.—*Mr. Charlton* *Not printed.*
- 77c.** Supplementary return to no. 77b. Presented 15th June, 1894.—*Mr. Charlton* *Not printed.*
- 78.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 10th April, 1894, for copies of all petitions, letters, plans, deeds and other documents respecting the claim of the Hurons of Lorette in relation to the seigniori of Sillery. Presented 29th May, 1894.—*Mr. Frémont* *Not printed.*
- 79.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th April, 1894, for a return showing the amount of timber dues collected at Quebec for each year for the last ten years. The quantity of timber culled each year, and the wages paid to cullers and staff. Presented 30th May, 1894.—*Mr. McMullen*..... *Not printed.*

VOLUME 17—*Continued.*

- 79a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th April, 1894, for a return showing the quantity of timber that passed through the cullers' hands and was culled each year at Montreal, for the last ten years. The amount of fees collected for each year during the same period, and the amount of wages paid to the cullers and staff at Montreal for the same time. Presented 30th May, 1894.—*Mr. McMullen* *Not printed.*
- 79b.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th May, 1894, for a return showing: 1. How much timber has been disposed of in townships 1, 2, 3 and 4, in ranges 14, 15, 16 and 17, east of the 1st principal meridian, and also on the Whitemouth river. 2. To whom said timber has been disposed of. 3. In what way said timber has been disposed of. 4. Prices realized for same. 5. Copies of all advertisements in connection with same, with names of newspapers in which same appeared and dates of insertion. 6. How much timber still remains undisposed of in said townships. Presented 29th June, 1894.—*Mr. Martin* *Not printed.*
- 79c.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1894, for a statement of all timber licenses granted since January 1st, 1887, showing the date of each grant, the location, the area of the same, the name of the grantee, the bonus, if any, paid upon the same, whether disposed of: (a) At public auction duly advertised, where the public were invited to compete. (b) At auction where only applicants for the berth or limit were invited to bid. (c) By private application. (d) If in neither of the ways above mentioned, then stating in what way disposal and grant was made. (e) Length of public notice in each case when limits were sold either at public auction or by other form of public competition. Also a summary statement giving total area granted and total amount of bonuses received. Presented 12th July, 1894.—*Mr. Charlton* *Not printed.*
- 80.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th May, 1894, for copies of all correspondence between D. J. Hughes, Esq., county judge of Elgin, Ont., and the officials of the government printing office, in regard to the printing of the last revised voters' list for Elgin. Presented 4th June, 1894.—*Mr. Casey* *Not printed.*
- 81.** Return to an order of House of the Commons, dated 14th May, 1894, for a return showing the amount and value of crucible steel imported into Canada free of duty in each year since 1885, under the provisions of order in council of 6th November, 1885. Also amount and value of lastings and mohair cloth imported into Canada free of duty in each year since 1885, under the provisions of order in council of 6th November, 1885. Presented 4th June, 1894.—*Mr. Charlton*.
Not printed.
- 81a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th May, 1894, for a return showing the amount and value of hatters' bands, bindings, tips, and sides and linings, both tips and sides, imported into Canada in each year since 1885, under provisions of order in council of 5th July, 1886. Also amount and value of steel strip for buckthorns and plain strip fencing imported into Canada free of duty since 1885, under provisions of order in council of 17th July, 1886. Also amount and value of wire rope imported into Canada free of duty since 1885, under provisions of order in council of 17th July, 1886. Also amount and value of twisted brass and copper wire imported into Canada free of duty since 1885, under provisions of order in council of 20th July, 1886. Also amount and value of yarn spun from the hair of the alpaca or angora goat, imported into Canada free of duty since 1885, under provisions of order in council of 18th November, 1886. Presented 4th June, 1894.—*Mr. Charlton* *Not printed.*
- 81b.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th May, 1894, for a return showing the quantity and value of felloes of hickory wood imported into Canada in each year free of duty since 1887, under provisions of order in council of 16th November, 1888. Also quantity and value of homo spring steel wire, smaller than no. 9 and not smaller than no. 15, imported into Canada free of duty in each year since 1887, for the use of manufacturers of mattresses, under provisions of order in council of 6th December, 1888. Presented 4th June, 1894.—*Mr. Charlton* *Not printed.*
- 81c.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th May, 1894, for a return showing the value of sweat leathers imported into Canada free of duty in each year since 1886, under provisions of order in council of 1st July, 1887. Also the value of square reeds, rawhide centres, textile leather or rubber heads, thumbs and tips, and steel, iron or nickel caps for whip ends imported into Canada free of duty in each year since 1886, under provisions of order in council of July 2nd, 1887. Also value of copper rollers for use in calico printing imported into Canada free of duty in each year since 1886, under provisions of order in council of 22nd November, 1887. Also quantity and

VOLUME 17—*Continued.*

- value of steel of no. 12 gauge and down to no. 30 gauge imported into Canada free of duty in each year since 1887, under provisions of order in council of 11th July, 1888. Also quantity and value of yarns, of wool and worsted, imported into Canada free of duty for use of manufacturers in each year since 1887, under provisions of order in council of 11th July, 1888. Also quantity and value of jute yarn, cotton yarn finer than no. 40; and wire of iron or steel, galvanized or tinned, or coppered, or not, of no. 16 gauge or smaller, imported into Canada free of duty in each year since 1887, under provisions of order in council of 11th July, 1888. Presented 4th June, 1894.—*Mr. Charlton*.....*Not printed.*
- 82.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1894, for copies of all complaints made by one Etienne Tremblay, since 1st November, 1893, against Joseph Placide Rocheleau, postmaster of Pauline, in the county of Rouville, P.Q.; and of the report of the post office inspector who inquired into said complaint, or of any other official charged with such inquiry. Presented 5th June, 1894.—*Mr. Fréchette*.....*Not printed.*
- 83.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 2th May, 1894, for a return giving the names of the junior judges in the province of Ontario and dates when appointed, the name and population of the county to which appointed, also the salary and allowance of each of such judges. Presented 5th June, 1894.—*Mr. Lister*.....*Not printed.*
- 84.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 7th May, 1894, for copies of all letters, proposals, cablegrams and correspondence since the 1st of January, 1890, between the government and any member thereof and any person, firm or company in relation to establishing a fast Atlantic steamship line between Canada and Great Britain, and also a line between Canada and France, and in relation to the subsidies for such services asked for or proposed to be given by the government, and any draft or completed contracts for such steamship service. Presented 6th June, 1894.—*Mr. Mulock*.....*Printed for distribution only.*
- 84a.** Supplementary return to no. 84. Presented 29th June, 1894.—*Mr. Mulock*.
Printed for distribution only.
- 84b.** Further supplementary return to no. 84. Presented 5th July, 1894.—*Mr. Mulock*.
Printed for distribution only.
- 85.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 6th February, 1893, for copies of all correspondence, papers and documents, not already laid before the house, in reference to negotiations and communications between the government and the United States, in reference to reciprocity, canal tolls and wrecking and towing. Presented 11th June, 1894.—*Mr. Tisdale*.....*Not printed.*
- 86.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 30th March, 1894, for copies of all correspondence, instructions, orders in council and reports about the boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia not already laid before this house. Presented 11th June, 1894.—*Sir Hector Langevin*.....*Not printed.*
- 87.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th May, 1894, for a return showing in detail all sums of money in the hands of the government held as security for the performance of contracts completed, the name of each contractor who deposited the money, date of each such deposit, and amount of interest accrued on each deposit. Presented 11th June, 1894.—*Mr. Lister*.....*Not printed.*
- 88.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 30th March, 1894, for a return of all correspondence, telegrams, reports to council, orders in council, or departmental orders or instructions relative to the employment of certified captains or mates on steamers plying in the waters or ferries of the Dominion, or to the running of such steamers or ferries without such captains or mates. Presented 19th June, 1894.—*Mr. Davies*.....*Not printed.*
- 89.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 14th May, 1894, for copies of all correspondence between the minister of railways and the Rev. A. E. Burke and others having reference to the moving of the flag station from Mill river, on the Prince Edward Island Railway, to Howlan road, and all telegrams and documents having reference to the same, as well as all petitions, etc., against the removal of said flag station. Presented 19th June, 1894.—*Mr. Perry*.....*Not printed.*

VOLUME 17—*Continued.*

90. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated May, 1894, for copies of all correspondence between J. B. Wright, M.D., V.S., and the government, or any member, department or officer of the government, and of all correspondence between the Grand Trunk Railway and the government, or any member, department or officer of the government, and of all correspondence between Mr. A. Brush and the government, or any member, department or officer of the government, and of all correspondence between the imperial authorities, or any one on their behalf, and the government of Canada, or any member, department or officer thereof, from, and including, the year 1882 until, and including, the year 1891, regarding the inspection of cattle passing through Canada from the United States. Presented 21st June, 1894.—*Mr. Mulock* *Printed for sessional papers only.*
91. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1894, for a return showing all lands allotted to Half-breeds in Manitoba for which patents have not been issued, giving along with a description of the land, the name of the allottee and the reasons why the patent has not been issued. Presented 21st June, 1894.—*Mr. Martin* *Not printed.*
92. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st May, 1894, for a return of the order, minute or direction authorizing the collector of customs at Woodstock, Ont., to admit free of duty certain goods consisting of vestments or other church articles for the use of the Roman catholic church at Woodstock, consigned to the Reverend Father Brady, of Woodstock, in the month of February, 1894. 1. The decision upon which the collector acted in admitting such goods free of duty. 2. All correspondence between the controller of customs or other person in the department of customs relating thereto. 3. Copies of the letters and correspondence which passed between the Rev. J. C. Farthing, of Woodstock, and the controller of customs, with reference to the admission of such goods and the alleged unfairness with which Mr. Farthing had been treated on the importation by him of a similar class of goods for the use of the Anglican church at Woodstock, of which he is rector. 4. And if duty has since been exacted upon the said articles, or any of them, a copy of the entry or minute in respect thereto and the amount of duty paid thereon. Presented 29th June, 1894.—*Mr. McCarthy* *Not printed.*
93. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th May, 1894, for a return showing the names of all persons appointed to act as what are known as return-men, in connection with immigration work, the period during which each worked, the amount of money paid to each, the names of the settlers brought to Canada by each return-man, and the places in which such settlers were located. Also statement showing what arrangements are made with these return-men. Presented 29th June, 1894.—*Mr. Martin*..... *Not printed.*
94. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th May, 1894, for a return showing the date on which the steamer "Stanley" commenced running between Charlottetown, P.E.I. and Pictou, N.S.; the date said steamer commenced running between Georgetown, P.E.I. and Pictou; how many trips were made; the date of each trip; how many mail bags were carried each trip; the date at which said steamer stopped carrying mails; the number of passengers and the amount of freight carried to and from Prince Edward Island; the amount of expenses and revenue for the winter 1893-94, in connection with said service. Presented 29th June, 1894.—*Mr. Perry*.
Not printed.
- 94a. Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated the 14th June, 1894, for a statement giving in detail the days, during the month of January, February, March and April last, on which the steamer "Stanley" crossed between Prince Edward Island and the mainland, such statement to show separately the days on which the said steamer made single and return trips, and also the ports of departure from either side. Also for a statement covering the same period, giving in detail the days on which the government ice-boats crossed between Cape Traverse and Cape Tormentine, such statement to show separately the days on which single and return trips were made. Also for a statement giving in detail the days during the same period on which no mails were conveyed from the mainland to Prince Edward Island, and from Prince Edward Island to the mainland. Presented 6th July, 1894.—*Hon. Mr. Ferguson (Queen's, P.E.I.)*
Not printed.
95. Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 19th June, 1894, for a copy of the report made on the 5th May, 1891, by Sir Douglas Fox, regarding the proposed tunnel under the Straits of Northumberland, without the plans. Also copies of reports on the same subject by Mr. Francis Bain, dated the 9th and 18th of December, 1890, and the 14th March, 1891. Presented 5th July, 1894.—*Hon. Mr. Ferguson (Queen's, P.E.I.)*
Printed for sessional papers only.

VOLUME 17—*Continued.*

- 96.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 27th April, 1892, for copies of all correspondence, memorials, departmental orders and orders in council, respecting or in any way relating to the removal of the export duty from saw-logs and other un-manufactured lumber exported from Canada to the United States. Presented 9th July, 1894.—*Mr. Rider*..... *Not printed.*
- 97.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th May, 1892, for a copy of the report of the inspector of customs, Nova Scotia, in reference to the establishment of a port of entry at Whycomagh, in the county of Inverness. Presented 9th July, 1894.—*Mr. Cameron*..... *Not printed.*
- 97a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th May, 1892, for a copy of the report of the inspector of customs, Nova Scotia, in reference to the establishment of a port of entry at West Bay, in the county of Inverness. Presented 14th July, 1894.—*Mr. Cameron*..... *Not printed.*
- 98.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 18th June, 1894, for a return of all charges, complaints, letters, telegrams, correspondence, reports or orders relative to the dismissal or removal of John McLeod as inspector of the repairs of the Broad Cove Marsh pier, Cape Breton. Presented 12th July, 1894.—*Mr. Davies*..... *Not printed.*
- 99.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 25th April, 1894, for the production of all orders in council, correspondence, instructions to officers of the department of public works, and reports of such officers respecting the improvement of St. Andrew's rapids in the Red river of the North. Presented 12th July, 1894.—*Mr. Martin*..... *Not printed.*
- 100.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 6th February, 1893, for copies of all orders in council now in force regulating the slaughtering of swine for exportation in bond, passed under authority of an act respecting customs, cap. 32, Revised Statutes, sec. 93; and for a copy of the quarantine regulations governing the importation of such swine into Canada for the purpose of slaughtering in bond. Presented 14th July, 1894.—*Mr. Smith (Ontario)*..... *Not printed.*
- 101.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th May, 1894, for a detailed report showing the prizes awarded by the judges or jury at the Chicago Columbian exposition for the work of pupils of primary and special schools of every kind and degree, and also to pupils of secondary educational institutions of each of the provinces of Canada. Presented 14th July, 1894.—*Mr. Lachapelle*..... *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 102.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st May, 1894, for list of persons in Manitoba who have not as yet repaid the loans made to them, in or about the year 1876, for seed-grain, etc., with statement of the amount owing by each person and the interest claimed, up to 1st January, 1894, on each such amount. Also a list, showing the amounts of mortgages received as collateral security for each loan, with description of land mortgaged, with name of proprietor and name of borrower if he be another person. Presented 18th July, 1894.—*Mr. LaRivière*..... *Not printed.*
- 103.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th May, 1894, for: 1. A statement showing the quantities of distilled and fermented liquors, under the different names as given in the trade returns, imported into and taken for consumption in Canada, from 1883 to 1893, both years included, computed in imperial gallons; the value of the same, and the duty paid thereon. 2. The quantity of distilled and fermented liquors, under the different names given in the inland revenue returns, manufactured in Canada and taken for consumption therein; the value of the same, and the duty paid thereon for the same years. 3. The amount of materials used in brewing and distilling alcoholic liquors in the several provinces of Canada during the same years. Presented 19th July, 1894.—*Mr. Flint*..... *Not printed.*
- 104.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th May, 1894, for a statement showing the number of breweries, distilleries and maltsters' establishments in Canada in the year 1891; the amount of capital invested therein; the value of the output; the amount of wages paid; number of employees, and the revenue derived therefrom. Presented 19th July, 1894.—*Mr. Flint*..... *Not printed.*
- 105.** General statements and returns of baptisms, marriages and burials in the districts of Bellechasse, Chicoutimi, Gaspé, Kamouraska, L'Islet, Montmagny, Ottawa, and Saguenay. Presented 20th July, 1894, by Hon. Mr. Speaker..... *Not printed.*
- 106.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 4th June, 1894, for copies of all correspondence, petitions and memorials in relation to the reduction or abolition of the duties on Canadian tobacco, or in relation to any possible changes in the inland revenue laws in that behalf. Presented 23rd July, 1894.—*Mr. Brodeur*..... *Not printed.*

57 Victoria.

Sessional Papers (No. 12.)

A. 1894

REPORT
OF THE
POSTMASTER GENERAL

FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE

1893

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1894

[No. 12—1894.] *Price 15 cents.*

Report of the Postmaster General.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, P.C., LL.D., Earl of Aberdeen, Viscount Formartine; Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Governor General of Canada and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c.

MY LORD,—

I have the honour to forward to Your Excellency the accompanying Report of the Post Office Department of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended 30th June, 1893, which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

ADOLPHE P. CARON,

Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 15th March, 1894.

Report of the Postmaster General.

SCHEDULE.

Accompanying this Report are the following Statements therein referred to :—

	PAGE.
Post Office Revenue and Expenditure of the Dominion, for the year ended 30th June, 1893.	xxiii
Detail of all payments made and charges incurred for ordinary mail transportation during the year ended 30th June, 1893 :—	
Barrie Postal Division	1
British Columbia Postal Division	9
Kingston do	15
London do	21
Manitoba do	29
Montreal do	40
Sherbrooke (Sub.) do	50
New Brunswick do	55
Nova Scotia do	67
Ottawa do	87
Prince Edward Island do	96
Quebec do	101
Stratford do	111
Three Rivers do	118
Toronto do	123
Statement showing the Accounting Offices in operation ; the gross Postal Revenue ; the number and amount of Money Orders issued and paid ; the amount of commission thereon ; and the compensation, salary and allowances paid to the Postmaster at each office, respectively, during the year ended 30th June, 1893 :—	
Province of Ontario	132
do Quebec	147
do Nova Scotia	152
do New Brunswick	156
do Prince Edward Island	159
do Manitoba	160
North-west Territories	162
Province of British Columbia	164
Statement of Post Office Savings Bank transactions during the year ended 30th June, 1893 : and of the total amount due to depositors on that date	166
Analysis of the Money Order business of the Dominion for year ended 30th June, 1893.	166
Statement showing losses sustained in collecting Post Office revenue, and conducting Money Order and Savings Bank systems in Dominion of Canada, brought to account during year ended 30th June, 1893.	167
Return of all cases occurring within the year ended 30th June, 1893, of abstraction from, or loss of, letters containing money, sent through the Post Office in Canada, showing the particulars of each case, and stating the result of the proceedings instituted therein by the Department	168
Recapitulation	197
Statement of Dead Letters :—	
Table I.—Showing the number of letters of all kinds received, and the disposition made of them	198
Table II.—Showing the number of letters received containing money or other articles of value, and the disposition made of them	204
Printing and Supply Branch—	
Annual Statement	212

Report of the Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 20th January, 1894.

To the Honourable Sir A. P. CARON, K.C.M.G.,
Postmaster General.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual statements giving the details of the business of the Canadian Post Office for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

The number of post offices in operation in the Dominion at that date was 8,477, which taking the population according to the census of 1891, would give one post office to every 570 persons. In the United States the proportion is about one post office to 925 persons, so that in respect to the accommodation afforded by the post office to the people at large, Canada compares very favourably with the United States.

On the 30th June, 1892, there were 8,288 post offices in Canada, the increase during the year has therefore been 189.

During the same period the mail routes have been increased by the addition of 2,313 miles of new routes, and the annual mail travel which in 1892 was 28,462,384 miles, was for the year ended 30th June, 1893, 30,495,723 miles.

TABLE showing the Number of Post Offices in operation, Extent of Mail Travel, estimated Number of Letters and other Articles of Mail Matter posted in the Dominion of Canada, during the Year ended 30th June, 1893.

Provinces and Territories.	Extent of Mail service.		Estimated Number of Letters and other Articles of Mail Matter posted in Canada during the Year ended 30th June, 1893.							Number of Closed Parcels for the United Kingdom.		
	Number of Offices in operation on the 1st July, 1893.	Number of Miles of Post Route.	Annual Travel thereon.	Letters.	Post Cards.	Registered Letters.	Free Letters.	Transient Newspapers and Periodicals, Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Samples and Patterns, &c.	Number of Packets of Printers, Copy, Photographs, Deeds, Insurance Policies, &c.		Number of Packets of 5th class matter, Ordinary Merchandise, open to Examination.	Number of Parcels by Parcel Post.
Ontario.....	3,058	19,224	13,491,398	57,500,000	15,175,000	1,830,000	3,700,000	15,100,000	1,050,000	516,000	205,000	5,437
Quebec.....	1,533	12,456	6,568,508	23,250,000	3,950,000	680,000	386,000	5,800,000	410,000	142,000	59,500	3,203
Nova Scotia.....	1,534	8,777	3,350,739	7,850,000	1,440,000	180,000	168,000	820,000	82,000	52,000	23,500	854
New Brunswick ..	1,140	5,362	2,758,672	5,500,000	920,000	134,000	152,000	740,000	75,000	44,000	17,500	582
Prince Edward Island.	347	1,352	540,375	1,190,000	160,000	30,000	29,000	180,000	12,000	6,200	3,700	63
British Columbia.....	219	6,055	1,300,094	3,400,000	275,000	110,000	110,000	480,000	68,000	30,000	10,500	1,252
Manitoba.....	414	8,406	2,477,937	7,600,000	870,000	290,000	178,000	1,100,000	102,000	37,000	24,000	1,601
North-west Territories	232											
Total.....	8,477	61,832	30,495,723	106,290,000	22,790,000	3,254,000	4,723,000	24,220,000	1,791,000	827,200	343,700	12,992

Report of the Postmaster General.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

During the year ended 30th June, 1893, mail service was established on 431·58 miles of additional railway lines as follows :—

Name of Railway.	Places between which new Railways have been used for mail purposes since June, 1892.	Miles.
ALBERTA.....	Extension from Lethbridge to Coumts.....	67
CANADA ATLANTIC—		
Hawkesbury division.....	Hawkesbury and Glen Robertson	21
CANADIAN PACIFIC—		
<i>Pacific Division.</i>		
Shuswap and Okanagan Branch.....	Extension from Vernon to Okanagan Landing....	4·50
<i>Western Division.</i>		
McLeod section.....	Calgary Junction and McLeod.....	103·80
Pembina section.....	Extension from Deloraine to Napinka.....	18·60
S. W. Branch section.....	do Nesbitt to Souris.....	18·60
Souris section.....	Kenmay and Estevan.....	33·60
<i>Eastern Division.</i>		
Atlantic and N. W. Branch.....	Eganville and Renfrew.....	22·50
Montreal and Ottawa Branch.....	Extension from Rigaud to Point Fortune.....	7·01
<i>Atlantic Division.</i>		
Gibson section.....	Extension from Gibson to Fredericton.....	1·70
GRAND TRUNK—		
<i>Lines West of Montreal—Midland Division.</i>		
Whitby Branch.....	Whitby and Whitby Junction.....	1·43
Montreal and Jacques Cartier Junction	St. Henri and St. Laurent.....	10·34
LOWER LAURENTIAN.....	Rivière à Pierre and St. Tite Junction.....	39
OTTAWA AND GATINEAU VALLEY.....	Extension from Farrelton to Kazabazua.....	17·50
QUEBEC AND LAKE ST JOHN—		
Chicoutimi Branch.....	Chambord Junction and Chicoutimi.....	51
WINDSOR AND ANNAPOLIS—		
Cornwallis Valley Branch.....	Kentville and Kingsport.....	14
	Total.....	431·58

STATEMENT of distance travelled daily with mails on each Railway in Canada in
June, 1893.

Name of Railway.	Actual length of Railway in Miles.	Daily Service by Travelling Post Office.		Daily Service by Bags in charge of Company's servants.
		No. of Postal Cars on Road.	Distance travelled in Miles.	Distance in Miles.
Alberta.....	176			352
Bay of Quinté.....	60	2	214	82 66
Boston and Maine.....	33 75	1	67 5	67 5
Canada Atlantic.....	152 7	1	155 8	514 8
Canada Coal and Railway Co.....	12			24
Canada Eastern.....	117			306
Canadian Pacific.....	6,271 2	50	13,373 9	5,289 8
Caraget.....	65			88 33
Central Ontario.....	104	2	268	
Central Vermont.....	102 28	3	238 24	357 1
Columbia and Kootenay.....	28			56
Cumberland.....	32			74
Elgin, Petittcodiac and Havelock.....	27			54
Erie and Huron.....	66	1	134	71
Esquimalt and Nanaimo.....	78	2	156	
Grand Trunk.....	2,913 74	53	8,028 23	8,202 49
Intercolonial.....	1,087	14	3,956	614
Kent Northern.....	27			54
Kingston and Pembroke.....	104	2	208	61
Lake Erie and Detroit River.....	38	1	76	
L'Assomption.....	3 5			14
Lower Laurentian.....	39			78
London and Port Stanley.....	23 48	1	30 96	62 96
Maine Central.....	53			106
Manitoba and North-western.....	234 2	1	200 20	59 60
Michigan Central.....	355 8	3	591 6	273 27
New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.....	36			72
New Westminster and Southern.....	24 3			56
Northern Pacific.....	210 4	1	250 5	57 17
Nova Scotia Central.....	74			172
Ottawa and Gatineau Valley.....	44 5			89
Pontiac Pacific Junction.....	59 3	1	118 6	
Prince Edward Island.....	207 8	2	234 2	358 2
Quebec Central.....	138	2	286	
Quebec and Lake St. John.....	241	2	482	
Salisbury and Harvey.....	48	1	96	
Shore Line.....	82			164
Temiscouata.....	113	2	226	
The Thousand Islands.....	3 5			34 67
Yarmouth and Annapolis.....	87	1	174	
Windsor and Annapolis.....	130	1	260	198
Totals.....	13,703 45	150	29,825 77	18,063 55

Report of the Postmaster General.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Railway Mail Service in June, 1893, and June, 1892.

Date.	Miles of Railway in Operation. on which Mails are carried.	Daily Service by Postal Cars.		Daily Service by Bags in charge of Company's Servants.	Total Distance travelled.	
		No. of Postal Cars on Railways.	Distance travelled. Miles.		Daily.	Yearly.
In June, 1893.....	13,703	150	29,825	18,063	47,888	15,579,488
In June, 1892.....	13,303	143	27,301	17,804	45,106	14,118,303
Increase.....	400	7	2,524	259	2,782	1,461,185

The additional number of miles of railway over which
 mails have been carried since last return, is.. 431·58
 Less the following decrease since June, 1892—
 Canadian Pacific Ry., Sorel and St. Guillaume. 21·65
 Irondale, Bancroft and Ottawa Railway..... 10·
————— 31·65
Actual increase..... 399·93

Comparing the various statements respecting the mail service for this year with those of last year, it may at first appear that so far as the bringing of new railways under contribution for the carriage of the mails is concerned, the operations of the department were much less extensive this year than last year; but if the closing figures of the statement be examined it will be seen that, while there were only 400 miles of new railway used for mail service this year, as compared with nearly 1,200 miles the year before; still, if the total annual travel for each year be placed side by side, the result for the present year will be found much more favourable. Last year the increase in the annual travel as compared with the year previous was 884,425 miles; this year, in spite of the fact that the addition of new lines of railway was so much less, the corresponding figures are 1,461,185 miles. The explanation of this is that, on several of the principal lines the train service has been increased, and the department, pursuing as far as possible its policy of making the facilities for transmission of mails correspond with those offered for travel, at once availed itself of the additional trains for the conveyance of mails. This affords a convenient opportunity for pointing out the advantageous nature of the agreements between this department and the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways for the conveyance of mails. Over the whole of the Grand Trunk Railway and the principal part of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the mails are carried at a fixed rate per train mile per annum, one of the terms of each agreement being that in the event of the Railway Company's finding it to its advantage to increase its train service this department obtains the right to use all additional trains without increase in the cost. During the past year the Canadian Pacific Railway, in order to reduce the train time between Montreal and Vancouver, was obliged to leave a number of the less important stations to be served by supplementary trains, and the result was that by the use of these trains all the more important offices obtained a semi-daily service instead of the daily which they had up to that time. On the Grand Trunk Railway between Toronto and London it was found that an improvement might be effected in the transmission of regis-

tered and other matter by employing a second daily postal car, and the Postmaster General was able to authorize this service, as well as an increase on the Canadian Pacific Railway with little hesitation, as the extra expense to be incurred was only for service between the post offices and railway stations, and the salaries of one or two additional mail clerks.

Among the new railways to which attention may be called is that from Calgary to Macleod. This railway brings an old settled ranching district into direct connection with the country at large. Until this line was constructed, mails for Macleod had to be carried 109 miles by railway and 30 miles by stage before they reached the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. In the province of Quebec, the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway now carries the mails to Chicoutimi by the branch line to that place from Chambord Junction. By means of this branch and the steamers on the Saguenay route, the connection between the different places in the Saguenay and Chicoutimi districts, and between these places and Quebec, is of the most satisfactory character. Places on the north shore of the St. Lawrence had previously to carry on their correspondence with places on the Saguenay, a comparatively short distance from each other, by circuitous routes and slow conveyances, and the time occupied was out of all proportion to the actual distance between the places. When it is considered that a round trip may now be made by river and rail in 48 hours, it will be seen to what an extent all this has been changed. While dealing with the railway mail service, it may be well to mention that the number of miles of railway under the supervision of the Post Office Inspector at Winnipeg, in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, is now greater than that in any other province, except Ontario. When it is remembered that so late as 1879, the total number of miles of railway used by the post office for conveyance of mails was only 65, some idea of the immense development in the facilities at the disposal of the department in Manitoba and the North-west Territories may be obtained. And it must be borne in mind that the main line no longer represents the greater part of the railway mileage. Nearly 1,600 miles out of a total of 2,824 miles consists of branch lines connected with the main line, so that at this date there is no important settlement in the North-west Territories out of reach of the main lines of communication.

As might perhaps be expected from the mountainous character of the country, the extent of the coast line, and the fact that an important section of the province, including the capital, is on an island, the water services in British Columbia are of greater extent than those in any of the provinces. For the maintenance of the connection between the island and the mainland, there are touching at different points, three daily services, a tri-weekly, and a weekly service. Victoria exchanges mails directly with Vancouver and Port Townsend once each way daily; with New Westminster three times per week; and with San Francisco weekly. In addition to these there is a daily service each way between Vancouver and Nanaimo.

Along the Northern coast and in the Gulf of Georgia there are five services, one of which extends from Victoria to Naas Harbour, a distance of 668 miles. The trips on this route are fortnightly in the summer and monthly in the winter. Of the others, two make connection, weekly between Vancouver and the Gulf Islands; while a third maintains relations between Comox and these islands.

In the mountainous districts of the interior of the mainland there is now established a very satisfactory system of steamboat service. The Kootenay district, of

Report of the Postmaster General.

which Nelson is the centre, is served by a steamer which runs down the Columbia River from Revelstoke on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Robson, where a transfer to the Columbia and Kootenay Railway takes place. From Nelson there are steamers running with a frequency corresponding to the business necessities of the places concerned, to Kaslo, Ainsworth and Pilot Bay, the principal mining settlements in the interior. For the Okanagan district, which lies south of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Sicamous, satisfactory arrangements have been made for the first time this year. Until a short time ago the only means of access to that district was a stage making trips varying from weekly to monthly according to the distance from the railway. But the building of the Shuswap and Okanagan branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the establishment of a steamer service on Okanagan Lake have put it within the power of the department to extend to that country facilities equal to its requirements.

In Ontario and Quebec the water systems are not so much relied upon for the conveyance of mails as formerly; but the Manitoulin Islands and the adjacent country still depend upon steamboat services which run from Collingwood or Owen Sound. On Georgian Bay there are regular services as far north as French River, and during the tourist season the mail service on the Muskoka Lakes is performed entirely by the steamers. In Quebec mails are carried to the Saguenay district by the boats of the Richelieu and Ontario Line, and it is still found advantageous to send mails between Montreal and Quebec by the night steamers plying between those cities.

In New Brunswick there are only five steamboat services, two of them on the St. John River; two in Passamaquoddy Bay (one extending to Grand Manan); and the fifth in the Bay of Fundy. The connections between various ports in Nova Scotia, and other points by means of steamships is much more extensive. There are three services to Boston, two connected with Halifax, and one with Yarmouth. Between Halifax and Newfoundland there are four services, three to St. John's, and the fourth to the west coast. Weekly trips are made between Pictou and the Magdalen Islands; and trips of varying frequency are made through the Bras D'Or Lakes. In addition to these there are two monthly services between Halifax and the West Indies. In Prince Edward Island there are properly speaking no water services, the only one being that by which daily connection is secured between the Island and the province of New Brunswick.

Regarding the ordinary land services performed by stage there is nothing particular to note, the increase in the mileage during the past year is nothing more than the results of the natural extension of the service, consequent upon the establishment of new post offices and increase in the frequency of service upon existing mail routes.

ATLANTIC OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

A further renewal of the contract with Messrs. H. & A. Allan of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company for one year from the 24th December, 1893, has been agreed upon, and the weekly mail service between Quebec and Liverpool in the summer and between Halifax and Liverpool in the winter has, during the year 1893, been performed as heretofore by the best steamships of the Allan and Dominion lines—the ships employed in the service were the “Parisian,” “Sardinian” and “Numidian” of the former, and the “Labrador” and “Vancouver” of the latter.

PACIFIC OCEAN MAIL SERVICES.

The following statement shows that the amount of correspondence passing by the steamships of the Canadian Pacific between Canada, and Japan and China, continues to increase in a most satisfactory way whilst the service itself is performed in a manner which leaves nothing to be desired.

STATEMENT showing the amount of Mail Matter passing between Vancouver, British Columbia, and the following Post Offices in China and Japan, from 24th September, 1892, to 9th September, 1893.

Place.	Letters.	Weight.		Papers.	Weight.		Miscellaneous.	Weight.		Parcels.	Weight.	
		Lbs.	Oz.		Lbs.	Oz.		Lbs.	Oz.		Lbs.	Oz.
Yokohama.....	86,288	3,008	.....	28,279	6,515	10	33,317	9,398	12	305	389	9
Hong Kong.....	41,681	1,892	12	10,006	1,915	11	5,375	1,890	6	3	10	8
Shanghai.....	15,909	999	12	4,515	898	9	1,284	755	3	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	143,878	5,900	8	42,800	8,329	14	39,997	12,044	5	308	400	1
Totals in 1891-92..	109,411	4,043	13	34,900	7,342	7	23,441	8,552	6	214	330	8
Increase.....	34,467	1,856	11	7,900	986	13	16,556	3,491	15	94	69	9

In addition to the above, through bags were forwarded to the places designated as follows:—

Yokohama, 270; Shanghai, 76; Hong Kong, 55; Nagasaki, 47; Kobe, 84; Tokio, 118; Hakodate, 41.

The establishment by the Hon. M. Bowell, Minister of Trade and Commerce, of direct communication between Canada and Australia by a line of British steamships calling at Honolulu and Fiji, has completed the last link in the chain binding the two great colonies of Canada and Australia and the mother country together; and as affording the means of direct mail communication between Canada and Australia

Report of the Postmaster General.

may justly be regarded as by far the most important event in the history of the Canadian Post Office since the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Vancouver.

On the 18th May, 1893, the "Miowera," sailing under the flag of the Canadian Australian Steamship Line, left the Grafton Wharf, Sydney, N.S.W., and steamed out into the ocean on her first voyage to Canada. The Premier, the Hon. Sir George Dibbs, several other members of the Government and a vast concourse of the inhabitants were assembled on the wharf to witness her departure, and to wish her "God-speed" on her way.

The "Miowera" called at Brisbane on the 20th May, and after touching at Honolulu on her way, arrived at Vancouver on the morning of the 9th of June, having made a remarkably swift passage across the Pacific. The "Miowera" was followed by the "Warrimoo" which sailed from Sydney on the 17th of June.

The "Warrimoo" and "Miowera" were launched by the well-known firm of C. S. Swan & Hunter, of Newcastle-on-Tyne; these vessels are screw steamships of 357 feet in length, 42 feet 3 in. beam with a moulded depth of 28 feet and a tonnage of about 5,000 tons, and are propelled by engines of about 4,000 horse power. These steamers are admirably fitted out with every requisite for comfort for tropical voyages—electric lights and electric bells, with perfect accommodation for about 180 passengers. The "Warrimoo" on her first voyage ran from Plymouth to Sydney, New South Wales, via the Cape in 38 days.

On the 2nd of October, whilst on her third voyage to Vancouver, the "Miowera" unfortunately stranded on the reef at Honolulu; but her place was at once supplied by the chartering of the R.M.S. "Arawa," so that no interruption to the service took place.

The mails by the "Arawa," which was the first vessel of the company to call at Fiji, were delivered in London in 35 days from Suva (Fiji) which is at least a fortnight less than has been previously done by any other route.

The following statement shows that a large amount of correspondence is already being transmitted by the steamers of the Canadian Australian Steamship Line which will no doubt rapidly increase as the facilities for transit become more widely known.

STATEMENT showing the amount of Mail Matter passing between Vancouver, British Columbia, and the following Post Offices in Australia, including Honolulu, from 8th June to 21st October, 1893:—

Place.	Letters.	Weight.		News-papers.	Weight.		Books and Samples	Weight.	
		Lbs.	Oz.		Lbs.	Oz.		Lbs.	Oz.
Sydney.....	7,177	220	15	3,125	687	4	1,259	362	9
Melbourne.....	3,211	144	9	1,725	501	11	284	109	1
Brisbane.....	2,454	79	11	1,217	274	5	209	75	15
Honolulu.....	1,262	38	10	396	90	12	101	36	3
Auckland.....	800	22	14	883	189	15	59	43	1
Adelaide.....	723	28	12	521	150	13	122	65	14
Hobart.....	150	3	11	82	15	15	7	2	14
Perth.....	44	1	3	48	9	10	8	4	2
New Zealand.....	476	13	14	263	72	7	40	17	13
Totals.....	16,297	554	3	8,260	1,992	12	2,089	717	8

Report of the Postmaster General.

WEST INDIAN SERVICE.

The amount of mail matter which passed between Canada and the West Indian Islands by Canadian steamships from 1st October, 1892, to 1st October, 1893, was as follows :—

Letters, 11,722; papers, books, &c., 3,768; parcel post baskets and bags, 139, showing that the West Indian Mail Service is progressing satisfactorily.

FREE DELIVERY BY LETTER CARRIER.

ESTIMATE of number of Letters, Post Cards and Newspapers delivered by Letter Carriers under the Free Delivery System for Year ended 31st October, 1893.

Office.	Post Cards.	City Letters.	Registered Letters.	Other Letters.	Letters and Post Cards.	Newspapers.	Letters, Post Cards and Newspapers.	No. of Carriers.	
								Actual Delivery.	Including Superintendents and Sorters.
Halifax.....	116,658	287,394	8,723	666,771	1,079,546	102,987	1,182,533	18	19
Hamilton.....	542,151	510,841	27,112	1,278,117	2,358,221	946,957	3,305,178	42	45
Kingston.....	271,665	248,341	16,117	729,339	1,266,062	638,959	1,905,021	8	9
London.....	353,818	287,198	27,816	1,057,625	1,726,457	714,232	2,440,689	25	31
Montreal, including Hochelaga, Point St. Charles, St. Gabriel and St. Jean Baptiste	999,073	2,660,347	130,645	3,651,743	7,441,803	2,819,119	10,260,927	86	106
Ottawa.....	214,035	201,159	37,564	1,844,897	2,297,655	1,263,472	3,561,127	34	38
Quebec and St. Sauveur	345,541	332,009	41,389	1,008,261	1,727,200	790,193	2,517,393	31	34
St. John.....	197,670	171,770	8,835	727,750	1,106,025	696,879	1,302,904	22	25
Toronto.....	2,477,827	4,048,902	347,689	8,704,036	15,548,454	3,520,808	19,069,262	105	122
Victoria.....	39,865	91,883	2,869	223,494	358,111	274,159	632,270	13	13
Winnipeg.....	165,499	361,310	15,164	912,618	1,454,591	1,126,638	2,581,229	20	22
Totals.....	5,693,802	9,201,154	664,523	20,804,651	36,364,130	12,894,403	49,258,533	384	464

STATEMENT of Receipts and Issue of Postage Stamps, Post Bands, Post Cards and Stamped Envelopes, for the Year ended 30th June, 1893.

RECEIPTS.

	½ Cent Stamps.	1 Cent Stamps.	2 Cent Stamps.	3 Cent Stamps.	5 Cent Stamps.	6 Cent Stamps.	8 Cent Stamps.	10 Cent Stamps.	12½ Cent Stamps.	15 Cent Stamps.	20 Cent Stamps.	50 Cent Stamps.	2 Cent Registered Stamps.
Stamps on hand from last year	224,300	10,483,800	2,761,300	8,311,900	956,650	287,350		377,650		100,500			400
Received from manufacturers	650,000	33,350,000	11,000,000	74,100,000	2,400,000	200,000	100,000			320,000	500,000	500,000	
Returned by postmasters unfit for use	1,016	18,695	9,309	35,272	1,839	550		401	84	261		42	650
Returned by postmasters fit for use		50,800	51,800	101,900	10,500	10,000		1,700		500			
Total	875,316	44,403,295	13,822,409	82,549,072	3,368,989	497,900	100,000	379,751	84	421,261	500,000	500,042	1,050

ISSUE.

Issued to postmasters during the year	815,000	39,839,000	12,165,500	77,477,500	2,759,050	372,350		224,300		68,850	25,000	13,950	
Stamps destroyed as unfit for use	1,016	18,695	9,309	35,272	1,839	550		401	84	261		42	650
Stamps on hand, 30th June, 1893	59,300	4,545,600	1,647,600	5,036,300	608,100	125,000	100,000	155,050		352,150	475,000	486,050	400
Total	875,316	44,403,295	13,822,409	82,549,072	3,368,989	497,900	100,000	379,751	84	421,261	500,000	500,042	1,050

Value of the issue during the year, to 30th June, 1893, \$3,539,306.05. The total stamp issue of the previous year was \$3,356,740.60, showing a comparative increase in issue for the present year of \$182,625.45.

Report of the Postmaster General.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Issue of Postage Stamps, Post Bands, Post Cards and Stamped Envelopes, for the Year ended 30th June, 1893.

RECEIPTS.

	5 Cent Registered Stamps.	8 Cent Registered Stamps.	Post Bands.	Letter Cards.	No. 1, One Cent Post Cards (Large).	No. 2, One Cent Post Cards (Small).	2 Cent P. U. Cards.	2 Cent Reply Cards.	Envelopes.			Value.
									1 Cent.	3 Cent No. 1.	3 Cent No. 2.	
Stamps on hand from last year	352,350		137,100			1,404,500	11,900	22,550	1,700	22,600	5,500	\$ 563,481 40
Received from manufacturers	2,195,000		377,000	373,500	5,396,000	16,489,000	65,000	148,000	80,000	78,000	90,500	3,678,173 25
Returned by postmasters unfit for use	2,859	18	1,223		21	3,228	804	313	768	580	541	1,947 42½
Returned by postmasters fit for use	20,000			500		55,200	400	2,350	1,000	1,000	1,100	7,675 85
Total	2,570,209	18	515,323	374,000	5,396,021	17,951,988	78,104	173,213	83,468	102,180	97,641	\$4,251,277 92½

ISSUE.

Issued to postmasters during the year	2,259,450	448,700	265,350	4,983,900	17,808,400	64,600	161,050	38,800	71,900	71,200	3,539,366 05	
Stamps destroyed as unfit for use	2,859	18	1,223		21	3,288	804	313	768	580	541	1,947 42½
Stamps on hand, 30th June, 1893.	307,900		65,400	108,650	412,100	140,300	12,700	11,850	43,900	29,700	25,900	709,964 45
Total ..	2,570,209	18	515,323	374,000	5,396,021	17,951,988	78,104	173,213	83,468	102,180	97,641	4,251,277 92½

Value of the issue during the year, to 30th June, 1893, \$3,539,366.05. The total stamp issue of the previous year was \$3,356,740.60, showing a comparative increase in issue for the present year of \$182,625.45.

REGISTERED LETTERS.

The number of registered letters estimated to have been transmitted by mail within the Dominion during the year ended 30th June, 1893, was 3,254,000, the number for the year 1892 was 3,286,700, so that, as compared with previous years, the returns for 1893 show a slight decrease.

The number of cases of abstraction of contents, or portions of contents, or loss of registered letters containing money sent through the mails in the Dominion during the year ended 30th June, 1893, was one hundred and forty-nine—the number for the year 1892 was one hundred and forty-seven.

The contents or a portion thereof were recovered from the officers responsible or were otherwise made good in forty-seven cases. There were thirty-eight cases in which the contents wholly or in part were stated to be missing on receipt of the letters, but no evidence could be obtained to account for the alleged discrepancies. In twenty-seven other cases the contents, wholly or in part, of letters lost, stolen or misdelivered were made good or recovered. Twenty-two letters were stolen from post offices the contents of which were not recovered.

The number of registered letters estimated to have passed by mail within the Dominion each year during the ten years ended 30th June, 1893, is as follows:—

Year ended 30th June, 1884..	.....	3,000,000
do do	1885.....	3,000,000
do do	1886	3,400,000
do do	1887	3,560,000
do do	1888.....	3,580,000
do do	1889.	3,649,000
do do	1890. ..	3,280,000
do do	1891.....	3,292,000
do do	1892.....	3,286,700
do do	1893.....	3,254,000

POSTAGE STAMPS.

The letter-cards, to which reference was made in the report for last year, have been issued to the public and also the new postage stamps of the respective value of 20 cents and 50 cents, but so far the demand for these letter-cards and stamps has not equalled the expectations of the department.

The introduction of the large size post-card has not met with the success which was anticipated, and it has been found expedient in Canada, as in the United States, where the experiment has also been tried, to return to the former practice, and for the future to have only one size which will be somewhat smaller than the large card and a little larger than that first issued.

Report of the Postmaster General.

DEAD LETTERS.

The transactions of the Dead Letter Branch of the department during the year ended 30th June, 1893, were as follows:—

Letters originating in Canada, returned as undelivered by the British post office.....	9,437
Letters originating in Canada, returned as undelivered by the United States post office	100,369
Letters originating in Canada, returned as undelivered by British Colonies and foreign countries	1,804
	<hr/>
	111,610
Less—Registered letters included in above and transferred to registered class.....	1,327
	<hr/>
	110,283
Dead letters, circulars, post cards, etc., returned from Canadian post offices.....	792,028
Dead letters, registered, found to contain value.....	15,245
Dead letters, circulars, post cards, etc., sent to the Dead Letter Branch for special reason, such as insufficient address, non-payment of postage, etc.	*91,610
	<hr/>
	<u>1,009,166</u>

As an instance of the extraordinary way in which correspondence sometimes disappears, the following extract from a letter written by Mr. Adam Brown, postmaster at Hamilton, Ont., may be interesting:—

“A few days ago, one of our letter carriers dropped a letter through the slit of a door, rang the bell and walked on. When a short distance away the door was opened and the occupant called him back asking if he had rung the bell. He said he had and added ‘I put a letter through the slit.’ ‘Well,’ said the woman, ‘there is no letter on the floor,’ and true enough neither there was. The carrier, however, being sure that he had delivered the letter, shut the door, when lo and behold! he discovered an opening between the stone sill and the flooring and peering in saw the top of a letter—pulled it out—then he discovered another, and finally a third, all of which he brought to the surface. One of the letters being postmarked in August, I sent up one of my men to-day to make a thorough examination and he found there a mouse’s nest and he brought back nibblings of envelopes; so that I have no doubt Mr. and Mrs. Mouse and family have had nice beds out of letters which the occupants should have got. Of course all the letters would not go to the mouse’s chamber, only such as tipped over at a particular angle.

“After we made the discovery I got departmental inquiry No. 6552, Book 19, for a letter posted at Marshall, Mich., 26th August, containing \$1.00, and would you believe it, this very letter happens to be one of the three. I have reported its delivery and how it was found.”

*NOTE.—Of these letters, etc., 4,173 contained articles of value or were registered.

PRINTING AND SUPPLY.

The usual statements giving in detail the results of the operations of the Printing and Supply Branch will be found in the appendix.

There is a considerable reduction in the cost of the supplies furnished through this branch of the department during the year ended 30th June, 1893. The amount expended in the purchase of mail bags, mail locks, labels, etc., was, in 1892, \$30,398.98; in 1893 the expenditure under this head was \$20,724.69. The cost of letter carriers' uniforms is slightly in excess of the amount for 1892, the sum spent that year for uniforms being \$14,330.67, whilst in 1893 it was \$15,273.79.

The total amount expended under the supervision of the Printing and Supply Branch was, in 1892, \$120,562.06; for the year ended 30th June, 1893, it was \$109,138.24, showing a reduction of \$11,423.82.

The cost of furnishing supplies to a large department like the Post Office, must necessarily fluctuate a good deal; but it is very satisfactory to find that the care which is used to take advantage of every improvement in the manufacture of the articles required for the service is attended with such satisfactory results.

An exhibit of the various stamps used in postmarking letters and other post office work, mail bags, letter carriers' uniforms, etc., was sent to the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and attracted much attention. A medal and a diploma were awarded to the department for this exhibit.

Report of the Postmaster General.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

STATEMENT of the Revenue of the Post Office Department of the Dominion of Canada for the Year ended the 30th June, 1893.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Balances due by postmasters on old revenue account, on 30th June, 1892.			23,039	24
Postage stamps, post cards, etc., sold.	3,491,552	68		
Less—Stamps supplied to International Office of the Postal Union.		540		
			3,491,012	48
Postage paid in money on letters delivered			17,452	32
do do newspapers.			1,840	61
Postage collected by letter carriers.			228	19
Rents of letter boxes and drawers.			23,734	26
Transit postage on closed mails passing between the United Kingdom and Canada, from 1st Jan., 1891, to 31st Dec., 1892.			18,312	08
Postage on parcels from United Kingdom, from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1891.			11,213	50
do do Barbados, from 1st Jan. to 30th Sept., 1892.			16	28
do do Jamaica, from 1st Nov., 1891, to 30th Sept., 1892.			13	16
do do Leeward Islands, from 1st Jan. to 30th Sept., 1892.			15	43
Other miscellaneous receipts.			1,257	46
Commission received on money orders.			103,927	34
Profit in exchange on money order business with other countries.			1,948	24
Void money orders, that is, money orders issued between 1st July, 1891, and 30th June, 1892, payment of which had not been claimed up to 30th June, 1893.			2,051	77
Gross Revenue.			3,696,062	36
DEDUCTIONS.				
Salaries, forward allowances, allowances towards rent, fuel and light, and compensation to postmasters on money order business.	840,526	54		
Discount to stamp vendors.	17,520	65		
Short paid, mis-sent and dead letters.	2,689	41		
Other miscellaneous disbursements.	2	59		
Amount paid for the redemption of postage stamps.	3,279	43		
Amount of postage refunded.	204	56		
Transit postage to Bermuda from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1892.	36	19		
Transit postage on open mails for other countries, <i>via</i> France, from 1st Jan. to 30th June, 1892.	8	17		
Transit postage on mail matter passing between Newfoundland and Canada, from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1892.	2,824	45		
Transit postage on mail matter passing through the United States for other countries, from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1892.	28,864	05		
Postage on parcels to Newfoundland, from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1892.	0	95		
Balance of commission paid to other countries on money order business.	2,000	02		
Cost of remittances to the United States on money order business.	52	04		
Losses by fire, burglary, etc.	1,618	05		
Balances due by postmasters on old revenue account, on 30th June, 1893.	22,927	55		
			922,554	65
Net Revenue.			2,773,507	71

STATEMENT of the Expenditure of the Post Office Department of the Dominion of Canada for the Year ended 30th June, 1893.

	Paid by Cheque from Parliamentary appropriation.
	\$ cts.
Conveyance of mails by land.....	795,682 72
do do steamboats, etc.....	67,892 78
do do railways.....	1,217,651 71
Making and repairing mail bags and locks.....	20,724 69
Total.....	2,101,951 90
Salaries paid by cheque.....	1,134,051 04
Travelling expenses.....	16,599 48
Tradesmen's bills.....	70,254 07
Rents and taxes.....	2,425 58
Stationery, printing and advertising.....	54,037 35
Miscellaneous disbursements paid by cheque.....	41,883 75
Total expenditure by cheque.....	3,421,203 17

From the foregoing statement it will seen that the increase of gross revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1893, was \$153,451.34; the increase in the expenditure was \$137,772.56—a very satisfactory result when compared with the operations of the Post Offices in the United Kingdom where the increase in expenditure was more than double the increase in revenue, and in the United States where instead of an estimated deficiency of \$1,552,423 as estimated by the late Postmaster General, there was a deficit of \$5,177,171.

The Post Office revenue and the expenditure for the five years ended 30th June, 1893, were as follows :

Year ended 30th June.	REVENUE.				EXPENDITURE.			
	Gross.	Percentage of annual increase.	Net.	Percentage of annual increase.	Deductions from Revenue.	Percentage of annual increase.	Paid by Cheque.	Percentage of annual increase.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.	
1889.....	2,984,222 60	.....	2,220,503 66	.....	763,718 94	.....	2,982,321 48	.....
1890.....	3,223,614 63	8·02	2,357,388 95	6·16	866,225 68	13·42	3,074,469 91	3·09
1891.....	3,374,887 66	4·69	2,515,823 44	6·72	859,064 22	*0·83	3,161,675 72	2·84
1892.....	3,542,611 02	4·97	2,652,745 79	5·44	889,865 23	3·58	3,316,120 03	4·88
1893.....	3,696,062 36	4·33	2,773,507 71	4·55	922,554 65	3·67	3,421,203 17	3·17

* Decrease.

Public attention has recently been drawn to the fact that the postal administration of Canada has not, for a great number of years managed to make ends meet, and comparisons are made with a number of other countries in which this condition of

Report of the Postmaster General.

affairs does not exist. As the criticism has generally been confined to bare statements of revenue and expenditure, it might perhaps be fairly dismissed with an allusion to the vast difference between the circumstances of the postal service of this country, and those of the service of any other country, but advantage will be taken of the opportunity thus afforded to go into the matter somewhat more fully, as it is believed that the existing state of affairs is susceptible of a perfectly satisfactory explanation.

The countries with which comparisons are instituted differ so fundamentally from this country in almost every circumstance affecting the postal finances, that these comparisons are quite out of the question. In Great Britain and among the progressive nations of the Continent of Europe, populations are comparatively dense; the roads excellent, and the proportion engaged in industrial occupations, and therefore having a large correspondence, comparatively great. These are the conditions favourable to a relatively large revenue and relatively small outlay. In Canada we have a small population widely distributed; roads, in all but the oldest settled districts, poor, and a population engaged largely in farming and therefore having comparatively limited correspondence. These are the conditions from which may be expected, relatively speaking, a large outlay and a small revenue.

In the case of a private enterprise, this condition of things would be dealt with in the only way possible; that is, by reducing the accommodation afforded the public to an extent sufficient to bring the expenditure within the limits of the revenue. But this course is out of the question, because the correspondence of an agricultural community being mainly of a private character, is not extensive, it is not to be concluded that this portion of the community should be satisfied with a low and inexpensive order of postal service.

The United States is the only country offering conditions at all similar to those in this country, as the extent of the territory to be covered is much the same, but the density of the population in the different parts of the country is so much greater than in the corresponding parts of Canada, that the comparison should be made with great allowance in favour of this country. But in the account of the relations of the Post office expenditure to the revenue in the United States, given by Mr. Marshall Cushing, who was private secretary to the Honourable John Wanamaker, Postmaster General during the late administration, Mr. Cushing says:—

“Almost everywhere the earnings of the service—this, too, must already have been imagined—are used again for the extension and improvement of the service, for the general improvement of it, that is to say, as fast as the acts of Congress permit. Only ten states and one territory produce more postal revenue than is spent within their borders. New York leads, Massachusetts is next, Illinois is third and Pennsylvania is fourth. Oklahoma is the one territory. Grouping the States in regions, the New England States produce \$1,636,091.29 more than is spent for them; the Middle States produce \$3,857,181.23 more. No state on the Pacific slope produces as much as is required for the maintenance of its postal service. The same is true of the Southern States. Two of the Western States and one territory supply more than they use. The Southern States use \$3,888,973.23 more than is collected; the Western States use \$6,143,677.18 more; the Pacific States \$1,871,806.04 more.”

Whilst the department is thus being assailed on one hand by those who consider that its revenue and expenditure should be more nearly equalized, it is at the same time being urged to reduce, to 2 cents an ounce, the postage on letters, the inevitable result of which would be so large a reduction in the revenue, and as a necessary consequence so vast a discrepancy between the revenue and expenditure as to materially cripple the operations of the department for years to come. That this is no mere hasty assertion unsupported by facts may at once be demonstrated. The lowest estimate of the effect of a reduction to 2 cents in the rate of postage is a loss of revenue of at least \$750,000, which, even if postage on newspapers were reimposed by which an additional revenue of \$100,000 would be obtained, would still leave a deficiency of \$650,000, which added to the present amount would make \$1,250,000 a year to be provided by Parliament over and above the revenue, and what Postmaster General could be expected in the face of such a deficiency to entertain propositions for additional expenditures to improve the service, however necessary they might appear. Now, whilst it is very true that the discrepancy between Post Office revenue and expenditure has only been reduced from \$854,845 in 1887, to \$647,745 in 1893, it must not be forgotten that during these five years, 943 post offices have been established, 7,046 miles of mail route have been added and mails have been carried upon 2,750 additional miles of railway.

Moreover the rates of postage in Canada are upon many articles less than in any other country. In Great Britain the postage upon books and printed matter is one half-penny for each two ounces (2 oz.), in Canada 1 cent for 4 oz.

On patterns and samples the rate in the United Kingdom is 2 cents per 4 oz.—in Canada 1 cent per 4 oz. On newspapers in the United Kingdom the minimum rate is one half-penny (1 cent) each.

In Canada all newspapers from the office of publication to regular subscribers go free.

In the United States the rate of postage upon newspapers from the office of publication is 1 cent per lb.

In Canada the rate upon seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions or grafts is 1 cent per 4 oz., in the United States it is one cent (1 cent) per 2 oz.

The following statement will show how great has been the development of the Post Office business during the last ten years.

	1883.	1893.
Number of Post Offices in Canada.....	6,395	8,546
Number of miles of post route.....	44,643	61,832
Number of letters sent by post.....	62,800,000	.....
Number of miles of railway over which mails are carried.....	8,114	13,702
Revenue.....	\$ 2,264,384	\$ 3,696,062
Savings Bank deposits.....	11,976,237	24,153,193
Money Orders issued.....	9,490,899	12,902,975

Report of the Postmaster General.

MONEY ORDERS.

On the 30th June, 1893, there were 1,168 Money Order offices in operation in the Dominion, an increase of 48 over the number in the year previous. The distribution by provinces is as follows:—

Ontario.....	593
Quebec.....	179
Nova Scotia.....	158
New Brunswick.....	100
Prince Edward Island.....	14
Manitoba.....	51
North-west Territories.....	31
British Columbia.....	42

The accompanying tables exhibit the Money Order transactions of Canada, both domestic and foreign for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

The interchange of money orders between Canada and the United Kingdom and foreign countries was as follows:—

COUNTRY.	ISSUED IN CANADA.		PAYABLE IN CANADA.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
*United Kingdom.....	71,820	845,930 83	25,614	412,588 56
United States.....	144,411	1,461,304 33	104,559	1,645,140 62
France.....	3,860	37,736 02	1,254	29,266 56
Germany.....	2,316	34,491 48	405	13,295 19
Italy.....	1,855	48,761 73	27	851 41
Newfoundland.....	1,349	21,949 25	4,646	127,389 41
Belgium.....	851	12,753 55	332	11,358 96
Switzerland and Roumania.....	413	5,025 38	40	705 79
Japan.....	386	8,997 10	35	507 90
Jamaica.....	80	1,404 85	278	5,952 06
Australasian Colonies and New Zealand.....	547	13,989 00	517	12,153 72
Barbados.....	80	952 50	164	3,078 08
Hong Kong.....	125	3,888 18	37	731 71
Leeward Islands.....	25	398 54	128	4,672 98
†Bermuda.....	36	516 13	28	411 06
†British Guiana.....	4	19 66	46	1,531 23
Total.....	228,158	2,498,118 53	138,110	2,269,635 29

*Including all those British possessions and foreign countries between which and Canada there is not a direct exchange of money orders.

†The money order conventions between Bermuda and Canada, also between British Guiana and Canada, came into operation on 1st January, 1893.

TABLE showing the Amount of Money Order transactions between the Dominion of Canada and other Countries, year by year, from 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, 1893.

Year ended 30th June.	UNITED STATES.		UNITED KINGDOM.		FRANCE.		GERMANY, DEN- MARK, SWEDEN AND NORWAY.		ITALY.		SWITZERLAND AND ROUMANIA.		BELGIUM.	
	Amount of Money Orders issued in Canada.	Amount of Money Orders payable in Canada.	Amount of Money Orders issued in Canada.	Amount of Money Orders payable in Canada.	Amount of Money Orders issued in Canada.	Amount of Money Orders payable in Canada.	Amount of Money Orders issued in Canada.	Amount of Money Orders payable in Canada.	Amount of Money Orders issued in Canada.	Amount of Money Orders payable in Canada.	Amount of Money Orders issued in Canada.	Amount of Money Orders payable in Canada.	Amount of Money Orders issued in Canada.	Amount of Money Orders payable in Canada.
1868.....			389,796	87,437										
1869.....			367,092	94,308										
1870.....			415,393	110,585										
1871.....			474,376	121,644										
1872.....			577,443	142,301										
1873.....			663,407	156,888										
1874.....			661,501	171,487										
1875.....			572,246	174,160										
1876.....	212,135	156,134	491,363	194,680										
1877.....	276,821	207,889	409,474	188,116										
1878.....	328,264	246,586	383,808	189,082										
1879.....	335,200	308,256	361,940	176,067										
1880.....	494,637	436,537	397,589	181,561										
1881.....	610,094	807,372	480,686	175,461										
1882.....	781,167	1,003,079	550,150	170,304										
1883.....	1,023,548	1,015,358	827,200	196,467										
1884.....	1,190,852	959,691	862,822	257,738										
1885.....	1,288,245	820,046	769,679	269,563										
1886.....	1,282,000	861,347	753,743	294,484										
1887.....	1,262,392	1,096,363	837,146	304,115										
1888.....	1,297,734	1,283,044	958,001	328,674										
1889.....	1,391,743	1,261,103	1,033,331	364,657										
1890.....	1,471,946	1,332,196	1,000,460	383,263										
1891.....	1,469,819	1,465,904	975,378	381,452										
1892.....	1,478,102	1,515,212	937,679	393,289										
1893.....	1,461,304	1,645,140	845,930	412,588										

† Eight months business only, from 1st November, 1884.

* Nine months business only, from 1st October, 1883.

Report of the Postmaster General.

TABLE showing the Amount of Money Order transactions between the Dominion of Canada and other Countries, year by year, from 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, 1893.

Year ended 30th June.	NEWFOUNDLAND.		JAMAICA.		JAPAN.		AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND.		HONG KONG.		BARBADOS.		THE LEeward ISLANDS.		BERMUDA.		BRITISH GUIANA.	
	Amount of Money Orders issued in Canada.	Amount of Money Orders payable in Canada.	Amount of Money Orders issued in Canada.	Amount of Money Orders payable in Canada.	Amount of Money Orders issued in Canada.	Amount of Money Orders payable in Canada.	Amount of Money Orders issued in Canada.	Amount of Money Orders payable in Canada.	Amount of Money Orders issued in Canada.	Amount of Money Orders payable in Canada.	Amount of Money Orders issued in Canada.	Amount of Money Orders payable in Canada.	Amount of Money Orders issued in Canada.	Amount of Money Orders payable in Canada.	Amount of Money Orders issued in Canada.	Amount of Money Orders payable in Canada.	Amount of Money Orders issued in Canada.	Amount of Money Orders payable in Canada.
1868	3,321	3,142																
1869	3,246	6,514																
1870	5,246	7,328																
1871	4,321	5,049																
1872	3,656	4,928																
1873	4,799	3,807																
1874	5,753	6,014																
1875	7,197	6,930																
1876	5,305	8,499																
1877	5,699	12,280																
1878	6,245	23,076																
1879	5,061	21,509																
1880	3,570	22,452																
1881	4,883	19,901																
1882	4,309	20,644																
1883	3,415	24,448																
1884	5,291	20,150	777	4,039			3,854	4,051										
1885	6,652	37,863	696	6,481			5,110	4,521										
1886	6,467	40,092	718	8,557			9,573	8,829										
1887	11,997	42,114	1,527	15,309			6,069	7,477										
1888	22,177	51,482	1,035	18,462			7,318	13,525										
1889	24,055	63,814	1,101	19,847			9,448	14,121										
1890	26,942	73,555	1,712	10,450	\$1,110	\$384	9,327	14,398										
1891	28,265	73,545	1,722	5,344	5,069	699	9,708	11,118										
1892	22,247	88,124	1,827	10,781	8,707	1,103	13,358	11,078	3,162	324	801	3,006	2	515				
1893	21,949	127,389	1,404	5,952	8,997	507	13,989	12,153	3,888	731	952	3,078	398	4,472	411	19		1,531

† Nine months business only, from 1st October, 1880. ‡ Three months business only, from 1st April, 1892. § Six months business only, from 1st Jan., 1893.

TABLE showing the General Operations of the Money Order System in the Dominion of Canada, year by year, from 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, 1893.

Year ended 30th June.	Number of Money Order Offices.	Total Money Orders Issued.	Total Amount of Money Orders Issued.	WHERE PAYABLE.		Amount of Orders Issued in other countries payable in Canada.	Gross Revenue from Orders.	Expenditure for Salaries, Compensation to Postmasters, Printing, Stationery and Miscellaneous.	Losses sustained in conducting the Money Order System.
				In Canada.					
				\$	cts.				
1868.....	515	90,163	3,352,881	40	2,959,762	80	29,942	30,855	2,355
1869.....	550	96,627	3,563,644	95	3,193,305	77	30,985	32,594	3,169
1870.....	558	110,021	3,910,249	95	3,489,619	00	37,746	37,746	1,584
1871.....	571	120,521	4,546,433	85	4,067,735	17	38,495	38,225	478
1872.....	634	136,422	5,154,120	13	5,573,019	76	44,682	40,366	40,366
1873.....	644	161,096	6,239,505	86	6,090,173	61	53,019	49,271	118
1874.....	662	179,851	6,757,427	17	6,132,094	67	54,360	49,416	796
1875.....	687	181,091	6,711,538	98	6,132,094	67	54,847	56,269	4,239
1876.....	736	238,668	6,866,618	24	6,157,813	48	51,740	51,740	6,166
1877.....	754	253,962	6,856,821	13	6,164,825	99	56,847	49,112	6,686
1878.....	769	269,417	7,130,895	77	6,412,576	78	55,008	47,232	147
1879.....	772	281,725	6,788,723	29	6,086,521	05	55,008	46,287	186
1880.....	775	306,988	7,207,337	06	6,385,210	86	58,276	46,287	161
1881.....	786	338,238	7,725,212	66	6,679,547	44	60,835	52,449	110
1882.....	806	372,248	8,354,753	57	7,018,526	04	65,485	57,449	58
1883.....	828	419,613	9,490,839	62	7,634,756	27	66,485	57,449	58
1884.....	866	463,502	10,067,834	85	7,971,919	70	67,485	57,449	58
1885.....	885	499,243	10,384,210	99	8,254,003	12	68,485	57,449	58
1886.....	910	529,458	10,231,189	39	8,146,095	87	69,485	57,449	58
1887.....	933	574,899	10,328,984	51	8,093,886	92	70,485	57,449	58
1888.....	944	630,968	10,916,617	83	8,526,775	78	71,485	57,449	58
1889.....	990	673,813	11,265,919	95	8,692,418	91	72,485	57,449	58
1890.....	1,027	780,503	11,997,861	62	9,359,434	48	73,485	57,449	58
1891.....	1,080	855,619	12,478,178	46	9,854,052	46	74,485	57,449	58
1892.....	1,120	919,996	12,825,701	12	10,210,099	00	75,485	57,449	58
1893.....	1,168	967,866	12,902,975	61	10,404,857	08	76,485	57,449	58

a. This increase in the cost of management arises from the exhibition, for the first time, as a charge against the Money Order system, of the salaries of clerks in city post offices, engaged exclusively in Money Order duties; also, from the preliminary expenses incurred in organizing Money Order Exchange with a number of additional countries, as stated in the report for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

b. Including the amount of the "Void" orders of the previous years.

c. Including payment for services partly chargeable to preceding year.

* Under the recently introduced system of accounts, these items can no longer be given separately.

Report of the Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

The deposits, both in number and amount, exceeded those of the previous fiscal year; and the withdrawals, both in number and amount, were less. The figures were as follows:—

	Number of Deposits.	Amount of Deposits.	Number of Withdrawals.	Amount of Withdrawals.
		\$		\$ cts.
Year ended 30th June, 1892	145,423	7,056,002	77,381	7,230,839 14
do do 1893.....	148,868	7,708,888	73,361	6,631,578 97

The average balance at the credit of each depositor's account rose from \$201.24 to \$211.36, and the aggregate balance, including accrued interest, increased from \$22,298,401.65 to \$24,153,193.66, or \$10.12 per account, and \$1,854,792.01 in the total.

An analysis of the amounts of the individual deposits, as compared with the preceding fiscal year, shows the following results:—

	1892.		1893.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
From \$ 1 up to \$ 10.....	52,891	36·36	53,219	35·75
do 11 do 20	25,141	17·29	24,906	16·73
do 21 do 50	36,457	25·07	37,444	25·15
do 51 do 100.....	17,589	12·10	18,610	12·50
do 101 do 200.....	7,905	5·44	8,380	5·63
do 201 do 400.....	3,628	2·49	4,026	2·70
do 401 do 600.....	987	0·69	1,228	0·83
do 601 do 800.....	357	0·24	420	0·28
do 801 do 1,000.....	468	0·32	635	0·43
Totals.....	145,423		148,868	

The average deposit during the year was \$51.78, and the average withdrawal, \$90.39; for the previous year the average deposit was \$48.52, and the average withdrawal, \$93.44.

There were 31 Post Offices added to the Savings Bank list during the year, thus raising the total number in operation on 30th June to 673. Only at two points—both small and recently established offices—was it necessary to suspend Savings Bank business. The Bank sustained no losses during the year.

There were 852 claims to money left by deceased depositors disposed of.

Appended is the usual tabular statement showing the growth, year by year, of the Savings Bank business since the commencement of operations in 1868.

The arrangement which was made for a direct exchange of parcels with St. Lucia was put into operation on the 1st October, 1893.

Propositions for a direct exchange of parcels by parcel post by the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line have been made to the Post Office Departments at Hawaii, Fiji, New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Australia, Queensland and Western Australia, and it is hoped that the necessary arrangements will soon be completed.

Proposals have also been made for a direct exchange of money orders with the Hawaiian Islands, Fiji, and the Australian Colonies.

In conclusion I have to thank the officers of both the inside and outside service for the valuable and ready assistance in carrying on the operations of the Department which they have at all times afforded me.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy Postmaster General.

STATEMENT of the Business of the Post Office Savings Bank, Canada, year by year, from 1st April, 1868, to 30th June, 1893.

PERIOD.	Number of Post Office Savings Banks at close of period.	Number of deposits received during period.	Total amount of deposits received during period.	Average amount of each deposit received during period.	Amount of depositors' accounts transferred from Dominion Government Savings Bank during period.	Number of withdrawals during period.	Total amount withdrawn during period.	Average amount of each withdrawal during period.	Number of accounts opened during period.	Number of depositors' accounts transferred from Dominion Government Savings Bank during period.	Number of accounts closed during period.	Number of accounts remaining open at close of period.	Cost of maintaining the Post Office Savings Bank.				Total amount standing to the credit of all Open Accounts, inclusive of Interest allowed, at close of period.	Average amount standing to credit of each Open Account at close of period.	
													Total Expenses of Management, including Salaries, Compensation to Postmasters, Inspection, Printing, Stationery, &c.	Average cost of each Transaction, viz.: of each Deposit or Withdrawal.	Percentage of Cost of Management to Balance due to Depositors.	Losses sustained.			Interest allowed to Depositors.
			\$	\$	\$		\$	\$					\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Three months ended 30th June, 1868.....	81	3,247	212,507	65.44		166	8,857.48	53.35	2,146		44	2,102	8,389.43			939.37	204,588.89	97.33	
Year ended 30th June, 1869.....	213	16,653	927,885	55.71		4,787	296,754.35	61.99	6,429		1,319	7,212	5,808.14	0.23 ¹ / ₁₀	0.67	21,094.72	856,814.26	118.80	
Year ended 30th June, 1870.....	226	24,994	1,347,901	53.93		9,478	664,555.51	70.11	7,823		2,857	12,178	8,128.12	0.20 ⁵ / ₁₀	0.51	48,689.08	1,588,848.83	130.41	
Year ended 30th June, 1871.....	230	33,256	1,917,576	57.66		15,148	1,093,438.86	72.10	9,424		4,449	17,153	11,108.40	0.20	0.44	84,273.68	2,497,259.65	145.59	
Year ended 30th June, 1872.....	235	39,489	2,261,631	57.27		20,154	1,778,565.19	81.33	10,846		6,940	21,059	12,242.34	0.20 ¹ / ₁₀	0.39	116,174.55	3,096,500.01	147.04	
Year ended 30th June, 1873.....	239	44,413	2,306,918	51.94		23,800	2,323,299.32	86.91	11,995		9,528	23,526	15,093.78	0.22 ⁷ / ₁₀	0.47	126,932.88	3,207,051.57	136.32	
Year ended 30th June, 1874.....	266	45,329	2,340,284	51.63		25,814	2,468,643.42	86.04	12,048		10,606	24,968	14,442.71	0.20 ⁷ / ₁₀	0.45	126,273.31	3,204,965.46	128.36	
Year ended 30th June, 1875.....	268	42,508	1,942,346	45.69		25,954	2,341,979.04	82.88	10,516		11,190	24,294	12,539.59	0.18 ⁷ / ₁₀	0.42	120,758.06	2,926,090.48	120.44	
Year ended 30th June, 1876.....	279	38,647	1,726,204	44.66		24,152	2,021,457.97	77.11	10,218		10,097	24,415	14,662.14	0.23 ⁷ / ₁₀	0.53	110,116.08	2,740,952.59	112.27	
Year ended 30th June, 1877.....	287	36,126	1,521,000	42.10		22,484	1,726,082.98	70.49	8,971		9,312	24,074	15,149.13	0.26 ² / ₁₀	0.57	104,067.86	2,639,937.47	109.60	
Year ended 30th June, 1878.....	295	40,097	1,724,371	43.00		21,944	1,713,658.73	70.55	10,058		8,597	25,535	15,266.08	0.25	0.55	+6,126.67	103,834.29	2,754,484.03	107.87
Year ended 30th June, 1879.....	297	43,349	1,973,243	45.52		23,226	1,733,443.79	66.07	10,755		8,845	27,445	16,100.03	0.24 ⁵ / ₁₀	0.51	110,912.56	3,105,190.80	113.14	
Year ended 30th June, 1880.....	297	56,031	2,720,216	48.55		26,716	2,015,813.16	69.89	14,407		10,487	31,365	19,134.14	0.23 ³ / ₁₀	0.49	136,075.47	3,945,669.11	125.80	
Year ended 30th June, 1881.....	304	71,747	4,175,042	58.19		28,510	2,097,389.15	73.56	18,731		10,491	39,605	23,223.99	0.23 ² / ₁₀	0.37	184,904.81	6,208,226.77	156.75	
Year ended 30th June, 1882.....	308	97,380	6,435,989	66.09		35,859	3,461,619.31	96.53	25,778		13,920	51,463	29,245.68	0.21 ⁵ / ₁₀	0.31	391.00	291,065.07	9,473,661.53	184.08
Year ended 30th June, 1883.....	330	109,489	6,826,266	62.35		45,253	4,730,995.39	104.54	27,127		17,531	61,059	31,180.03	0.20 ⁷ / ₁₀	0.26	407,305.17	11,976,237.31	196.13	
Year ended 30th June, 1884.....	343	109,388	6,441,439	58.88		56,026	5,649,611.13	100.84	26,562		20,939	66,682	34,168.95	0.20 ⁶ / ₁₀	0.26	477,487.46	13,245,552.64	198.63	
Year ended 30th June, 1885.....	355	116,576	7,098,459	60.89		59,714	5,793,031.84	97.01	27,591		20,951	73,322	35,751.23	0.20 ³ / ₁₀	0.24	539,560.51	15,090,540.31	205.81	
Year ended 30th June, 1886.....	392	126,322	7,645,227	60.52		62,205	6,183,470.60	99.40	29,103		21,555	80,870	41,358.11	0.21 ⁵ / ₁₀	0.24	341.49	607,075.38	17,159,372.09	212.18
Year ended 30th June, 1887.....	415	143,076	8,272,041	57.81		65,853	6,626,067.51	100.62	31,874		22,585	90,159	43,661.25	0.20 ⁶ / ₁₀	0.22	150.00	692,404.57	19,497,750.15	216.26
Year ended 30th June, 1888.....	433	155,978	7,722,330	49.51	217,385.10	78,229	7,514,071.78	96.05	37,515	723	26,704	101,693	44,348.93	0.19	0.21	765,639.15	20,689,032.62	203.44	
Year ended 30th June, 1889.....	463	166,235	7,926,634	47.67	1,085,979.72	84,572	7,532,145.56	89.06	38,049	2,962	29,581	113,123	51,954.46	0.20 ⁷ / ₁₀	0.22	841,921.79	23,011,422.57	203.41	
Year ended 30th June, 1890.....	494	154,678	6,599,896	42.67	167,501.53	90,151	8,575,041.98	95.12	32,127	570	33,499	112,321	51,132.07	0.20 ³ / ₁₀	0.23	+3,653.37	786,875.37	21,990,653.49	195.78
Year ended 30th June, 1891.....	634	147,672	6,500,372	44.02	389,169.28	84,963	7,875,977.57	92.67	29,791	1,124	32,006	111,230	60,193.65	0.25 ⁶ / ₁₀	0.27	+200.00	734,430.89	21,738,648.09	195.44
Year ended 30th June, 1892.....	642	145,423	7,056,002	48.52		77,381	7,230,839.14	93.44	28,943		29,368	110,805	57,661.49	0.25 ⁷ / ₁₀	0.26	734,590.70	22,298,401.65	201.24	
Year ended 30th June, 1893.....	673	148,868	7,708,888	51.78		73,361	6,631,578.97	90.39	29,502		26,032	114,275	57,443.24	0.25 ⁸ / ₁₀	0.25	777,482.98	24,153,193.66	211.36	

† These losses were the result of frauds committed at Post Offices.

BARRIE POSTAL DIVISION.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Barrie Postal Division,
made within the year ended 30th June, 1893.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Ahmie Harbour and Dunchurch...	W. J. Carey...	4	3	Season 1892.....	69 00
Ahmie Harbour and Parry Sound...	T. W. Quinn...	32	3	12 months.....	288 00
Ahmie Lake and Spence	J. McCartney...	9	1	3 do (to June 30, '92)..	15 00
do do	J. Van Meer	9	1	9 do from do	45 00
Allandale and Holly.....	W. Armstrong.	3	6	12 do	115 00
Allandale Junction and Mail Trains	E. Meeking.....		2	do (from Feb. 1, '93)	66 66
Allandale and Painswick.....	C. T. Hunter.....	3½	6	12 do	150 00
Allandale and Railway Station.....	M. J. Hamlin.....	½	36	12 do	110 00
Allensville and Mail Changing Post.	M. McNicol.....	½	6	12 do	78 00
Allensville and Utterson.....	do	4	3	12 do	70 20
Alliston and Elm Grove.....	M. Tebo.....	14 r.t.	6	3 do (to June 30, '92).	49 75
do do	C. Tebo.....	14 r.t.	6	9 do from do	149 25
Alliston and Railway Station.....	T. Langley.....	½	24	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	49 00
do do	J. H. Johnson.....	½	24	6 do from do	22 50
Alliston and Rosemont.....	do	9	6	12 do (less fine).....	237 00
Alport and Bracebridge.....	H. F. Bickmore.	4	3	12 do	120 00
Angus and Baxter	J. M. Coulson.....	6	2	12 do	90 00
Angus and Railway Station.....	H. L. TarBush.	½	24	12 do	120 00
Anten Mills and Railway Station.....	J. McLaughlin.	½	6	12 do	110 00
Antioch and Grassmere.....	G. Hart.....	10	1	12 do	60 00
Apto and Phepston Station.....	S. Haney.....	6	6	12 do	174 00
Apto and Fergusonvale.....	R. Paterson.....			Special trips.....	2 00
Ardtree and Orillia.....	A. T. Reed.....	9	2	12 months.....	140 00
Ashdown and Bear Cave.....	H. Birchton.....	8	1	12 do	40 00
Ashdown and Edgington.....	W. Bond.....	14	1	12 do	100 00
Ashdown and West Grove.....	M. E. West.....	4	1	12 do	40 00
Atherley and Railway Station.....	E. Lanigan.....	½	24	12 do	160 00
Athlone and Tottenham.....	S. E. Turner.....	17½ r.t.	6	12 do	300 00
Auguston and Horning's Mills.....	Win. August.....	3	2	12 do	23 00
Avening and Railway Station.....	J. Pringle.....	¾	24	12 do	240 00
Axe Lake and Sprucedale.....	J. McPherson.....	10½	1	12 do	80 00
Bala and Glen Orchard.....	I. White.....	8	2	Part of season 1892.....	39 10
do do	N. Orchard.....	8	2	Balance of season 1892.....	14 70
Bala and Sahanatian.....	L. Sahanatian.....	9	1	12 months.....	51 50
Baldwin and Railway Station.....	L. Grylls.....	½	6	12 do	52 00
Balsam Grove and Fenelon Falls.....	J. Copp.....	6	2	12 do	85 00
Balsam Lake and Victoria Road.....	J. Cunningham.....	4	2	12 do	72 00
Banda and Glencairn.....	W. Bell.....	2½	6	12 do	205 57
Banks and Collingwood.....	W. Johnson.....	8	2	12 do	128 75
Bardsville and Falkenburg.....	C. Bard.....	6½	2	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	49 50
Barkaway and Washago.....	R. C. Benn.....	20	2	12 do	130 00
Barrie and Hillsdale.....	C. C. Davis.....	16	6	12 do	275 00
Barrie and Midhurst.....	J. W. Cook.....	5	3	12 do	80 00
Barrie and Railway Station.....	H. C. Crosby.....	10 rods.	66	12 do	206 58
Barrie and Street Letter Boxes.....	M. Murphy.....	5	18	12 do	250 00
Batteau and Railway Station.....	E. Ross.....	½	12	12 do	62 40
Baysville and Bracebridge.....	H. McQuarrie.....	16	6	12 do	399 00
Baysville and Dorset.....	G. F. Marsh.....	16	2	12 do	178 00
Baysville and Fox Point.....	do	12	1	Season 1892.....	21 75
Baysville and Maple Ridge.....	A. Morrow.....	8	1	do	21 60
Baysville and Menomonee.....	G. Utting.....	5	1	9 months (to Dec. 31, '92)	33 75
Baysville and Newholm.....	D. Ferguson.....	9	2	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	20 00
Bayview and Morley.....	J. Lemon.....	11	2	12 do	140 00
Beatrice and Falkenburg.....	R. Lance.....	4	3	Pt. of seasons '91-92, '92-93	37 37
Beaverton and Railway Station.....	A. Hamilton.....	½	24	6 months (to Sept. 30, '92)	80 00
do do	do	½	24	6 do from do	62 50

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Barrie Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Beeton and Railway Station.....	D. W. Watson.....		24	12 months.....	161 76
Bell Ewart and Lefroy Station.....	F. McKay.....	1	12	12 do.....	80 00
Berkley and Harkaway.....	J. Logan.....	7	2	12 do.....	85 00
Berriedale and Hartfell.....	J. Duke.....	8	2	12 do.....	146 50
Black Bank and Lisle.....	J. W. Rinn.....	10	3	12 do.....	144 00
Blackwater and Railway Station.....	J. H. Chant.....	10	24	12 do.....	62 60
Bobcaygon and Lindsay.....	W. Gernyn.....	22	6	3 do (to June 30, '92).	162 50
do do.....	do.....	22	6	6 do (from Oct. 1, '92)	325 00
Bobcaygon and Red Rock.....	J. Thomas.....	6	2	10 do (from June 1, '92)	62 50
Bourdeau and Sprucedale.....	W. H. Rhamey.....	4½	2	12 do.....	50 00
Bracebridge and Fraserburg.....	J. Clark.....	12	1	12 do.....	77 60
Bracebridge and Muskoka Falls.....	A. R. Cameron.....	3	3	12 do.....	102 00
Bracebridge and Pointe Kaye.....	A. Mitchell.....	26½	2	Part of seasons 1891-92 and 1892-93.....	83 60
Bracebridge and Railway Station.....	R. P. Perry.....	1	24	12 months.....	149 00
Bracebridge and Wharf.....	do.....	1	12	Season 1892.....	75 60
Bracebridge and Ziska.....	J. Killen.....	6	2	do.....	46 20
Brackenrig and Port Carling.....	C. H. Davidson.....	4	2 & 3	do.....	43 69
Bradford and Newton Robinson.....	G. Timmons.....	9	6	12 months.....	400 00
Bradford and Railway Station.....	do.....	8	24	12 do.....	75 00
Braie Lake and Uplands.....	W. J. Taylor.....	8½	1	3 do (to June 30, '92).	14 00
do do.....	W. L. Taylor.....	8½	1	9 do from do.....	33 75
Bramley and Mail Changing Post.....	J. Gordon.....	1	12	12 do.....	50 00
Brechin and Dalrymple.....	E. Vickers.....	9	3	12 do.....	186 00
Brechin and Railway Station.....	M. O'Neil.....	1	12	12 do.....	111 10
Brechin and Udney.....	S. Luck.....	5½	3	12 do.....	80 00
Brentwood and Railway Station.....	J. O'Connell.....	1	12	12 do.....	64 00
Brown Hill and Railway Station.....	J. Brown.....	1	12	12 do.....	30 00
Burk's Falls and Dunchurch.....	D. McMillan.....	29	3	Part of seasons 1891-92 and 1892-93.....	127 06
Burk's Falls and Railway Station.....	H. Varcoe.....	1	12	12 months.....	156 50
Burk's Falls and Sand Lake.....	J. Hunter.....	16	1	12 do.....	80 00
Burnt River and Retties Station.....	R. Moore.....	1	12	12 do.....	100 00
Burys Green and Fell's Station.....	J. Fell.....	2½	2	12 do.....	46 80
Byng Inlet and French River.....	J. Lamondin.....	25	1	Part of seasons 1891-92 and 1892-93.....	126 00
Byng Inlet and Parry Sound.....	J. Calverly.....	50	2	do do.....	397 00
Callander and Railway Station.....	J. B. Brown.....	1	12	3 months (to June 30, '92)	19 50
do do.....	E. McGowan.....	1	12	9 do from do.....	58 50
Callander and Wisawasa.....	R. W. Graham.....	2½	3	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	39 00
do do.....	W. F. Cronkhite.....	2	3	6 do from do.....	39 00
Cambray and Lindsay.....	A. Jackson.....	9	6	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	135 00
do do.....	W. J. Jackson.....	9	6	6 do from do.....	132 50
Cameron and Railway.....	J. Bryson.....	1	12	12 do.....	120 00
Camilla and Granger.....	W. Dynes.....	6½	2	12 do.....	78 00
Camperdown and Mail Changing Post.....	J. Barclay.....	4 rods.	12	12 do.....	20 00
Cannington and Pefferlaw.....	G. Newton, jun.....	10	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	222 75
Cannington and Railway Station.....	W. Cassidy.....	1	24	12 do.....	60 00
Cannington and Sutton West.....	G. Newton, jun.....	20	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	150 00
Cape Rich and Meaford.....	W. S. Cox.....	10	2	12 do.....	120 00
Carden and Horncastle.....	P. McCarthy.....	4	2	12 do.....	45 00
Cashtown and Cremore.....	J. Cotton.....	2	6	12 do.....	100 00
Cecebe and Wharf.....	W. A. Cowan.....	2	3	Season 1892.....	32 20
Christian Island and Lafontaine.....	A. McCue.....	7	1	1 month (to April 30, '92)	6 25
do do.....	do.....	7	2	11 do from do.....	110 00
Churchill and Lefroy Station.....	J. Sloan.....	2½	12	12 do.....	220 00
Clarksburg and Heathcote.....	S. C. Rowe.....	5	6	12 do.....	188 00
Clarksburg and Railway Station.....	W. T. Muller.....	1½	24	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	97 50
do do.....	S. C. Rowe.....	1½	24	6 do from do.....	97 50
Clarksburg and Redwing.....	J. L. G. Conklin.....	13½	3	12 do.....	217 00
Clear Lake and Vankoughnet.....	A. Taplin.....	6½	2	12 do.....	40 00
Cley and Juddhaven Wharf.....	R. Fullerton.....	2	2	Season 1892.....	26 40

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Barrie Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Cley and Ullswater	R. Fullerton	4	1	Season 1892	15 20
Coboconk and Fenelon Falls	C. Bowins	16	3	12 months	234 00
Coboconk and Lohneville	do	28	6	12 do	939 00
Coboconk and Minden.	T. Leary	23	6	12 do	700 00
Coldwater and Lovering.	S. D. Eplett	6	2	2 do (to May 31, '92).	16 66
do do	do	6	3	10 do from do	116 66
Coldwater and Moonstone.	J. Craig	6	3	12 do	110 00
Coldwater and Railway Station.	S. Eplett	1	24	12 do	200 00
Collingwood and Gibraltar.	J. Glenn	10	1	12 do	52 00
Collingwood and Railway Station.	D. Darroch	36	6	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	125 00
do do	D. L. Darroch	36	6	6 do from do	125 00
Collingwood and Street Letter Boxes	J. Ferguson	31 1/2	18	12 do	200 00
Colwell and Railway Station.	J. Campbell	12	12	12 do	62 60
Commanda and Loring	R. W. Brooks	26	1	2 do (to May 31, '92).	33 33
do do	do	26	2	1 do (to June 30, '92).	31 25
do do	R. Robertson	26	2	9 do from do	225 00
Commanda and Restoule	A. O. Smith	9	1	12 do	75 00
Commanda and Trout Creek.	J. Evers	16	3	12 do	370 00
Connor and Palgrave Station.	J. Fleming	7	6	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	109 50
do do	M. Nagle	7	6	6 do from do	109 50
Cookstown and Railway Station.	H. Coleman	1 1/2	24	12 do	150 00
Cooper's Falls and Lewisham	W. Lowe	12	2	12 do	120 00
Cooper's Falls and Ragged Rapids.	R. Steen	10	1	12 do	50 00
Corbetton and Railway Station.	J. Corbett	30 rods.	6	12 do	35 00
Corson's Siding and Head Lake.	W. A. Maxwell	12	3	12 do	160 00
Coulson and Orillia.	W. Egerton	16	6	12 do	450 00
Craigie Lea and Gregory	T. Waters	5	2s. 1w.	12 do	108 75
Craigleith and Railway Station.	A. Fleming	1/2	6	12 do	48 00
Creemore and Lavender.	A. Allen	13	6	12 do	268 00
Creemore and Railway Station.	A. Gillespie	1 1/2	24	12 do	157 60
Creswell and Mail Changing Post.	T. Pearn	1 1/2	12	12 do	32 50
Crossland and Phepston	J. Mahoney	19	3	12 do	275 00
Dalston and Edgar	T. Ballf, sen.	4	6	12 do	190 00
Dartmoor and Sebright.	A. & W. Dunn.	4	3	12 do	69 00
Deerhurst and Gilford.	R. Baynes	4 1/2	3	12 do	100 00
Denville and Berriedale Station.	W. R. Lockhart.	5 1/2	3	12 do	146 00
Dewe and Parry Sound	J. Wright	11	1	Season 1892.	33 86
Doe Lake and Spence.	A. Turnbull	14	2	12 months	120 00
Doe Lake and Utterson.	G. Alexander.	32	3	2 do (to May 31, '92).	115 00
Downeyville and Omceee.	B. Downey.	5 1/2	6	12 do	160 00
Dufferin Bridge and Emsdale.	J. Vigrass	25	3	12 do	440 00
Dufferin Bridge and Parry Sound.	L. R. Brooks.	31	1	12 do	243 00
Duncan and Heathcote	J. McKnight.	5	3	12 do	80 00
Dunchurch and Glenila.	W. McAmmond.	7 1/2	2	4 do (to July 31, '92).	30 00
Dunchurch and Maple Island.	W. J. Markham.	3 1/2	3	6 do and 24 dys (from Aug. 8, '92)...	43 33
Dundalk and Hopeville.	A. McKechnie.	9	3	12 do	144 00
Dundalk and Kingscote.	J. Phelan.	12	2	12 do	129 75
Dundalk and McIntyre.	W. J. Robins.	13 1/2	6	12 do	360 00
Dundalk and Railway Station.	T. Hanbury	10	24	12 do	98 00
Dunsford and Lindsay.	W. Germyn.	10	6	3 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	123 50
Duntroon and Maxwell	E. Lisle.	14	6	12 do	405 00
Duntroon and Railway Station.	J. Russell.	1/2	12 & 24	12 do	307 00
Dwight and Fox Point.	T. Salmon	7	1	Season 1892-93.	17 25
Dwight and Huntsville.	D. Kernaghan.	13 1/2	2	12 months	190 00
Earnscliffe and Stanton.	A. Johnston	2	3	12 do	37 51
Egbert and Mail Changing Post.	E. A. Gibson	3	6	12 do	86 25
Elder and Rosemont.	C. Conn.	7 1/2	2	12 do	88 00
Elmvale and Gibson.	J. P. Dean.	9	3	12 do	148 00
Elmvale and Railway Station.	G. Hunt.	1/2	6	12 do	31 30
Emberson and Huntsville.	H. Farnsworth.	10	1	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	67 50
do do	T. W. Kipper	10	1	3 do from do	13 00
Emsdale and Fern Glen.	H. Tebby.	6	2	12 do	70 00

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Barrie Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Emsdale and Railway Station.....	J. W. McDonald	1 ¹ / ₈	12	12 months.....	62 47
Ennis and Loretto.....	J. O'Leary.....	3 ³ / ₈	2	12 do.....	50 00
Ennismore and Frankhill.....	C. Lowes.....	6	1	12 do.....	65 00
Ennismore and King's Wharf.....	J. C. Leary.....	9	2	12 do.....	100 00
Epping and Flesherton.....	G. Mathewson.....	15 ¹ / ₂	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	299 25
do do.....	J. W. Shore.....	15 ¹ / ₂	6	3 do from do.....	97 50
Epping and Meaford.....	W. J. Cann.....	14	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	240 00
do do.....	do.....	14	6	3 do from do.....	71 25
Erskine and Markdale.....	J. E. Guy.....	10	2	12 do.....	128 00
Everett and Railway Station.....	W. M. Lockhart	1 ¹ / ₈	21	12 do.....	90 00
Fair Valley and Warminster.....	R. C. Hipwell.....	4	3	12 do.....	72 00
Falkenburg and Mail Changing Post.....	M. Moore.....	1	6	12 do.....	31 30
Falkenburg and Ullswater.....	do.....	12 ³ / ₈	3	Season 1892.....	175 00
Falkenburg Station and Port Carling.....	H. Martin.....	16	3	Season 1892-93.....	102 81
Falkenburg Station and Railway Station.....	N. Kirby.....	1	12	12 months.....	78 25
Fawkham and Mail Changing Post.....	W. Carrick.....	2	6	12 do.....	125 00
Fawn and Mail Changing Post.....	A. Gaudaur.....	1	3	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	17 00
do do.....	B. Hopkins.....	1	3	6 do from do.....	12 50
Fenelon Falls and Railway Station.....	E. Lansfield.....	12	12	do.....	80 00
Fesserton and Railway Station.....	R. Jancowski.....	12	12	do.....	65 00
Feversham and Flesherton.....	R. D. Meldrum.....	14	6	12 do.....	299 00
Feversham and Lady Bank.....	J. Poole.....	5	1	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	30 00
do do.....	T. Paul.....	5	1	3 do from do.....	8 25
Fingerboard and Sonya.....	T. Moase, sen.....	2 ¹ / ₂	3	12 do.....	80 00
Foxnead and Railway Station.....	C. Hughes.....	1	6	12 do.....	40 00
Franks Bay, North Bay and Sturgeon Falls.....	J. M. Smith.....	15w. 20s.	2	12 do.....	70 00
Gamebridge and Railway Station.....	W. M. Stewart.....	1 ¹ / ₂	12	12 do.....	98 00
Georgina Island and Sutton West.....	C. Big Canoe.....	8	2	12 do.....	50 00
Germania and Uffington Road.....	W. Stamp.....	2 ³ / ₈	3	12 do.....	75 00
Gilchrist and Shanty Bay.....	H. Gilchrist.....	4	3	12 do.....	70 00
Gilford and Railway Station.....	J. A. Blain.....	1	24	12 do.....	60 00
Glandine and Railway Station.....	E. Pogue.....	2	3	12 do.....	80 00
Glenarm and Woodville.....	J. M. Lawson.....	22 r.t.	6	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	175 00
do do.....	A. E. Staback.....	22 r.t.	6	6 do from do.....	155 00
Glencairn and Railway Station.....	W. Grieve.....	1	12	1 do (to April 30, '92)	8 33
do do.....	do.....	1	24	11 do from do.....	183 33
Glen Huron and Railway Station.....	J. Hamilton.....	1 ¹ / ₂	6	12 do.....	115 00
Glen Orchard and Hammill's Point.....	N. Orchard.....	5	1	3 months 15 days (from Dec. 17, '92) and extra trip.....	18 00
Goring and Rocklyn.....	T. Muxlow.....	4	2	12 months.....	50 00
Gravenhurst and Leg Lake.....	J. Paterson.....	11	1	12 do.....	65 00
Gravenhurst and Port Carling.....	E. R. Foreman.....	30	2	Balance of season 1891-92.....	22 00
do do.....	W. D. White.....	30	2	Part of season 1892-93.....	126 08
Gravenhurst and Railway Station.....	N. Ferran.....	3	36	12 months.....	255 00
Gravenhurst and Uffington.....	R. Fielding.....	11	3	12 do.....	138 00
Gravenhurst and Walker's Point.....	H. Walker.....	14	1	Part of seasons 1891-92 and 1892-93.....	66 50
Gravenhurst and West Gravenhurst.....	W. McDevitt.....	2	6	12 months.....	140 00
Gravenhurst and Wharf.....	J. D. Brown.....	1 ¹ / ₂	12	1 do (to Aug. 16, '92).	19 50
Grenfel and Railway Station.....	H. Parr.....	2 ¹ / ₂	2	12 do.....	65 00
Guthrie and Oro Station.....	D. Livingstone.....	3	2	12 do.....	51 00
Hatherton and McIntyre.....	E. Scilley.....	4 ³ / ₈	2	12 do.....	50 00
Hawkstone and Mitchell Square.....	A. Currie.....	7	6	12 do.....	120 00
Hawkstone and Railway Station.....	W. Hodges.....	1	12	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	19 00
do do.....	T. Linton.....	1	12	6 do from do.....	24 96

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Barrie Postal Division,
&c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Hillsdale and Hobart.....	K. Kennedy.....	8	3	12 months.....	184 00
Hockley and Mono Centre.....	R. Colwell.....	11	6	12 do.....	376 00
Holland Landing and Railway Station	W. Luck.....	4	24	12 do.....	75 12
Holt and Mount Albert.....	J. Roseman.....	3	6	12 do.....	125 00
Honeywood and Horning's Mills.....	J. Ostic.....	6	6	12 do.....	202 00
Hopeville and Swinton Park.....	J. Martin.....	4	3	12 do.....	75 00
Horning's Mills and Shelburne Station	J. Ostic.....	6	6	12 do.....	207 00
Hotham and Nipissing.....	J. Steele.....	6	1	12 do.....	40 00
Huntsville and Peninsula Lake Wharf	J. G. Henderson	10½	1w. 6s.	12 do.....	40 00
Huntsville and Railway Station.....	E. Shay.....	3	24	12 do.....	215 00
Huntsville and Ravenscliffe.....	G. A. Hutchins.	5½	2	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	55 01
do do.....	W. H. Lehman..	5½	2	3 do from do.....	15 00
Hutton House and Point Kaye.....	J. Hutton.....	3	3	Season 1892.....	20 00
Ifracombe and Novar.....	J. Campbell.....	6	3	12 months.....	190 00
Innisfil and Stroud.....	G. Barclay.....	3	6	12 do.....	125 00
Ivy and Thornton.....	T. Brown.....	4½	6	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	59 50
do do.....	W. Reid.....	4½	6	6 do from do.....	75 00
Juddhaven and Port Carling.....	J. E. Judd.....	14	1	16 days (to April 16, '92).	7 50
do do.....	A. Thomson.....	14	1	3 months 22 days (from Dec. 10, '92).	36 80
Katrine and Mail Changing Post.....	J. Mawhinney..	1½	6	12 do.....	93 90
Katrine and Orange Valley.....	R. White.....	6	1	12 do.....	40 00
Kearney and Emsdale Station.....	R. McConkey..	6	3	12 do.....	100 00
Kearney and Ravensworth.....	J. M. Garrioch..	10	1	12 do.....	65 00
Keldon and Shelburne.....	W. Bryson.....	9¼	2	12 do.....	90 00
Kells and Powassan Station.....	H. Anderson.....	9	1	12 do.....	60 00
Keswick and Roach's Point.....	J. Cake.....	3	6	12 do.....	126 25
do do.....	F. Young.....	3	6	Special service.....	1 50
Kilgorie and Whitfield.....	J. H. Lloyd.....	4½	2	12 months.....	50 00
Killyleagh and Thornton.....	J. Hicks, sen... 200 yds.	3	2	12 do.....	50 00
Kilworthy and Mail Changing Post.....	G. A. Lehmann..	4½	6	12 do.....	30 00
Kilworthy and Sparrow Lake.....	A. Wiancko.....	4½	2	12 do.....	60 00
Kilmount and Railway Station.....	J. Wilson.....	4	12	12 do.....	50 00
Kirkfield and Rohallion.....	T. Strachan.....	6	1	12 do.....	50 00
Kolapore and Ravenna.....	G. Wilson.....	5	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	68 50
Lafontaine and Penetanguishene.....	P. Brasseur.....	8	6	12 do.....	230 00
Layton and Blackwater Station.....	C. Ferguson.....	4	2	12 do.....	65 00
Leaskdale and Sunderland Station.....	W. N. Oliver.....	13	6	12 do.....	271 00
Lefroy and Railway Station.....	J. G. Douse.....	1½	12	12 do.....	31 29
Lindsay and Railway Station.....	H. Workman & Son.....	½	48	12 do (less fines).....	201 00
Lindsay and Street Letter Boxes.....	B. Cook.....	5½	18	12 do.....	195 00
Lindsay and Sturgeon Point.....	J. B. Cullon.....	8 s., 4 w	6 & 1	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	22 50
Lindsay and Wharf.....	J. Carlin.....	½	12	3 do (to Sept. 30, '92) and extra trips.	50 00
Lisle and Railway Station.....	J. H. Little.....	½	24	12 do.....	100 00
Little Britain and Mariposa Station.....	W. E. Yerex.....	2	12	12 do.....	60 00
Little Britain and Valentia.....	M. Grills.....	5½	3	12 do.....	59 00
Longford Mills and Railway Station.....	W. Thomson.....	½	24	12 do.....	40 00
Lorimer Lake and McKellar.....	F. B. Ferris.....	8	1	12 do.....	58 75
Lorneville and Railway Station.....	C. Morison.....	4	12	12 do.....	60 00
Magnetawan and Nipissing.....	H. Cameron.....	34	3	12 do (less fine).....	569 33

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Barrie Postal Division,
&c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Magnetawan and Seguin Falls	W. Fry	21	3	12 months	300 00
Malta and Severn Bridge	T. Whyte	4	2	3 do (to June 30, '92)	18 75
do do	do	4	2	9 do from do	37 50
Manilla and Junction	S. Harper	1 1/2	12	12 do	144 00
Maple Island and White Stone	G. Montgomery, sen.	5	1	12 do	50 00
Meaford and Railway Station	M. Paul	1/2	24	12 do	100 00
Meaford and Thornbury	J. Russell			Special trip	3 00
do do	H. Bailey			do	3 00
Meaford and Walter's Falls	J. Murray	22	2	12 months	159 00
Mecunoma and South River	W. Gemmell	15	3	12 do (less fine)	237 00
Mecunoma and Wattenwyl	A. Egger	3	2	12 do	40 00
Melancthon and Station	J. Brown	1/4	6	12 do	68 64
Midland and Penetanguishene Station	J. Smith	5	6	12 do	135 00
Midland and Railway Station	T. B. J. Gladstone	1/2	24	3 do (to June 30, '92)	30 00
do do	R. Barry	1/2	24	9 do from do	90 00
Midland and Vasey	J. Loney	10	3	3 do (to June 30, '92)	50 00
do do	A. Brown	10	3	9 do from do	108 00
Millington and Uptergrove Station	A. J. McDonald	3	3	12 do	74 00
Minden and Gelert Station	D. J. Hartle	7 1/2	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	226 56
Minesing and Railway Station	J. Young	2	6	12 do	84 51
Minesing and Russelton	W. H. Sissons	6	3	12 do	115 00
Mono Centre and Orangeville	H. Laverty	26	6	12 do	444 00
Mortimer's Point and Port Carling	W. Mortimer	6	1	Part of seasons 1891-92 and 1892-93	20 00
Mount Albert and Railway Station	J. Roseman	1/2	12	12 months	74 00
Mount Horeb and Reaboro'	W. Elliott	5	3	12 do	100 00
Muskoka Falls and Penetanguishene	A. H. Campbell, jun.	20	1	12 do	208 00
Nantye and Mail Changing Post	S. Spillett	3/4	6	12 do	40 00
Newholm and Port Sydney	D. Ferguson	6	1	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	26 25
New Lowell and Railway Station	W. Switzer	1/4	12	12 do	40 00
do do	R. Paton	1/4	12	12 do	24 00
Newmarket and Sutton West	G. W. Stone	22	6	12 do	892 00
Nipissing and Powassan	H. A. Steele	10	3	12 do	230 00
Nottawa and Railway Station	G. Gemmell	3/4	12	12 do	88 00
Nottawa and Rob Roy	T. Stephens	10	2	12 do	89 00
Novar and Railway Station	H. Nicholls	1/4	12	12 do	93 90
Novar and Swindon	J. Large	5	2	12 do	58 00
Oakwood and Railway Station	W. H. McLaughlin	1 1/2	12	12 do	78 25
Omemece and Railway Station	R. Grandy	1 1/2	24	12 do	250 00
Oranmore and Spence	H. Nelson	7 3/4	2	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	48 13
do do	T. Botham	7 3/4	2	6 do from do	33 50
Orillia and Railway Station	W. Jackson	1/4	36	12 do	253 86
Orillia and Rugby	J. Millard	7	6	12 do	225 36
Orillia and Sebright	R. R. Young	16	6	12 do	374 00
Orillia and Street Letter Boxes	J. Harvie	3	18	9 do (from July 1, '92)	108 75
Oro Station and Railway Station	A. Douglas	1/2	6	12 do	57 50
Parkersville & Mail Changing Post	J. H. Osborne	50 rods	6	3 do (to June 30, '92)	6 25
do do	H. Jacobs	50 rods	6	9 do from do	21 74
Parry Sound and Rosseau	J. Calverley	24	6	12 do	437 00
Parry Sound and Shebasshekong	W. R. Hamilton	14	1	12 do	100 00
Pearceley and Sundridge	T. G. Pearce	8	1	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	48 75
Penetanguishene and Ry. Station	C. Charlebois	1/4	24	12 do (less fine)	98 99
Penville and Tottenham	D. M. Williams	19 r.t.	6	12 do	269 00
Perm and Rosemont	W. Arnold	8	6	12 do	260 00
Phelpston and Railway Station	S. Haney	1/2	6	12 do	43 81

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Barrie Postal Division,
&c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Phelpston and Waverley	S. Haney			Special trip	4 00
Port Cockburn and Trout Lake	R. Lawson	4	2	Part of seasons 1891-92 and 1892-93	23 00
Port Perry and Scugog	A. Earle	7	2	12 months	100 00
Port Severn and Waubashene	J. Hanly	5	3	12 do	156 00
Port Sydney and Utterson	H. G. Ladell	24	6	12 do	156 50
Powassan and Railway Station	A. H. Porter	4	6	1 do 18 days (to May 18, '92)	6 15
do do	do	4	12	10 do 13 days (from May 18, '92)	81 60
Powles' Corners and Hall's Crossing	W. H. Powles	1	6	12 do	70 00
Prinrose and Whitfield	P. D. Henry	44	6	12 do	156 00
Proton Station and Railway Station	F. Freeman	6	6 & 12	12 do	56 25
Proton Station and Wareham	J. M. Burk	7	3	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	35 00
Purbrook and Uffington	J. Crockford	6	2	12 do	55 50
Rama and Longford Station	J. McPherson	14	6	12 do	80 00
Ravenshoe and Railway Station	W. Linstead	4	6	12 do	150 00
Reaboro and Railway Station	J. Greer	4	12	12 do	70 00
Riverview and Railway Station	H. Jordan	3	3	12 do	93 60
Rosemont and Shelburne	G. Barber	12	6	7 do (to Oct. 31, '92)	303 33
do do	G. Moffatt	12	6	5 do from do	216 67
Rosseau and Rosseau Falls	P. Mutchenbacher	4	3	Part of seasons 1891-92 and 1892-93	40 00
Rosseau and Shannon Hall	W. Fletcher	12	1	12 months	78 00
Rosseau and Stanley House	W. B. Maclean	8	1	Part of seasons 1891-92 and 1892-93	19 00
Rosseau and Utterson	N. Hanes	20	6	Part of seasons 1891-92 and 1892-93	166 20
Royston and Utterson	G. Alexander	34	3	10 mos. (from June 1, '92)	575 00
Ruskview and Terra Nova	J. W. Walker	24	3	12 do	40 00
St. Patrick and Mail Changing Post.	J. Langdon	1	3	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	19 00
do do	O. Pilon	1	3	6 do from do	17 00
Sadowa and Sebright	T. Hart	5	1	12 do	31 20
Saurin and Railway Station	J. E. Cooper	12	12	12 do	20 00
Scotia and Mail Changing Post	E. B. Clearwater	6	6	12 do	78 25
Severn Bridge and Railway Station	J. H. Jackson	24	12	12 do	120 00
Shanty Bay and Railway Station	J. Arthur	12	12	12 do	60 00
Shelburne and Railway Station	E. Berwick	24	12	12 do	125 20
Shrubmount and Vivian	F. Stevens	2	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	48 75
Smithdale and Railway Station	C. Smith	12	12	12 do	40 00
Sonya and Railway Station	A. Black	6	6	12 do	65 00
South River and Railway Station	W. Holditch	12	12	12 do	157 00
Stanleydale and Yearley's	J. Boulter	2	3	12 do	39 75
Stayner and Railway Station	E. R. Sanders	24	12	12 do	96 00
Stayner and Sunnidale	J. Sherrick	7	3	12 do	123 50
Stroud and Craigvale Station	R. G. McCraw	1	12	12 do	120 00
Sturgeon Bay and Railway Station	J. Playfair	12	12	12 do	80 00
Sunderland and Railway Station	W. H. Oliver	24	12	12 do	94 00
Sundridge and Railway Station	J. Carter	12	12	12 do	125 20
Sundridge and Vavasour	M. Colville	10	1	12 do	80 00
Sutton West and Railway Station	W. D. Townley	14	12	12 do	100 00
Sutton West and Vachell	do	14 r.t.	2	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	90 00
do do	do	5	2	3 do from do	20 89
Thomsonville and Railway Station	J. T. Schmierten- dorf	14	12	12 do	110 00
Thornton and Railway Station	H. Power	24	12	12 do	119 00
Tioga and Railway Station	G. Fitzsimmons	12	12	12 do	45 00
Tottenham and Railway Station	C. Brown	24	12	12 do	73 00
Trout Creek and Railway Station	M. Corkery	6	6	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	25 00

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Barrie Postal Division, &c.—*Concluded.*

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Trout Creek and Railway Station	J. Evers	1	6	6 mos. (from Oct. 1, '92).	24 50
Uffington and Vankoughnet	J. Cox	12	2	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	26 67
do do	do do	10	2	6 do from do	45 00
Uthhoff and Railway Station	J. Lynes	1	12	do	90 00
Uphill and Victoria Road	J. Gilmour	12	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	168 75
do do	do do	12	6	3 do from do	106 25
Uptergrove and Railway Station	T. Mulvihill	1	24	12 do	180 00
Utopia and Railway Station	P. Connor	1	12	12 do	75 12
Utterson and Railway Station	E. Hanes	1	12	12 do	125 20
Utterson and Windermere	N. Hanes	15	2	12 do	200 00
Victoria Harbour and Ry. Station	M. Vasey	1	24	12 do	132 25
Vine and Railway Station	V. P. Kelcey	1	12	12 do	56 00
Wareham and Proton Station	J. M. Burk	7	13	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	105 00
Washago and Railway Station	M. McDermott	1	24	12 do	99 00
Waubashene and Railway Station	W. H. F. Russell	1	24	12 do	60 00
Waverley and Railway Station	W. Waugh	9	6	12 do	260 00
Woodville and Railway Station	H. Ferguson	1	24	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	50 00
do do	J. S. Maynes	1	24	6 do from do	29 50
Wyebridge and Wyevale Station	N. McRae	5	6	12 do	134 00
Wyevale and Railway Station	G. Firth	1	6	12 do	24 00
Zephyr and Railway Station	J. N. Dafeo	3	6	12 do	160 00
				Total	\$46,274 50

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy Postmaster General.

W. H. SMITHSON,
Accountant.

BRITISH COLUMBIA POSTAL DIVISION.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in British Columbia Postal Division, made within the year ended 30th June, 1893.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Abbotsford and Railway Station.	F. Munroe.	50 yds.	12	12 months	40 00
Agassiz and Railway Station	L. A. Agassiz.	12	12	do	60 00
Ainsworth and Wharf	R. F. Green.	200 yds.	3	1 do and 15 days (from Mar. 17, '92).	10 00
do do	I. J. Jenkins.	$\frac{1}{4}$	6	5 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	31 75
do do	R. F. Green.	$\frac{1}{4}$	6	6 do from do	26 50
Alberni and Beaver Creek	C. F. Bishop.	6	2	12 do	68 00
Alberni and Clayoquot	J. S. Penny	65	ftly. & mthly	12 do	255 00
Alberni and Nanaimo.	T. Paterson	54	1	12 do	495 00
Alberni and Sproat Lake.	F. W. Muller.	7	1	10 do (from June 1, '92)	83 33
Aldergrove and Mount Lehman.	T. H. Lehman.	9	1	2 do (to May 31, '92).	16 17
Aldergrove and Shortreed	A. Murchison.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	10 do (from June 1, '92).	40 83
Alkali and Clinton.	J. S. Place	95	1	12 do	1,200 00
Anthracite and Railway Station.	J. Lake.	200 yds.	12	12 do	100 00
Armstrong and Railway Station.	D. Rabbitt	50	12	8 do (from Aug. 1, '92)	40 00
Ashcroft and Ashcroft Station.	H. P. Cornwall.	2	2	3 do (to June 30, '92).	18 75
do do	C. J. Cornwall, Ex.	2	2	9 do from do	56 25
Ashcroft Station, Clinton, Barkerville and Lillooet.	B.C. Express Co.	32,63,47, 255	3 & 1	12 do	23,958 34
Ashcroft Station and Railway Stn.	W. B. Bailey.	200 yds.	12	12 do	180 00
Balfour and Wharf.	H. D. Beck.	100 yds.	6	3 do (to June 30, '92).	5 00
do do	C. W. Bush.	100 yds.	6	6 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	10 00
Banff and Railway Station	R. G. Brett.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ & 1.	12	12 do	252 50
Beaver and Railway Station.	W. G. Neilson.	200 yds.	12	12 do	60 00
Beaver Point and Burgoyne Bay.	A. McLennan.	10	1	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	75 00
do do	S. Maxwell.	10	1	6 do from do	65 00
Blue Springs and Vernon	C. Christian.	20	1	6 do (from Oct. 1, '92)	78 25
Bonner's Ferry and Steamer Landing	Cheney & Smith	60	3	1 do 11 days (to Mar. 26, '93).	320 00
Burgoyne Bay and Wharf.	S. Maxwell.	$\frac{1}{2}$	as req.	12 do	50 00
Burrard Inlet and Railway Station.	G. Black.	200 yds.	12	12 do	40 00
Canmore and Railway Station	J. Chenier	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	12 do	120 00
Cedar and Nanaimo.	G. Cassidy.	10	1	12 do	84 00
Chean and Chilliwack	C. S. Ryder	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	12 do	90 00
Chemainus and Kuper Island.	G. Donckele.	5	1	10 do (from June 1, '92)	86 66
Chemainus and Railway Station.	E. J. Palmer.	$\frac{1}{4}$	12	12 do	120 00
Chilliwack and Railway Station.	W. McDonald.	6	6	12 do	430 56
Chilliwack and Sardis	H. Webb.	3	3	3 do (to June 30, '92).	23 00
do do	do	3	6	9 do from do	112 50
Chilliwack and Sumas	G. E. Chadsey	6	6	12 do	233 00
Clayton and Railway Station.	C. C. Cameron.	$\frac{3}{4}$	4	12 do	120 00
Cloverdale and Cloverdale Valley.	D. Mackenzie.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	18 75
Cloverdale and New Westminster.	J. Churchlans.			Special trips	30 00
Cloverdale and Elgin	E. Wade.	7	2	6 months (from Oct. 1, '92)	73 50
Cloverdale and Railway Station.	J. McMillan.	200 yds.	6	11 do (from May 1, '92)	68 75
Clover Valley and Railway Station.	D. McKenzie.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	90 00
Cobble Hill and Railway Station.	J. T. Porter	40 yds.	6	12 do	40 00
Cochrane and Mitford	D. W. Crowley.	3	12	2 do (to May 31, '92).	36 00
do do	T. B. H. Cochrane	3	12	10 do from do	150 00
Cochrane and Railway Station.	J. Johnson	$\frac{1}{4}$	12	12 do	240 00

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in British Columbia Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Comox and Grantham	W. C. Smith	7	1	12 months	100 00
Comox and Wharf	J. B. Holmes	4	2	12 do	30 00
Coquitlan and Railway Station	R. B. Kelly	50 yds.	7	12 do	40 00
Corfield and Railway Station	G. F. Corfield	1½	6	12 do	180 00
Coutlee and Mamette Lake	I. H. Latrémouille	18	1	5 do (from Nov. 1, '92)	61 66
Cowichan and Genoa	W. B. Baker	2½	3	12 do	120 00
Cowichan and Railway Station	G. B. Ordano	2	3	12 do	120 00
Cowichan Lake and Duncan's Station	A. C. Fraser	20	1	12 do	150 00
Cranbrook and Golden	F. P. Armstrong	200	ftly. & mthly	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	882 50
Denman Island and Wharf	R. Swan	½	2	9 do (from July 1, '92)	60 00
Departure Bay and Nanaimo	J. Harper	4	1	12 do	180 00
Deroche and Mail Catching Post	E. Des Rochers	50 yds.	5	12 do	40 00
Dewdney and Mail Catching Post	A. W. McIntosh	200 yds.	12	1 do (to April 30, '92)	5 00
do	J. Barker	½	12	11 do from do	127 00
Dewdney and Nicomin	W. Brown	5	2	12 do	92 18
Dog Creek and Empire Valley	T. Boyle	18	1	12 do	250 00
Donald and Railway Station	R. W. Patmore	¾	12	12 do	120 00
Douglas Lake and Quilchena	J. B. Greaves	22	1	12 do	150 00
Duck and Pringle and Grand Prairie	W. H. Jones	21	1	12 do	150 49
Duck and Pringle and Railway Station	W. Seely	300 yds.	7	12 do	100 00
Duncan's Station and Railway Station	J. Macdonald	200 yds.	6	3 do (to June 30, '92)	15 00
Duncan's Station, Quamichan and Railway Station	W. P. Jaynes	200 yds. and 1¼	6	9 do (from July 1, '92)	135 00
East Sooke and Main Post Road	J. H. Dales	10	2	12 do	160 00
Elgin and New Westminster	B. Stevenson	12	2	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	145 00
Enderby and Railway Station	O. Harvey	200 yds.	12	12 do and arrears	128 34
Enderby and Spillamacheen	G. J. Wallace	6	2	12 do	180 00
Esquimalt and Victoria	C. J. King	4	24	3 do (to June 30, '92)	75 00
do	W. J. King	4	24	9 do from do	330 00
Fairview and Main Post Road	T. Elliott	1½	6	4 do (from Dec. 1, '92)	20 00
Field and Railway Station	H. G. Parson	200 yds.	12	12 do	100 00
French Creek and Parksville	W. H. Lee	4	2	12 do	150 00
Gabriola Island and Nanaimo	F. Campbell			Special trips	5 00
Gabriola Island and Wharf	J. Gray	2¼	2	12 months	60 00
Glenwood and Langley Prairie	W. Beavis	4	1	8 do (from Aug. 1, '92)	66 66
Golden and Railway Station	C. A. Warren	400 yds.	12	12 do	120 00
Golden and St. Eugene Mission	Upper Columbia and Tramway Navigation Co.	200	ftly. & mthly	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93) & special trips	430 00
Goldstream and Railway Station	J. Phair	¾	6	12 do	120 00
Granite Creek and Lower Nicola	W. T. Thompson	65	mthly	3 do (to June 30, '92)	60 00
Granite Creek and Princeton	do	12	do	3 do to do	15 00
Hagan and Victoria	H. Simpson	13	2	6 do (from Oct. 1, '92)	120 00
Hall's Prairie and Railway Station	D. W. Brown	1¼	4	12 do	120 00
Hanceville and Soda Creek	F. M. Becher	75	ftly. & mthly	12 do	600 00
Harrison Hot Springs and Railway Station	J. R. Brown	5	6 & 12	12 do	200 00
Harrison River and Railway Station	C. W. Menten	½	4	12 do	60 00
Hatzic and Hatzic Prairie	L. Thompson	5	2	12 do	100 00
Hatzic and Mail Catching Post	F. T. Lazenby	60 yds.	12	12 do	60 00
Heal and Main Post Road	H. Simpson	4	2	2 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	20 00
Hope and Railway Station	J. Wardle	2	6	12 do	156 50

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in British Columbia Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Hornby Island and Wharf.....	G. Ford.....	300 yds.	1 & 2	12 months.....	22 75
Huntingdon and Railway Station..	T. F. Truswell..	200 yds.	12	12 do.....	75 00
Huntingdon and Upper Sumas.....	A. Boley.....	5	3	12 do.....	120 00
Illicillewaet and Railway Station..	A. C. McArthur	½	12	12 do.....	40 00
Kalso and Wharf.....	J. B. Wilson....	1	6	7 do (to Feb. 28, '93)	11 66
Kamloops and Railway Station.....	E. H. Jones.....	1	14	12 do.....	365 00
Kamloops and Spence's Bridge.....	J. Clark.....	100	1	12 do.....	1,800 00
Kananaskis and Mail Catching Post	J. Walker.....	100 yds.	12	12 do.....	45 00
Keithly Creek and 150-Mile House..	J. Ford.....	80	6	12 do.....	890 00
Kelowna and Okanagon Mission....	N. Thompson....	4	2	2 do (from Feb. 1, '92)	25 50
Keremeos and Penticton.....	T. Ellis.....	24	ftly.	5 do (from Nov. 1, '92)	75 00
Kettle River and Osoyoos.....	F. Kruger.....	55	ftly.	5 do (from Nov. 1, '92)	200 00
Koksilah and Railway Station.....	C. Crosier.....	30 yds.	6	12 do.....	40 00
Ladner's Landing and New Westminster.	T. McNeeley....	15		Special trips.....	40 00
Ladner's Landing and Port Guichon	do.....			do.....	2 00
Ladner's Landing and Westham Isd.	T. Adsett.....			do.....	6 00
Langley and Railway Station.....	J. Taylor.....	3	6	12 months.....	391 25
Langley and Shortreed.....	A. Murchison....	13	3	12 do.....	184 00
Lower Nicola and Princeton.....	G. B. Armstrong	75	mtly.	9 do (from July 1, '92)	157 50
Lytton and Railway Station.....	A. Stevenson....	¾	12	12 do.....	120 00
McPherson's Station and Railway Station	C. Jones.....	70	6	1 do (to April 30, '92)	3 33
do do.....	A. Nightingale..	70	6	11 do from do	36 67
Maple Bay and Railway Station.....	J. Kier.....	6	3	12 do.....	180 00
Metchosin and Victoria.....	T. Parker.....	25	1	12 do.....	190 00
Millstream and Railway Station....	J. Wriglesworth	2	6s&3w	11 do (from May 1, '92)	91 67
Millward and Morley.....	J. McDougall....	3	3	12 do.....	100 00
Mission City and Mount Lehman....	W. Thomsson....	4	3	12 do.....	195 00
Mission City and Railway Station..	J. Tretheway....	1	12	12 do.....	180 00
Morley and Railway Station.....	W. Graham.....	100 yds.	12	12 do.....	40 00
Mount Pleasant, Vancouver and Street Letter Boxes.....	T. F. Neelands..	8	7	12 do and arrears.....	596 25
Mount Tolmie and Victoria.....	T. E. McNicoll..	3½	6	4 do (from Dec. 1, '92)	50 00
Nakusp and New Denver.....	W. S. Thomas....	28	1	Special service.....	162 50
do do.....	H. Harshaw....	28	1	do.....	69 00
do do.....	C. W. Aylwin....	28	1	do.....	12 50
do do.....	Landers & Mad-den.			do.....	6 00
Nakusp and Wharf.....	W. S. Thomas....	300 yds.	6	4 months (to Nov. 30, '92)	12 00
Nanaimo and Railway Station.....	Thompson and Scoville.	1	12	12 do.....	296 00
Nanaimo and Street Letter Boxes..	do.....	2½	7	12 do.....	182 00
Nanaimo and Wharf.....	do.....	300 yds.	7	12 do.....	180 00
Nanaimo and Wharf.....	do.....	100 yds.	2	3 do (to June 30, '92)	6 50
Nanaimo, and Wharf.....	do.....	100 yds.	2	3 do (to June 30, '92)	12 50
do do.....	W. H. Ganner....	100 yds.	4	9 do from do	62 70
Nanoose Bay and Main Post Road..	W. Roberts.....	2	2	12 do.....	75 00
Nelson and New Denver.....	W. S. Murray....	60	as req.	4 do (from Dec. 1, '92)	375 00
Nelson and Northport.....	Colum. & Koot-enay Steam Navigation Co.	72	do	4 do from do	1,600 00
Nelson and Railway Station.....	Wilson & Perdue	¾	do	10 do (to Jan. 31, '93)	138 75
Nelson and Wharf.....	do.....	¾	6	10 do (to Jan. 31, '93) and arrears.....	57 75

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in British Columbia Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
New Westminster and Ry. Station	W. Smith	4	As req	12 months	373 60
New Westminster and South Westminster	New Westminster & Southern Railway Co.	1	7	12 do	200 00
New Westminster and South Westminster	J. Wise			2 do (to June 30, '92).	4 50
New Westminster and Vancouver.	J. F. Gibson			Special trips.	1 60
New Westminster and Street Letter Boxes	W. G. Cross	4	6	12 months	294 00
New Westminster and Vancouver.	Gilley Bros.	12	As req	11 do 7 days (to March 7, '93) and arrears.	174 00
New Westminster, Victoria and Vancouver	J. Rooney			1 month (to July 31, '92)	4 00
Nicomekl and Railway Station	R. Laidlaw	30 yds.	4	12 do	20 00
North Bend and Railway Station	J. Webb	100 yds.	12	12 do	40 00
Northfield and Railway Station	Thompson & Scoville.	5	6	12 do	420 00
North Saanich and Victoria.	H. Simpson.	24 & 18	2	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	222 50
do do	R. Horth.	18	2	6 do from do	181 00
Okanagon and Railway Station	C. O'Keefe	2	2	12 do and arrears.	120 22
Okanagon Mission and Kettle River	W. Powers	135	mthly	7 do (to Oct. 31, '92).	408 33
Okanagon Mission and Osoyoos	J. Brent	75	1	1 do 14 days (to April 14, '93).	210 00
Okanagon Mission and Vernon	W. F. Bonvette.	36	2	12 do	399 00
Osoyoos and Pentiction	S. T. Stanton	40	3	4 do (to Feb 15, '93)	160 00
Otter Point and Victoria	Gordon & Floyer	30	1	12 do	280 00
Pender Island and Mail Steamer	W. Grimmer	1/2	2	12 do	50 00
Plumper Pass and Mail Steamer	W. T. Collinson.	400 yds.	6	3 do (to June 30, '92).	37 50
do do	do	400 yds.	6	9 do from do	150 00
Port Hammond and Port Kells	J. Latta	3	3	7 do (to Oct. 31, '92).	70 00
Port Hammond and Ry. Station	A. L. Lazenby.	100 yds.	12	12 do	60 00
Port Haney and Railway Station	D. Dockstader.	50 yds.	12	12 do	60 00
Port Haney and Webster's Corners	J. M. Webster	1/2	2	12 do	75 00
Port Kells and Railway Station	J. Latta	1	6	5 do (from Nov. 1, '92)	33 33
Port Moody and Mail Catching Post	J. Tays	1/2	12	12 do	60 00
Quadra and Wharf	R. Swan	1/2	2	3 do (to June 30, '92).	20 00
Quamichan and Railway Station	W. P. Jaynes			3 do (to June 30, '92).	45 00
Revelstoke and Railway Station	C. Abrahamson	2	12	12 do	279 90
Revelstoke Station and Ry. Station	H. J. Bourne.	40 yds.	12	12 do	40 00
Revelstoke and Wharf	C. Abrahamson	1	6	8 do (to Nov. 30, '92).	69 50
Robson and Sproat	L. Levesque			Special trips	7 00
Robson Railway Station and Wharf	N. Sicotte	100 yds.	As req	5 do 15 days (to Jan. 15, 1893).	17 50
Roger's Pass and Railway Station	W. Cator	150 yds.	6	12 months	55 00
St. Elmo and Mail Catching Post	N. Yerep	1	2	7 do (from Sept. 1, '92)	30 33
Salmon Arm and Railway Station	E. McGuire	300 yds.	12	12 do	80 00
Salt Spring Island and Wharf	J. Broadwell	3	2	12 do	150 00
Sapperton and Railway Station	H. L. DeBeck	200 yds.	12	12 do	40 00
Savona's Ferry and Railway Station	J. H. McNab	30 yds.	12	12 do	40 00
Shuswap and Railway Station	A. M. Bryan	200 yds.	6	12 do	60 00
Sicamous and Railway Station	T. Riley	400 yds.	12	3 do (to June 30, '92).	45 00
do do	T. Jones	400 yds.	12	6 do (to Dec 31, '93).	120 00
do do	J. J. Cumming	400 yds.	12	3 do from do	60 00
Sidney and Maine Post Road	H. Simpson	1 1/2	4	4 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	40 00
Silverdale and Mail Catching Post	S. Conley	100 yds.	5	3 do (to June 30, '92).	12 50

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in British Columbia Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Silverdale and Mail Catching Post.	R. Law	100 yds.	5	9 mos. (from July 1, '92)	37 50
Somenos and Railway Station	J. Kier	1½	6	12 do	180 00
South Vancouver and Vancouver	W. Daniels	5	3	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	30 00
Spence's Bridge and Ry. Station	J. Murray	¾	12	12 do	100 00
Steveston and Vancouver	W. H. Steeves	14 & 17	6	12 do and arrears	576 61
Surrey Centre and Railway Station	J. Churchland	1¼	4	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	60 00
Tappen Siding and Mail Catching Post	F. McCulla	100 yds.	6	3 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	20 00
Tappen Siding and Mail Catching Post	W. T. Smith	100 yds.	3	3 do from do	10 00
Trail Creek and Wharf	E. S. Tapping	100 yds.	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	15 00
Union and Wharf	Union Colliery Co. (Lt.)	12	4	12 do	240 00
Vancouver and Custom House	O. Burritt	¼	6	12 do	120 00
Vancouver and Wharf	H. A. Berry	¾	6	12 do	120 00
Vancouver and Railway Station	do	¾	14	3 do (to June 30, '92)	91 00
do do	Atkins & Johnson	¼	14	8 do 7 days from do	244 25
do do	do			Special service	14 00
Vancouver and Ry. Station (Local Trains)	O. Burritt	¼	6	3 do (to June 30, '92)	21 00
Vancouver and Squamish Wharf	J. McDowell	½	2	9 do (from July 1, '92)	19 50
Vancouver and Wharf	H. A. Berry	¾	12	3 do (to June 30, '92)	37 50
do do	do	¾	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	32 50
do do	do		12	do and arrears	48 50
do do	Atkins & Johnson			Special service	13 25
Vancouver Ry. Station and Wharf	J. W. Moore	50 yds.	5	11 months (to Feb. 28, '93) and arrears	54 50
Vancouver and Victoria Steamer Wharf	G. McKay	½	12	9 mos. (from July 1, '92)	93 54
Vernon and Railway Station	Wright & Lawrence	¼	12	3 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	87 50
do do	R. McDougall	¼	12	6 do from do	84 60
Vernon and White Valley	C. Christian	15	1	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	140 25
Victoria and Custom House	Victoria Transfer Co.	¼	6	12 do	120 00
Victoria and Railway Station	W. G. Bowman	¾	12	3 do (to June 30, '92)	78 00
do do	Victoria Transfer Co.	¼	12	3 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	58 75
do do	A. Henderson	¾	12	3 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	58 75
Victoria and Wharf	do	¼	12	3 do from do	58 75
Victoria and Street Letter Boxes	J. Smith	6½	12	5 do (to Aug. 31, '92)	243 33
do do	A. Henderson	7½	12	4 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	226 67
do do	W. G. Bowman	9½	12	3 do from do	125 00
Victoria and Wharf	Victoria Transfer Co.			Season service	42 00
do do	do	¾	12	12 mos. and extra trips	378 00
Wellington and Railway Station	T. Bryant	¼	12	12 do	72 00
Westholme and Railway Station	E. Barkley	¾	3	12 do	40 00
Whonnock and Railway Station	G. A. Smith	¼	12	12 do	60 00

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in British Columbia Postal Division, &c.—*Concluded.*

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
Yale and Railway Station.....	D. J. Creighton.	100 yds.	12	12 months... ..	\$ cts. 60 00
				Total.....	55,570 06

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy Postmaster General.

W. H. SMITHSON,
Accountant.

KINGSTON POSTAL DIVISION.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Kingston Postal Division, made within the year ended 30th June, 1893.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Addison and Bell's Station.....	H. S. Moffatt.....	8½	6	12 months.....	200 00
Adolphustown and Bath.....	J. Horner.....	14	6	12 do.....	359 80
Adolphustown and Napanee.....	J. Furse.....	25	6	4 do (to July 31, '92).....	166 66
do do.....	do.....	27¼	6	8 do from do.....	363 33
Albert and Marysville.....	P. Sullivan.....	11	6	12 do.....	300 00
Albury and Rednersville.....	G. Rose.....	4	3	12 do.....	75 00
Allisonville and Consecon.....	G. Pine.....	8	3	12 do.....	100 00
Allsaw and Minden.....	R. McKnight.....	12	2	12 do.....	120 00
Ameliasburg and Belleville.....	G. W. Tice.....	10	6	12 do.....	400 00
Anson and Railway Station.....	A. McMullen.....	50 yds.	6	3 do (to June 30, '92).....	6 25
do do.....	do.....	200 yds.	6	9 do from do.....	33 75
Apsley and Cheddar.....	A. Graham.....	22	1	12 do.....	183 32
Apsley and Peterboro'.....	P. Kennedy.....	40	3	12 do.....	500 00
Arden and Dead Creek.....	J. Arney.....	7	1	12 do.....	40 00
Arden and Elm Tree.....	N. H. Hinchey.....	7	1	12 do.....	40 00
Arden and Railway Station.....	J. W. Babcock.....	1	6	3 do (to June 30, '92).....	18 75
do do.....	J. E. Hays.....	1	6	9 do from do.....	45 00
Arden and Tamworth.....	J. W. Babcock.....	20½	3	12 do.....	125 00
Athens and Mallorytown.....	S. L. Hogeboom.....	13½	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).....	360 00
do do.....	H. Graham, sen.....	13½	6	3 do from do.....	90 00
Athens and Oak Leaf.....	W. S. Johnson.....	9	3	12 do.....	149 48
Athens and Plum Hollow.....	H. Sherman.....	6	2	12 do.....	58 00
Atkinson and Washburn.....	J. Atkinson.....	3½	2	12 do.....	45 00
Ballantyne's Station and Railway Station.....	J. Hyslop.....	½	2	12 do.....	26 00
Bancroft and Cheddar.....	J. Derry.....	22	1	12 do.....	108 88
Bancroft and Wood.....	J. McLellan.....	11	1	12 do.....	45 00
Bannockburn and Railway Station.....	S. McEwen.....	¾	12	12 do.....	60 00
Barriefield and Kingston.....	J. Ryan.....	1½	6	3 do (to June 30, '92).....	18 75
Bath and Ernestown Station.....	C. Mills.....	3¼	12	12 do.....	140 00
Bath and Stella.....	J. Baker.....	6½	6	12 do.....	347 20
Battersea and Kingston.....	W. J. Arthur.....	16	6	12 do.....	279 48
Bayside and Belleville.....	A. Aselstine.....	8	3	12 do.....	50 00
Bedford Mills and Newboro'.....	J. Woodman.....	6	3	12 do.....	70 00
Belleville and Albert College.....	W. P. Dyer.....	1½	6	12 do.....	25 00
Belleville and Belleville Station P. O.....	H. W. Cronk.....	1¼	12	12 do.....	75 00
Belleville and Madoc.....	W. Wooley.....	27	6	12 do.....	700 00
Belleville and Railway Station.....	H. W. Cronk.....	1¼	24	12 do.....	313 00
Belleville and Sidney Crossing.....	W. R. Vander-voort.....	6½	3	12 do.....	105 00
Belleville and Street Letter Boxes.....	H. W. Cronk.....	5	12	12 do.....	250 00
Belleville and Tweed.....	J. Campbell.....	25	6	4 do (to July 31, '92).....	222 22
do do.....	D. Campbell.....	25	6	8 do from do.....	444 44
Belleville and Wallbridge.....	F. B. Prior.....	9	3	12 do.....	110 00
Bellrock and Verona.....	F. Clark.....	4	6	12 do.....	120 00
Bensfort and South Monaghan.....	E. Stirton.....	5	3	12 do.....	75 00
Bethel and The Corners.....	R. H. Robinson.....	¼	6	12 do.....	40 00
Bewdley and Millbrook.....	H. Atkins, sen.....	11	6	12 do.....	350 00
Big Island and Demorestville.....	G. P. Cole.....	5	2	12 do.....	41 60
Birdsalls and Railway Station.....	B. E. Birdsall.....	1	6	12 do.....	40 00
Bird's Creek and New Carlou.....	J. T. Carmichael.....	15	1	12 do.....	100 00
Black River Bridge and Pictou.....	G. McGuire.....	7½	3	12 do.....	98 00
Blairhampton and Minden.....	W. Blair.....	10	1	12 do.....	52 00
Blairton and Havelock.....	M. J. Peters.....	8	3	12 do.....	141 68

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Kingston Postal Division,
&c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Blairton and Wariston	J. A. Allen	9	2	6 mos. (to Sept. 30, '92).	50 00
do do	do	9	2	6 do from do	62 50
Bloomfield and Railway Station.	A. B. Saylor	22 ¹ / ₄	12	12 do	75 12
Bobcaygeon and Peterboro	W. H. Bottum	9	6	12 do	700 00
Bobcaygeon and Silver Lake.	A. Coulter	9	1	12 do	50 00
Bosking and Minden	J. Beatty	14	1	12 do	65 00
Boulter and Combermere	J. Lynch	18	3	12 do	285 00
Boulter and L'Amable.	A. Stewart	20	3	12 do	275 00
Brighton and Campbellford.	J. A. Robinson	20	6	12 do	480 00
Bridgewater and Tweed.	G. Bank	5	6	3 do 26 days (from Dec. 6, '92).	64 13
Brighton and Smithfield.	O. Davies	5 ¹ / ₂	6	12 do	175 00
Brockville and Sherwood Spring	J. C. Brooks	8	1	3 do (to June 30, '92.	9 50
do do	H. Marsaw	8	1	9 do from do	28 50
Brockville and Westport.	R. W. & J. Cope-land	44 ¹ / ₂	6	12 do	2,005 00
Buckley and Godfrey.	T. Buckley	7	1	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	10 00
Burnbrae and Railway Station.	W. B. Ketcheson	5	6	12 do	140 00
Burnbrae and Stanwood.	C. Lawrence	11 ¹ / ₂	2	12 do	84 48
Burnley and Castleton.	E. Richardson	8	3	12 do	108 00
Campbellford and Godolphin.	C. Aggett	5	2	12 do	68 00
Campbellford and Railway Station	Mulhearn & Drennan	¹ / ₂	12	12 do	93 90
Centreton and Grafton	W. Roberts	13 ¹ / ₂	3	12 do	159 00
Centreville and Tamworth.	S. Fleming	8	6	12 do	207 00
Chaffey Locks and Elgin.	M. Doyle	6	2	12 do	100 00
Chandos and Coe Hill Mines.	R. H. Wadding- ton	17	1	12 do	100 00
Chantry and Philipville.	C. Elliott	5 ¹ / ₂	6	12 do	150 00
Chapman and Lost Channel.	A. Fluke	3	2	12 do	52 00
Chatterton and Foxboro.	S. P. Morden	3 ¹ / ₂	2	12 do	60 00
Cheddar and Gooderham	A. Southworth	18	1	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	71 04
do do	J. McIlvena	18	1	6 do from do	52 00
Cherry Valley and Point Petre.	A. Gibson	6	1	12 do	36 50
Cherry Valley and Salmon Point.	J. Bentley	6	2	12 do	39 48
Clarendon Station and Plevna.	A. Thompson	22	3	11 do (from May 1, '92)	316 25
Clareview and Erinville.	R. T. McDonnell	4	2	12 do	60 00
Cloyne and Denbigh.	J. Quackenbush	28	2	12 do	410 00
Cloyne and Harlowe.	A. Campbell	13	2	12 do	125 00
Cloyne and Railway Station.	G. Deline	13 ¹ / ₂	6	12 do	470 00
Cobourg and Harwood.	T. O'Neill	16	6	12 do	400 00
Cobourg and Roseneath	T. McCutcheon	20	6	12 do	603 88
Cobourg and Street Letter Boxes.	W. Sykes	3	12	12 do	200 00
Coe Hill Mines and Faraday.	W. Neal	8	1	12 do	50 00
Coe Hill Mines and Railway Station	R. H. Wadding- ton	¹ / ₂	12	12 do	50 00
Coe Hill Mines and The Ridge.	do	27 ¹ / ₂	1	12 do	102 73
Colborne and Dundonald.	G. Goodrich	7	6	12 do	130 00
Colborne and Lakeport	T. Howard	2 ¹ / ₂	12	12 do	180 00
Colborne and Warkworth.	J. Prater	16	6	12 do	400 00
Collins Bay and Railway Station.	J. J. Losee	3 ¹ / ₂	12	12 do	50 00
Combermere and Maynooth.	J. Poff	25	1	12 do	190 00
Consean and Railway Station.	J. G. German	¹ / ₂	12	3 do (to June 30, '92).	19 83
do do	do	¹ / ₂	18	9 do from do	76 50
Cooper and Madoc.	W. West	11	3	12 do	159 00
Cooper and The Flats.	W. Golway	5	2	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	52 50
do do	A. Lenon	5	2	3 do from do	13 75
Cottesloe and Norwood.	A. C. Kidd	8 ¹ / ₂	2	12 do	68 00
Cranworth and Portland.	T. Hart	5 ¹ / ₂	1	3 do (to June 30, '92).	6 25
do do	J. Wilson	5 ¹ / ₂	1	9 do from do	18 75
Cressy and Picton.	C. Storms	19	3	12 do	300 00
Crofton and Rossmore.	J. Belnap	9	6	12 do	275 00

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Kingston Postal Division,
&c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per week.	Period.	Amount.
Crookston and Railway Station	A. King	100 yds.	12	7 mos. 15 days (to Nov. 15, '92).	\$ 31 25
D'Arcy and Howe Island	C. Sughrue	6	2	12 do	60 00
Deloro and Railway Station	J. Auger	1½	6	12 do	74 00
Demorestville and Fish Lake	W. Baker	4	2	12 do	49 48
Denbigh and Griffith	P. S. Rose	12	1	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	42 75
do do	do	14	1 & 2	3 do from do	16 93
Denbigh and Plevna	J. Quackenbush	23	2	12 do	250 00
Desert Lake and Hartington	W. Snook	9	1	12 do	69 00
Donaldson's Mills and Ry. Station	S. Donaldson	500 yds.	3	12 do	14 00
Dufferin and Kingston Mills	do	3½	3	12 do	75 00
Eldorado and Empey	L. Empey	3	1	12 do	32 50
Enterprise and Trafford	M. Whelan	11	1	12 do	55 00
Enterprise and Wilkinson	J. Finn	8½	2	12 do	50 52
Erinsville and Napanee	J. W. Grange	21	6	12 do	475 00
Flinton and Madoc	W. Hulin	19	6	5 do 5 days (from Oct. 27, '92).	232 86
Flinton and Tweed	do	16	6	6 do 26 days (to Oct. 26, '92).	260 62
Fortescue and Irondale	A. J. Ford	6	1	12 do	50 00
Fowler's Corners and Peterboro'	A. Reid	7½	2	3 do (to June 30, '92).	22 50
Fowler's Corners and Best's Railway Station	C. Chambers	1½	6	9 do (from July 1, '92)	67 50
Frankford and Railway Station	J. Chapman	200 yds.	12	12 do	78 00
Frankford and Stockdale	do	2	3	12 do	45 00
Frankville and Railway Station	W. Dowsley	11	6	12 do	239 00
Fuller and Thomasburg	M. Mitts	4½	2	12 do	37 00
Gananoque and Seeley's Bay	W. Kenny	14	2	12 do	145 00
Gananoque and South Lake	J. Birmingham	7	4	4 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	70 00
Gananoque and Street Letter Boxes	E. Keating	2½	13	12 do	182 48
Gananoque and Wilstead	T. Elliott	4	3	12 do	78 00
Gananoque Station and G. T. Ry. Junction	R. C. Carter	3½	26	12 do	25 00
Gelert and Railway Station	W. F. Ritchie	½	12	10 do 2 days (to Feb. 2, '93).	42 08
Gilbert's Mills and Picton	J. D. Gilbert	10½	3	12 do	104 00
Gilmour and Railway Station	J. Caverly	20 ft.	12	12 do	20 00
Glanmire and Millbridge	J. Lummiss, sr.	8	1	3 do (to June 30, '92).	13 00
do do	W. Landon	7	1	9 do from do	30 00
Glastonbury and Northbrook	W. Both	4½	2	12 do	39 00
Glenburnie and The Corners	S. Shurtleff	½	6	12 do	60 00
Glen Millar and Trenton	O. Weston	3½	6	12 do	125 00
Glen Ross and Railway Station	D. McMurphy	20 yds.	6	10 do (to Jan. 31, '93).	25 00
do do	G. T. Iveson	20 yds.	6	2 do from do	5 00
Glenvale and Sharpton	G. D. Hann	3	2	12 do	60 00
Godfrey and Mayburn	T. Buckley	7	1	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	22 50
Gooderham and Ursa	S. Kettle	6	1	12 do	30 00
Grafton and Railway Station	S. A. Moore	1	7	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	68 61
do do	J. Cochran	1	7	3 do from do	25 00
Green Point and Picton	C. Reynolds	12	2	7 do 29 days (to Nov. 29, '92).	69 00
Gunter and Railway Station	J. H. Gunter	6	2	12 do	80 00
Haliburton and Kennaway	J. E. Holmes	39	1	3 do (to June 30, '92).	71 25
do do	E. Parish	39	1	9 do from do	187 50
Haliburton and Railway Station	J. Dover	½	12	12 do	50 00

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Kingston Postal Division,
&c.—Continued.

Name of Route:	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Haliburton and Wicksteed.....	D. H. Anderson.	10	1	12 months.....	55 00
Hartsmere and Hermon.....	G. A. Bremner..	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	12 do	90 00
Havelock and Oak Lake.....	S. Hubble.....	16	1	12 do	80 00
Havelock and Railway Station.....	A. Fuller.....	50 yds.	18	12 do	56 34
Havelock and Tilton.....	M. J. Peters.....	6	3	12 do	138 00
Hay Bay and Napanee.....	N. Woodcock.....	19	2	12 do	163 00
Hayburn and Parma.....	E. Loyst.....	2	3	12 do	50 00
Hiawatha and Peterboro'.....	O. A. Cragg.....	11	2	12 do	145 00
Hillier and Railway Station.....	H. Palmer.....	3	18 & 12	12 do	133 05
Hillier and Rosehall.....	R. McCartney..	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	12 do	125 00
Hinch and Newburgh.....	B. Lewis.....	6	2	12 do	70 00
Howe Island and Pitt's Ferry.....	A. O'Brien.....	4	3	12 do	150 00
Indian River and Railway Station.....	M. Guerin.....	2	3	12 do	80 00
Indian River Station and Railway Station.....	J. Duff.....	7 $\frac{6}{8}$	6	12 do	25 00
Ivy Lea and Lansdowne.....	J. Ivey.....	4	2	12 do	66 25
Jellyby and Railway Station.....	A. Wing.....	300 yds.	3	12 do	30 00
Jermyn and Lang.....	G. English.....	4	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	52 50
do do	R. Carter.....	4	3	3 do from do	17 00
Jones' Falls and Morton.....	A. Scott.....	3	3	12 do	61 00
Keene and Railway Station.....	R. McIntyre.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	12 do	119 00
Kingston and Kingston Station P.O.	T. C. Wilson.....	2	6	10 do (to Jan. 31, '93)	26 20
do do	C. Cooper.....	2	6	1 do & 20 days (from Feb. 9, '93).....	5 10
Kingston, Barriefield & Portsmouth	B. McConville..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ & 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 & 12	9 do (from July 1, '92)	225 00
Kingston and Newboro'.....	R. W. Copeland.	41	6	12 do	1,094 00
Kingston and Newburgh.....	C. H. Finkle.....	27	6	12 do	500 00
Kingston and Perth Road.....	J. Miller.....	18	6	12 do	439 48
Kingston and Portsmouth.....	T. C. Wilson.....	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	12	3 do (to June 30, '92)	56 25
Kingston and Street Letter Boxes.....	B. McConville..			12 do (to June 30, '93)	547 50
Kingston and Willetsholme.....	N. F. Darling.....	16	3	12 do	225 00
Kingston Station and G. T. Junction.....	T. Hanley.....	2	26	12 do	36 00
Kinmount and Mount Irwin.....	T. Peacock.....	7	2	12 do	70 00
Lakefield and Lakehurst.....	A. Johnston.....	19	3	12 do	239 00
Lakefield and Railway Station.....	J. Cooper.....	4	18	12 do	140 85
Lake Opinicon and Perth Road.....	S. Sears.....	10	3	12 do	90 00
Lang and Railway Station.....	A. Colville.....	1	12	12 do	74 00
Lansdowne and Sand Bay.....	W. H. Fodey.....	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	3 do (to June 30, '92)	33 72
do do	C. McDonald.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	9 do from do	158 28
Lansdowne and Tilley.....	H. Bradley.....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	12 do	30 00
Latimer and Wolf's Corners.....	B. S. Wartman..	1	3	12 do	70 00
Lavant Station and Ompah.....	H. Dunham.....	9	3	11 do (from May 1, '92)	178 75
Lavant Station and Plevna.....	W. C. P. Plotz..	23	3	1 do (to April 30, '92)	45 83
Leinster and Roblin.....	T. U. Richmond	7	3	12 do	52 00
Lime Lake and Marlbank.....	J. Henderson.....	4	3	12 do	78 00
Long Lake and Mountain Grove.....	J. Bender.....	8	2	12 do	96 00
Long Point and Seeley's Bay.....	N. Shook.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do	85 00
Lyn and Railway Station.....	J. Baird.....	1	6	12 do	62 60
Lyndhurst and Seeley's Bay.....	W. D. Wetherell	8	6	12 do	168 00
McKenzie Lake and Maynooth.....	P. Barr.....	13	1	12 do	70 00
McLean and Mountain Grove.....	D. C. McLean..	8	1	11 do (to Feb. 28, '93)	47 66
do do	A. Brown.....	8	1	1 do from do	4 33
Madoc and Eldorado Ry. Station.....	R. S. Allt.....	7	12	3 do (to June 30, '92)	78 00
do do	do.....	7	12	9 do from do	300 00
Madoc and Ivanhoe Ry. Station.....	W. Hulin.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	3 do (to June 30, '92)	50 00

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Kingston Postal Division,
&c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	Nc. of Trips per week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Madoc and Ivanhoe Ry. Station...	W. Hulin.....	6½	14	9 mos. (from July 1, '92)	274 50
Madoc and Midland Ry. Station...	S. Barnum.....	1½	12	12 do	62 60
Madoc and Queensboro'	W. H. Diamond	8	6	12 do	190 00
Madoc and Tweed	W. Hulin.....	13	6	6 do 26 days (to Oct. 26, '92)	178 04
Mallorytown and Poole's Resort...	H. Turkington..	5	6 & 3	12 do	95 00
Mallorytown and Rockfield.....	J. Herbison.....	5	2	12 do	80 00
Mallorytown and Rockport.....	J. Dickey.....	12½	6	12 do	248 00
Mallorytown and Yonge Mills.....	B. Burnham.....	4	2	12 do	75 00
Malone and Railway Station.....	C. Thompson.....	¾	6	12 do	79 00
Maple Lake and Minden.....	C. E. Melville..	20	1	12 do	80 00
Marble Rock and Gananoque Station	B. S. Bradley...	4½	2	12 do	60 00
Marmora and Railway Station.....	N. McWilliams..	2½	12	12 do	125 00
Marmora and Stirling.....	do	16	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	300 00
do	O. Church.....	16	6	3 do from do	100 00
Maynooth and Ormsby.....	S. Hareyett.....	32	6	1 do (to April 30, '92).	49 50
do	M. Fitzgerald..	32	6	11 do from do	544 50
Melrose and Shannonville.....	I. Ray.....	24	6	12 do	249 80
Milford and Picton.....	W. Ogden.....	10	6	12 do	192 00
Milford and Traverse.....	J. J. Vandusen..	10½	2	12 do	92 64
Millbridge and Railway Station...	C. Donaldson...	1½	6	12 do	70 00
Minden and Railway Station.....	D. J. Houte.....	7½	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	73 92
Moira and Plainfield.....	M. H. Dean.....	8	3	12 do	125 00
Money more and Roslin.....	J. Thompson.....	6½	1	12 do	30 00
Mountain Grove and Ry. Station...	A. McDonald....	100 yds.	12	12 do	20 00
Murray and Railway Station.....	S. Homans.....	1	12	2 do (to May 31, '92).	15 00
do	do	1	18	11 do from do (less fine).....	111 50
Napanee and Street Letter Boxes...	G. Bogert.....	1½	18	12 do	75 00
Napanee and Switzerville.....	P. E. R. Miller..	6	3	12 do	90 00
Naphan and Plainfield.....	J. D. Naphan... 13		2	12 do	95 00
Newboro' and Smith's Falls.....	J. W. Preston... 27 & 29		6	12 do	593 00
New Dublin and Railway Station...	N. E. Brown... 3½		3	12 do	65 00
Norwood, Warkworth and Hasting's Railway Station	E. Gould.....	16 & 6	6	3 do (to June 30, '92).	125 00
do	C. McDonnell..	16 & 6	6	9 do from do	351 00
Norwood and O. & Q. Ry. Station...	E. Gould.....	½	20	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	117 90
do	W. Udy.....	½	20	3 do from do	24 41
Odessa and Railway Station.....	W. Gordon.....	5	12	12 do	220 00
Odessa and Violet.....	J. W. Storms... 4		6	12 do	100 00
Ormsby and Railway Station.....	G. L. Jarman... 150 yds.		12	12 do	50 00
Ormsby and Thanet.....	M. Murphy.....	5	2	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	52 50
do	E. Thompson...	5	2	3 do from do	14 75
Oso Station and Zealand.....	W. Armstrong..	3½	2	12 do	45 00
Overton and Roblin.....	G. W. Fox.....	3½	2	12 do	48 00
Parma and The Pines.....	J. Magee.....	4	3	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	17 50
Perth and Westport.....	A. P. Palmer... 23		2	12 do	175 00
Perth Road and Wilmur.....	J. S. Roberts... 2		3	12 do	48 48
Peterboro' and G. T. Ry. Station...	G. A. Mitchell.. ½		60-72	12 do	301 37
Peterboro' and O. & Q. Ry. Station...	R. W. Carson... ½		31	12 do	177 87
Peterboro' and Street Letter Boxes.	H. C. Rogers... 4½		12	12 do	200 00
Peterboro' and Warsaw.....	D. McIntosh... 16		6	12 do	276 00
Picton and Railway Station.....	J. B. Sheriff... ¾		18	12 do	125 00
Picton and Sand Banks.....	J. R. Tubbs... 10½ & 8		6	6 do (to 30 Sept., '92).	60 00
do	do	10½ & 8	6	6 do from do	82 50
Picton and Solmesville.....	H. Goodwin... 17		6	3 do (to June 30, '92).	87 25
do	J. J. Thompson.. 17		6	9 do from do	223 50
Picton and Street Letter Boxes...	T. Shannon... 1		12	12 do	78 25
Precious Corners and The Corners...	J. R. O'Neill... 300 yds.		6	12 do	30 00

Report of the Postmaster General.

**DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Kingston Postal Division,
&c.—Concluded.**

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Railton and Railway Station.....	J. O'Reilly....	4½ & 6	6	12 months.....	180 00
Roblin and West Plain.....	C. Sedore.....	3	2	12 do.....	25 00
St. Lawrence and Wolfe Island...	S. D. Woodman.	15	1	12 do.....	103 32
St. Ola and Railway Station.....	J. Baker.....	2	6	12 do.....	80 00
Sharbot Lake & C.P. Railway Stn.	M. Avery.....	14	14	12 do.....	146 00
Springville and Railway Station...	W. Bidgood....	3½	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	103 50
do do	J. Tully.....	3	6	3 do from do	24 64
Steenburg and Railway Station.....	S. S. Steenburg.	100 yds.	3	12 do.....	30 00
Stirling and Railway Station.....	H. S. Ferguson.	4	12	12 do.....	56 34
Stony Lake and Warsaw.....	E. McIlvena....	12	1	12 do.....	74 00
Trenton and Railway Station.....	J. S. Dyer.....	4	30	12 do.....	195 00
Trenton and Wooler.....	H. Sharp.....	9	6	3 do (to June 30, '92).	43 75
do do	G. R. German....	9	6	6 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	80 00
do do	R. G. Kingston.	9	6	3 do from do	40 00
Trenton Junction Transfers.....	G. W. Dench....		as req.	12 do.....	156 50
Tuftsville and North Hastings Junction.....	S. Tufts.....	1½	6	12 do.....	20 00
Tweed and Railway Station.....	W. J. Bowell...	4	20	12 do.....	156 45
Villiers and Railway Station.....	W. Wier.....	2	3	12 do.....	68 64
Wellington and Railway Station...	D. E. Clarke....	4	12	2 do (to May 31, '92).	10 83
do do	do.....	4	18	10 do from do	81 23
Wellman's Corners and Railway Station.....	P. Hubble.....	2	3	12 do.....	81 25
Westport and Railway Station.....	J. H. Whelan...	20	6	12 do.....	492 00
Westwood and Railway Station....	J. Esson.....	2½	6	12 do.....	122 07
Total.....					39,690 00

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy Postmaster General.

W. H. SMITHSON,
Accountant.

LONDON POSTAL DIVISION.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in London Postal Division, made within the year ended 30th June, 1893.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
Aberarder and Railway Station	D. N. Sinclair	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	12 months	\$ 40 00
Aberfeldy and Bothwell	W. Gregory	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	6 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	163 52
do do	W. Hands	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	3 do from do	87 50
Aberfeldy and Mosside	J. A. Risk	3	3	6 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	25 00
do do	W. Hands	3	3	3 do from do	12 50
Adare and Maguire	A. Tod	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	12 do	50 00
Adelaide and Strathroy	J. Harris	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	12 do	180 00
Ailsa Craig, Denfield and Ry. Stn.	J. Edwards	6	6 & 12	12 do	220 00
Ailsa Craig and Nairn	do	3	6	12 do	150 00
Ailsa Craig and Railway Station	E. Shannon	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	12 do	50 00
Albuna and Cottam	J. E. Hillier	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do	80 00
Aldboro and Rodney	A. Ruthven	6	6	12 do	140 00
Alvinston and Railway Station	G. Semple	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	12 do	112 00
Amherstburg and Railway Station	A. Fox	1	12	12 do	187 80
Amherstburg and Windsor, &c.	do	18	6 & 3	12 do	460 00
Amiens and Ryckman's Corners	W. Ireland	2	3	12 do	40 00
Appien and Glen Willow	J. Reilly	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	12 do	93 75
do do	J. E. Campbell	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	3 do (to June 30, '92)	25 00
do do	R. Earheart	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	9 do from do	67 50
Appledore and Railway Station	O. B. Arnold	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do	64 48
Arkona and Keyser	W. J. Evans	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	3 do (to June 30, '92)	18 75
Arkona and Thedford	W. Hester	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	12 do	140 00
Arkona and Watford	F. Hooper	12	6	12 do	450 00
Arner and Railway Station	S. A. Agla	$\frac{1}{4}$	6	12 do	40 69
Arva and Ballymote	T. J. Kestle	3	2	12 do	65 00
Atherton and Delhi	A. Wilson	3	2	12 do	45 00
Aughrim and Bothwell	W. Gregory	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	3 do (to June 30, '92)	71 50
Aughrim and Mosside	J. McCabe	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	3 do (to June 30, '92)	25 00
Aughrim and Tancred	G. H. Hand	2	2	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	29 25
do do	T. H. Wall	2	2	3 do from do	9 00
Avon, Putnam and Railway Station	J. A. Kinnee	6	6 & 12	12 do (less fine)	349 00
Avonry and Wilkesport	J. Burden	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do	40 00
Aylmer and Dorchester Station	A. Pierce	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	12 do	365 00
Aylmer and Dunboyne	W. L. Pierce	31	6	12 do	500 00
Aylmer and Railway Station	do	$\frac{3}{4}$	24	12 do (less fine)	312 00
Aylmer and Seville	R. C. Wright	4	2	5 do (to Aug. 31, '92)	32 51
Banner and Putnam	J. A. Kinnee	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1 do (from Mar. 1, '93)	3 75
Bayham and Ingersoll	W. H. Cook	20	6	12 do	395 00
Becher and Terminus	D. Munro	4	2	8 do (from Aug. 1, '92)	34 67
Becher and Wallaceburg	J. A. McLean	5	3	12 do	95 00
Beech Lane and Tilsonburg	E. Gale	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	12 do	581 24
Belle River and Byrnedale	W. Byrne	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	12 do	55 00
Belmont and London	J. Charles	13	6	12 do	120 00
Belmont and Railway Station	do	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	12 do	66 00
Belton and Railway Station	J. Gibson	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	12 do	41 25
Belton and St. Ives	H. Powell	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do	117 76
Bentpath and Dresden	J. McLachlin	7	2	12 do	89 00
Bickford and Railway Station	J. Baxter	300 ft.	12	12 do	40 00
Big Point and Dover South	A. Cheff	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	3 do (to June 30, '92)	22 50
do do	J. Durocher	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	9 do from do	55 50
Birr and Devizes, &c	J. Lambourne	5 & 7	6 & 2	5 do (to Aug. 31, '92)	92 39
do do	do	5 & 7	6 & 2	4 do (from Dec. 1, '92)	73 33
Birr and Maple Grove	do	5 & 7	6 & 2	3 do (to Nov. 30, '92)	46 25
Blackwell and Railway Station	P. Wellington, jr	$\frac{3}{4}$	2	12 do	26 00
Blandford Station and Ry. Station	E. Eaton	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	12 do	36 00

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in London Postal Division,
&c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per week.		Period.	Amount.
						\$ cts.
Blenheim and Leamington.....	A. Rymal.....	38½	6	12	mos. (less fine).....	1,193 00
Blenheim and Morpeth.....	M. C. Dexter.....	10	6	3	do (to June 30, '92).	68 75
do do.....	R. Appleford.....	10	6	9	do from do.....	187 50
Blenheim and Railway Station.....	G. A. Breaze.....		12	3	do (to June 30, '92).	12 48
do do.....	J. M. Burk.....		12	9	do from do.....	47 00
Blenheim and Rondeau, &c.....	C. McKenzie.....	5	3 & 6	12	do.....	135 00
Blytheswood and Goldsmith.....	W. Ogle.....	5	3	12	do.....	80 00
Blytheswood and Railway Station.....	H. P. Jeffrey.....		6	12	do.....	112 68
Bornish and Sable.....	A. McDonald.....	3	2	12	do.....	45 00
Botany and Thamesville.....	C. McBrayne.....	5½	2	12	do.....	84 00
Bothwell and Clachan.....	A. McArthur.....	6	3	12	do.....	125 00
Bothwell and Florence.....	T. J. Elliott.....	9	6	12	do.....	237 00
Bothwell and Moravian Town.....	W. Gooding.....	4	2	12	do.....	65 00
Boxall and Fingal.....	L. Else.....	3½	2	4	do (from Dec. 1, '92)	13 33
Bradshaw and Bridgen.....	W. Bradshaw.....	5	2	11	do (to Feb. 28, '93).	73 33
do do.....	do.....	5	3	1	do from do.....	10 00
Brandy Creek and Railway Station.....	J. Wintermute.....		6	12	do.....	40 00
Brantford and Eagles Nest.....	Hunt & Colter.....		6	12	do.....	30 00
Brantford and Harley.....	R. Cavin.....	14	6	12	do.....	364 00
Brantford and Langford.....	W. Reed.....	8	6	12	do.....	234 00
Brantford and Mohawk, &c.....	R. Cavin.....	5 & 12	6 & 3	2	do (to May 31, '92).	41 17
do do.....	do.....	12	6	10	do from do.....	255 83
Brantford and Railway Station.....	Hunt & Colter.....	1	54	12	do.....	366 21
Brantford and Simcoe.....	A. Hillier.....	24	6	12	do.....	840 00
Brantford and Street Letter Boxes.....	Hunt & Colter.....	7	12	7	do 22 days (to Nov. 22, '92).....	202 87
do do.....	do.....	7½	12	4	do 8 days (from Nov. 22, '92).....	120 13
Brewster and Parkhill.....	S. Gratton.....	16	6	12	do.....	298 00
Bridgen and Railway Station.....	J. Armstrong.....		12	12	do.....	86 00
Bright and Washington, &c.....	A. Gatzka.....	6 & 4	6 & 12	12	do.....	255 00
Burford and Cathcart, &c.....	R. Cavin.....	5 & 3½	3 & 6	12	do.....	168 00
Burgessville and Newark.....	J. Heath.....	5	6	6	do (to Sept. 30, '92)	90 00
do do.....	W. Fletcher.....	5	6	6	do from do.....	85 00
Burgessville and Oriel.....	W. B. Somerville.....	8	3	12	do.....	130 00
Burgessville and Railway Station.....	E. W. Burgess.....	½	12	12	do.....	50 08
Byron and London.....	J. Charles.....	6	6	12	do.....	150 00
Calder and Railway Station.....	H. G. Jones.....	2½	2	12	do.....	49 00
Caledonia and Cayuga.....	E. Wigg.....	11	6	12	do.....	410 00
Caledonia and Conboyville.....	W. Arrell.....	6	2	12	do.....	70 00
Caledonia and Railway Stations.....	P. McMullen.....	½	36	12	do.....	140 85
Caledonia and Six Nations.....	H. Beaver.....	4	3	12	do.....	90 00
Canlachie and Hillsborough.....	C. L. Hill.....	9	2	12	do.....	140 00
Campbellton and West Lorne.....	J. Martin.....	6½	3	12	do.....	190 00
Canfield and Railway Station.....	T. Brown.....	7	12	12	do.....	62 60
Cassels and Railway Station.....	J. McDonald.....	8½	3	12	do.....	149 76
Cayuga and Deans Station.....	E. Wigg.....	1½	6	12	do.....	87 64
Cayuga and Gypsum Mines.....	M. Thompson.....	3½	6	12	do.....	110 00
Cayuga and Kohler.....	J. Booker.....	4½	3	3	do (to June 30, '92).	20 00
do do.....	N. Degurse.....	4½	3	9	do from do.....	56 25
Cayuga and Upper.....	J. Everetts.....	12	3	12	do.....	145 00
Centralia, Crediton and Railway Station.....	J. Clark.....	6½	12	12	do.....	200 00
Centralia and Mooresville.....	R. Handford.....	3½	6	12	do.....	200 00
Charing Cross and Doyles.....	M. Doyle.....	4½	2	12	do.....	70 00
Charing Cross and Railway Station.....	J. Hunter.....	1½	12	12	do.....	72 00
Charing Cross and Tilbury Centre.....	H. W. Howell.....	25	3	12	do.....	594 00
Charlmont and Keith.....	R. Killin.....	2½	2	12	do.....	35 00
Chatham and Dover, South.....	J. B. Bechard.....	6	6	3	do (to June 30, '92).	42 25
do do.....	R. Reaume.....	6	6	9	do from do.....	126 75
Chatham and Louisville.....	G. N. Arnold.....	6	3	12	do.....	120 00
Chatham and Mitchell's Bay.....	A. P. Akins.....	15½	3	12	do.....	300 00
Chatham and Railway Station.....	A. Robinson.....	½	36	12	do.....	313 00

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in London Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Chatham and Street Letter Boxes.	P. O'Flynn	6 ⁷ / ₁₀	18	12 months	423 88
Chatham and Van Horn.	J. Zink	6	2	12 do	70 00
Chatham and Williams.	R. Williams	9	2	12 do	80 00
Cheapside, Jarvis and Railway St'n	W. Atkinson	16	6 & 12	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	225 13
do do	J. A. Atkinson	16 ¹ / ₂	6 & 12	6 do from do	274 50
Chevalier and Stony Point.	A. Lemire	1	12	12 do	100 00
Christina and Mount Brydges.	T. Pearce	6 ¹ / ₂	2	12 do	78 12
Clanbrassil and Railway Station.	J. Cossar	2	6	12 do	60 00
Clandeboye and West McGillivray.	W. H. Weir	7 ¹ / ₂	6	12 do	139 00
Clandeboye Station and Lucan.	W. Read	3	12	12 do	249 60
Clear Creek and Culus.	W. N. Buck	5	6	12 do	200 00
Cobble Hill and Evelyn.	A. J. Kernohan	2 ¹ / ₂	2	12 do	49 48
Comber and Railway Station.	J. Kaufman	3 ¹ / ₄	12	12 do	150 00
Comber and Windfall.	W. Owens	9	2	12 do	100 00
Comet and Railway Station.	J. Beaudoin	4 ¹ / ₂	2	12 do	104 00
Copleston and Petrolea	N. Henriod	3 ¹ / ₄	6	12 do	170 00
Corinth and Railway Station	R. Evans	25 rods	12	12 do	78 00
Corunna and Railway Station.	H. J. Miller	1 ¹ / ₂	12	12 do	76 00
Cottam and Essex Centre.	J. C. Hicks	5	6	12 do	195 00
Courtland, Port Rowan and Railway Station.	J. Summerhayes.	19 ¹ / ₂	6 & 12	12 do	597 00
Courtright and Railway Station.	W. A. Cathcart	1 ¹ / ₂ & 1 ¹ / ₂	12	12 do	154 25
Cowal and Iona Station.	J. McCallum	6	2	12 do	79 00
Cranston and Railway Station.	D. Hannah	4 ¹ / ₂	6	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	70 00
do do	do	4 ¹ / ₂	6	6 do from do	80 00
Crinan and West Lorne.	J. Martin	5 ¹ / ₂	2	12 do	86 33
Croton and Dawn Mills.	W. A. Moir	8	2	12 do	95 00
Currie's Crossing and Railway St'n.	W. D. Smith	1 ¹ / ₂	6	12 do	60 00
Darrell and Railway Station.	S. Duncan	20 rods	6	12 do	10 00
Dashwood and Parkhill.	P. McIsaac	16 ¹ / ₂	6	12 do	439 00
Dawn Mills and Dresden	L. Philips	4	6	12 do	144 00
Deans, Cayuga and Railway St'n.	J. Shipway	3 & 1 ¹ / ₂	6 & 12	12 do	230 00
Decewsville and Railway Station.	J. Heaton	300 yds	12	12 do	60 00
Delaware and London.	F. Ireland	12	6	12 do	144 00
Delhi and Lynedoch, &c	M. Walther	5	6 & 12	12 do	205 00
Delmer and Tilsonburg	W. T. Armstrong	4 ¹ / ₂	3	12 do	110 00
Denfield and Duncriff.	J. Hodgins	6 ¹ / ₂	3	12 do	125 00
Denfield and Railway Station.	J. Edwards	6 rods	12	12 do	38 00
Dereham Centre and Mitchell's Corners.	W. Short	2	6	12 do	100 00
Dexter and Sparta.	C. M. Pettit	4 ¹ / ₂	3	12 do	85 00
Dolsen and Railway Station.	B. Daly	3	1	12 do	25 00
Dresden and Railway Station	D. Turnbull	7 ¹ / ₁₀	24	12 do (less fine)	164 00
Drumbo and Railway Stations.	H. W. Burgess.	1 ¹ / ₂ & 1 ¹ / ₂	12	12 do	160 00
Duart, Palmyra and Railway St'n.	W. M. Curtis	8 & 1 ¹ / ₄	6 & 12	12 do (less fine)	351 50
Dunnville and Selkirk	A. Hedden	18	6	12 do	540 00
Eagle and West Lorne.	J. Martin	4 ¹ / ₂	12	12 do	199 53
Ealing and the Gore.	P. Ackland	3	3	12 do	60 00
Eberts and Railway Station.	A. Robertson	10 yds.	12	12 do	21 00
Edgar's Mills and Railway Station.	E. Roadhouse.	100 yds.	6	4 do (to July 31, '92)	16 67
do do	R. Roadhouse.	1 ¹ / ₂	6	8 do from do	33 33
Edy's Mills and Oil Springs.	D. W. McDougall	3	6	12 do	75 00
Elford and Essex Centre.	I. Elford	4 ¹ / ₂	1	12 do	50 00
Elnstead and Tecumseh.	J. O. Austin	3 ¹ / ₂	2	12 do	50 00
Embros and Harrington.	W. S. Vannatter	25 ¹ / ₂	6	12 do	340 00
Embros and Nissouri.	J. R. McKenzie	4	2	7 do (from Sept. 1, '92)	30 33
Embros and Railway Station.	W. S. Vannatter	3 ¹ / ₂	12	12 do	118 94
Erie and Jarvis.	A. Finch	5	2	12 do	80 00
Essex and Gesto.	R. Hamilton	6 ¹ / ₂	6	12 do	149 00
Essex and Railway Station.	T. Rush	1 ¹ / ₄	17	12 do	110 88
Etrick, Ilderton and Railway Station.	J. Little	6 & 1 ¹ / ₂	3 & 12	12 do	144 00

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in London Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Evelyn and London.....	A. J. Kernohan.....	13	6	12 months	335 00
Exeter and Railway Station.....	C. Snell.....	1	24	12 do	187 80
Falkland and Paris Station.....	W. T. Walker.....	9	6	12 do	224 00
Fargo and Railway Station.....	T. B. Sanders.....	300 yds.	24	12 do	62 00
Fernhill and London.....	D. Sells.....	41½	6	12 do	704 92
Fingal and Port Talbot.....	J. Brown.....	7	3	12 do	125 00
Fingal and St. Thomas.....	G. Penwarden.....	7	6	12 do	149 00
Fingal, Sheddin and Railway Station.....	J. Church.....	3 & ½	6 & 12	12 do	190 00
Fisherville and Nelles Corners.....	J. Orth.....	4 & ½	6 & 12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	102 75
do do.....	H. J. Richheld.....	4 & ½	6 & 12	3 do from do	46 25
Fletcher and Railway Station.....	R. Sainsbury.....	4	12	12 do	50 00
Florence and Oakdale.....	A. Lourie.....	6	2	12 do	80 00
Florence and Ruthford.....	S. Hubbard.....	6	3	12 do	95 00
Forest and Railway Station.....	P. Smith.....	400 yds.	12	12 do	87 64
Forest and Ravenswood.....	P. McCallum.....	9	3	12 do	100 00
Forestville and Railway Station.....	H. C. Gifford.....	8	12	12 do	138 88
Frome and Railway Station.....	W. F. Silcox.....	1½	6	12 do	78 25
Garnet and Railway Station.....	T. Sullivan.....	½	12	12 do	40 00
Gladstone and Harrietsville.....	F. H. Lavoie.....	3	6	12 do	79 00
Glanworth and Railway Station.....	J. Turnbull.....	1	6	12 do	64 00
Glencoe and Kilmartin.....	D. B. McIntyre.....	4½	3	12 do	95 00
Glencoe and Strathburne.....	A. Crothers.....	2½	6	12 do	112 32
Glencolin and Springfield.....	S. T. Young.....	3	3	12 do	96 00
Glendale and White Oak.....	J. A. Dicy.....	2½	3	12 do	55 00
Glennmeyer and Kinglake.....	H. Walsley.....	3	3	12 do	80 00
Glenrae and Railway Station.....	O. Jansohn.....	50 yds.	12	5 do (to Aug. 31, '92).	8 33
do do.....	W. G. Shiells.....	50 yds.	12	7 do from do	11 67
Glenshee and Lynedoch.....	O. Jones.....	11½	6	12 do	300 00
Gordon and Railway Station.....	J. C. Duff.....	17	12	12 do	50 00
Granthurst and St. Mary's.....	J. Finnie.....	5	2	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	45 00
do do.....	J. Sheldon.....	5	2	3 do from do	15 00
Granton and Whalen.....	I. H. Millson.....	5	2	12 do	70 00
Hagersville and Railway Station.....	D. Spears.....	1	36	12 do	140 00
Hagersville, Selkirk and Ry. Station.....	M. Hess.....	14	6	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	156 50
do do.....	A. Kinsley.....	14	6	6 do from do	135 00
Hagersville and Springvale.....	S. Kenner.....	4	6	12 do	140 00
Harley and Hatchley Station.....	C. Yates.....	4	2	12 do	65 00
Harley and New Durham.....	R. Cavin.....	5	6	12 do	132 00
Harrow and Railway Station.....	C. I. Pastorins.....	½	6	12 do	53 21
Hartford and Waterford.....	D. Kitchen.....	10	6	12 do	200 00
Harwich and Railway Station.....	I. Secor.....	7	6	12 do	254 00
Hawtrey and Northfield Centre, &c.....	J. W. Hainer.....	12	6 & 12	12 do	394 00
Hawtrey and Railway Station.....	C. J. Treffy.....	17	12	12 do	30 00
Heather and Walkers.....	D. McIntyre.....	3	2	12 do	50 00
Hickson and Railway Station.....	T. J. Loveys.....	17	12	12 do	20 00
Highgate and Railway Station.....	B. Teetzel.....	1	12	12 do	156 50
Highgate and Turm.....	D. Teetzel.....	5	3	12 do	100 00
Hillman and Leamington.....	R. Manery.....	6	2	12 do	75 00
Hibrey and Railway Station.....	J. Elliott.....	2½	3	12 do	78 00
Ingersoll and Peebles.....	J. Dennis.....	6½	2	12 do	75 00
Ingersoll and Port Burwell.....	E. Gray.....	32	6	12 do	855 00
Ingersoll and Railway Station.....	G. Matheson.....	8	12	12 do	105 00
Ingersoll and Street Letter Boxes.....	J. Moon.....	4	18	12 do	225 00
Innerkip and Railway Station.....	L. E. Edwards.....	1	12	12 do	100 16
Inwood and Railway Station.....	J. M. Courtright.....	25 yds.	12	12 do	40 00
Iona and Railway Station.....	W. Fletcher.....	2	12	12 do	125 00

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in London Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Jaffa and Orwell	L. Ferguson	3	2	10 mos. (to Jan. 31, '93)	33 33
do	J. L. Ferguson	3	2	do from do	6 67
Jarvis and Railway Station	E. A. Lea	250 yds.	24 & 18	12 do	240 00
Jennettes Creek and Ry. Station	F. C. Peck	7 1/2	6	12 do	40 00
Jura and Thedford	J. McCordie	7 1/2	3	12 do	111 40
Keith and Tupperville	R. Killins	1 1/2	2	12 do	45 00
Kent Bridge and Thorncliffe	G. B. Shaw	3	2	12 do	50 00
Khiva and Shipka	W. Holt, jun.	2	2	12 do	39 51
Kimball and Railway Station	B. Gerow	1 1/2	6	12 do	25 00
Kimball and Seckerton	W. Gray	3	3	12 do	62 40
Kingscourt and Railway Station	R. H. Wilson	1	3	12 do	50 00
Kingsmill and Mapleton	L. Johnson	4	6	12 do	170 00
Kingsmill and Railway Station	J. O. Robertson	40 rods	12	12 do	45 00
Kingsville and Pelee Island	S. F. Graham	20	1	12 do (less fine)	555 00
Kingsville and Railway Station	W. Black	1/2	12	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	35 00
do do	S. J. Gilkinson	1/2	12	6 do from do	35 00
Knappdale and Newbury	J. McDonald	6	1	12 do	50 00
Lakeside and Thamesford	H. Herlick	11	6	12 do	198 00
Lambeth and Raper	J. Howlett	4	2	12 do	48 00
Langton and Marston	F. Long	5	2	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	33 09
do do	W. F. Angus	5	2	3 do from do	12 50
La Salette and Railway Station	J. Gibbons	1 1/2	24	12 do	60 00
Lawrence Station and Ry. Station	M. C. Smith	5	6	12 do	144 00
Leanington and Railway Station	S. C. Wigle	1/2 & 1/2	12 & 24	12 do	125 00
Leesboro' and Thorndale	E. Hopkins	3 1/2	3	3 do (to June 30, '92)	11 70
do do	W. Lee	3 1/2	3	2 do (to Aug. 31, '92)	11 67
do do	C. Mullett	1 1/2	3	7 do from do	26 25
Littlewood and Talbotville Royal	J. Wait	6	2	12 do	94 00
London and London East	T. Frampton	1	24	7 days (to April 7, '92)	25 00
do do	H. Keys	1	24	10 months 23d. from do	141 23
London and London West	J. R. Gurd	1 1/2	12	12 do	80 00
London and Lucan	J. W. Orme	16 1/2	6	12 do	399 00
London and Odell	T. Tomlinson	3 1/2	3	12 do	60 00
London and C. P. Railway Station	Dominion Transportation Co.	1/2	12	12 do	156 50
London and L. H. & B. and M. C. Railway Station	The Shedden Co. (Limited)	1/2	12 & 24	12 do	400 00
London and Street Letter Boxes	M. O'Meara	1/2	12	9 do and 26 days (to Jan. 26, '93)	65 50
London and St. Thomas	J. S. Marshall			Special trips	9 00
London—Conveyance of Letter Carriers	London Street Ry. Co.			12 months	400 00
Longwood and Osman	F. Marshall	8	2	12 do	74 00
Lowlands and Wanstead	W. J. Morris	5	1	12 do	50 00
Lucan and Railway Station	W. Porte	1/2	6	12 do	75 00
Lynn Valley and Railway Station	E. Edmonds	1/2	12	12 do	25 00
Lynville and Railway Station	W. Axford	2 1/2	6	12 do	99 00
Lyons and Maple Leaf	J. Meikle	2 1/2	3	1 do (from Mar. 1, '93)	6 67
McCready and Newbury	D. Ross	6	2	12 do	60 00
McGregor and Railway Station	A. Drouillard	1/2	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	47 20
do do	D. St. Amour	1/2	12	3 do from do	15 40
Maidstone and Railway Station	I. Halford	1/2	12	12 do	125 20
Mandamin and Vyner	T. Carrick	5	3	12 do	156 00
Maple Lodge and Railway Station	J. Andrews	1 1/2	3	12 do	55 00
Marburg and Port Dover	H. W. Ansley	4 1/2	3	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	27 50
Melbourne and Middlemis	J. Greaves	4	6	12 do	150 00
Melbourne and Railway Station	I. M. Cady	1/2	12	12 do	50 00

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in London Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Moore and Railway Station	J. Morrison	1	12	1 mos. (to April 30, '92).	4 17
do do	R. Milliken	1	12	11 do from do	45 83
Morpeth and Thamesville	R. S. Watters	15	6	12 do	239 00
Mull and Railway Station	N. Watson	1	6	12 do	60 00
Muncey and Railway Station	A. McGregor	15 rods.	12	12 do	35 00
Napier and Rokey	M. Campbell	4	2	12 do	53 75
Napier and Strathroy	W. Winter	11	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	262 50
do do	J. B. Gough	11	6	3 do from do	85 75
Newbury and Wardsville	J. H. Cady	3	12	12 do	150 00
New Sarum and Railway Station	G. W. Cloes	5	12	12 do	156 50
Nixon and Railway Station	J. Bannister	300 yds.	12	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	31 30
do do	E. H. Kingsbury	300 yds.	12	6 do from do	31 20
Nober and Railway Station	G. Barlow	100 yds.	12	12 do	25 00
Normandale and Vittoria	S. Ottley	4	3	12 do	68 00
North Buxton and Railway Station	G. B. Shreve	1	12	12 do	40 00
Norwich and Railway Station	J. Lawrason	3	24	12 do	150 00
Oakland and Windham Centre, &c.	G. Taylor	13	6 & 12	12 do	372 00
Ohsweken and Tuscarora	S. J. McKelvey	3 1/2	3	12 do	95 00
Oil City and Railway Station	R. S. Grant	1	12	3 do (to June 30, '92).	23 40
do do	R. Wetherill	1	12	9 do from do	70 50
Oil City and Wheeler	J. R. Woodwark	7 1/2	2	12 do	104 00
Oil Springs and Railway Station	T. Smith	200 yds.	12	12 do	62 60
Oldcastle and Railway Station	M. McCarthy	100 yds.	12	12 do	50 00
Oldfield and Wallaceburg	J. A. McLean	6	3	12 do	95 00
Olinda and Ruthven	F. A. Wigle	2 1/2	6	12 do	150 00
Oliver and Thorndale	J. G. McLeod	6	2	12 do	100 00
Oneda and Railway Station	W. Reid	1 1/2	6	12 do	125 00
Onondaga and Railway Station	J. Buckwell	1	6	12 do	108 55
Orwell and Railway Station	W. J. Gegan	1	12	12 do	117 09
Ossian and Sarnia	M. Nesbitt	17 1/2	3	12 do	318 28
Otterville and Railway Station	P. Mitchell	1	12	12 do	100 16
Oxley and Railway Station	A. Elliott	6 1/2	6	12 do	290 00
Paris and Railway Station	F. Oliver	1	36	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	283 20
do do	H. Muir	1	36	3 do from do	73 92
Paris and Street Letter Boxes	O. Hitchcox	2	12	3 do (to June 30, '92).	24 00
do do	H. Muir	2	12	9 do from do	82 50
Parkhill and Railway Station	G. Simpson	1	12	12 do	85 00
Parkhill and Strathroy	H. McKone	18	3	12 do	265 00
Patillo and Railway Station	D. Coutts	1	6	12 do	25 00
Pelee Island and Pelee Island East	G. Gow	11	1	12 do	70 00
Perch Station and Railway Station	R. Bright	1	2	12 do	50 00
Petrolea and Railway Station	P. Barclay	1	24	12 do	100 00
Petrolea and Wilson Croft	J. L. Wilson	4 1/2	2	12 do	100 00
Pike Creek and Tecumseh	E. H. Dumou- chelle	2	3	12 do	60 00
Pond Mills and Railway Station	J. Gilmore	3	3	12 do	75 00
Port Burwell and Port Rowan	J. Thompson	22	6	12 do	470 00
Port Dover and Railway Station	B. I. Evans	1/2 & 1/2	6 & 12	12 do	89 00
Port Dover and Victor	H. W. Ansley	4 1/2	3	3 do 21 days (to July 21, 1892)..	33 78
do do	do do	4 1/2	3	1 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	9 17
Port Franks and Thedford	G. Burley	6	3	3 do (to June 30, '92).	28 75
do do	do do	6	3	9 do from do	67 11
Port Lambton and Railway Station	J. D. McNulty	1	12	12 do	50 00
Port Rowan and Railway Station	R. W. Meadows	1	12	12 do	100 00
Port Ryerse and Simcoe	P. McCoy	6	6	12 do	169 00
Port Stanley and Railway Station	M. Payne	1	24	12 do	160 00
Pottersburg and Railway Station	D. F. Buchanan	50 yds.	12	7 do (from Sept. 1, '92)	29 17

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in London Postal Division,
&c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Ratho and Railway Station	G. Steedsman	1	6	12 months	52 00
Renton and Railway Station	W. Renton	12	9	do (to Dec. 31, '92)	58 50
do do	W. Blanchard	12	3	do from do	13 00
Renton and Tyrrell	do	1	3	12 do	52 00
Richwood and Railway Station	W. Taylor	6	12	do	78 25
Ridgetown and Railway Station	L. S. Hancock	1	17	12 do	168 56
Rockford and Railway Station	M. Cook, jr.	4	6	12 do	145 00
Rodney and Railway Station	A. Humphrey	30 rods.	12	12 do	62 60
Round Plains and Waterford	B. H. Rammage	4	3	12 do	95 00
Rowan Mills & Walsingham Centre	S. Bressan	7	3	12 do	114 00
Ruscom Station and Railway Station	J. D. Mathers	50 yds.	12	12 do	31 00
Ruthven and Railway Station	T. H. Wigle	1	12	12 do	78 00
St. George and Railway Station	J. Woodley	1	24	12 do	250 40
St. Joachim River Ruscom and Railway Station	A. Lafrenier	3	6	3 do (to June 30, '92)	30 50
St. Joachim River Ruscom and Railway Station	T. Beaulieu	3	6	9 do from do	91 50
St. Thomas and Port Stanley	J. Ferguson			Special trip	9 00
St. Thomas and Railway Stations	M. A. Boughner	1	72	12 months	544 62
St. Thomas and Sparta	W. Gregory	11	6	12 do	149 00
St. Thomas and Street Letter Boxes	F. E. Ermatinger	3	12	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	87 50
do do	O. C. Boughner	3	12	6 do from do	87 50
St. Thomas and Talbotville Royal	J. Wait	3½	6	12 do	120 00
St. Williams and Railway Station	J. H. Cope	3	12	12 do	100 00
Sandwich and Windsor	C. Page	2	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	135 00
do do	V. Onellette	2	6	3 do from do	40 00
Sarnia and Point Edward	H. W. Mills	2	12	12 do	313 00
Sarnia and Port Huron	J. P. Dawson	2	12	12 do	150 00
Sarnia and Railway Station	J. J. Ross	100 yds.	12	12 do	93 90
Sarnia and Street Letter Boxes	J. P. Dawson	24	12	12 do	149 00
Shetland and Sutherlands Corners	J. W. McKeown	5	6	12 do	180 00
Silver Hill and Tain	M. A. Richards	2½	2	12 do	30 00
Simcoe and Air Line Station	H. W. Pursell	1½ & 1	12	12 do	301 12
Sombra and Railway Station	Mrs. J. Whiteley	1	12	12 do	50 00
Sombra and Thornyhurst	J. Featherson	6	2	12 do	75 00
Sombra and Wilkesport	W. Micks	8	6	12 do	180 00
Springfield and Railway Station	W. J. Crawford	1	12	12 do	88 00
Springford and Railway Station	A. Leach	3	6 & 12	12 do	174 00
Staples and Railway Station	W. A. Maricle	30 rods.	6	12 do	32 00
Strahallan and Woodstock	G. Teetzel	14	6	12 do	300 00
Strathroy and Street Letter Boxes	H. McColl	220 yds.	18	12 do	50 00
Swealburg and Woodstock	W. H. Barton	6	3	12 do	86 00
Sylvan and Widder	W. Randall	3	6	12 do	144 00
Tavistock and Railway Station	G. Matheson	1	12	12 do	50 00
Thamesford and Railway Station	R. J. Brock	1	12	12 do	98 59
Thamesville and Railway Station	H. L. Johnstone	500 yds.	12	11 do (from May 1, '92)	66 00
Theford and Railway Station	J. G. W. Brown	300 yds.	6	12 do	50 00
The Grove and Railway Station	T. A. Robinson	1	12	12 do	50 00
The Mettawas and Railway Station	A. C. Coleman	1	12	2 do (10 days to Sept. 10, '92)	0 98
Tilbury Centre and Railway Station	J. Bartley	1	12	12 do	125 20
Tilsonburg and C.S. Railway Station	E. & C. Becker	2	12	12 do	187 80
Tilsonburg and G.T. Railway Station	W. Parker	1	12	12 do	140 85
Townsend Centre and Waterford	D. Kitchen	3	3	12 do	75 00
Tupperville and Railway Station	D. S. Denhardt	30 yds.	6	11 do (to April 30, '92)	2 08
do do	A. Wickens	30 yds.	6	11 do from do	22 96
Turnerville and Railway Station	W. Turner	1	6	12 do	25 00
Tuscarora and Railway Station	S. J. McKelvey	1	6	12 do	109 55
Tyrconnell and Wallacetown	W. Hall	4	6	12 do	105 00
Uttoxeter and Wanstead	N. K. Nesbitt	6	3	12 do	100 00

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in London Postal Division,
&c.—*Concluded.*

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Vandecar and Woodstock.....	N. Schooley.....	9	3	12 months.....	125 00
Vereker and Railway Station.....	J. Bondy.....	3	6	12 do.....	172 15
Villa Nova and Railway Station.....	M. McAlpine.....	4	6	12 do.....	50 00
Vittoria and Railway Station.....	B. W. Power.....	4	12	12 do.....	80 00
Vittoria and Walsh.....	S. Ottley.....	4	6	12 do.....	126 00
Wabuno and Railway Station.....	B. D. Varnum.....	4	6	12 do.....	148 00
Walkers and Railway Station.....	J. Greaves.....	4	12	12 do.....	30 00
Walkerville and G. T. Railway Station.....	N. B. Vrooman.....	10 yds.	24	12 do.....	120 00
Walkerville and L. E. & D. R. Railway Station.....	do.....	125 yds.	6	12 do.....	40 00
Walkerville and Windsor.....	Sundry Persons.....			Special trips.....	3 40
Wallaceburg and Railway Station.....	M. Doyle.....	4	24	12 months.....	85 00
Wallacetown and Railway Station.....	W. Hall.....	2½	12	12 do.....	150 00
Walnut and Watford.....	A. Black.....	6	2	12 do.....	100 00
Warwick and Railway Station.....	J. Smith.....	8	6	12 do.....	195 00
Waterford and Railway Station.....	B. H. Rammage.....	4	12	12 do.....	73 00
Weidman and Railway Station.....	O. Jansohn.....	50 feet.	12	5 do (to Aug. 31, '92).....	6 25
do do.....	A. E. French.....	50 feet.	12	4 do (to Dec. 31, '92).....	5 00
do do.....	A. H. Taylor.....	50 feet.	12	3 do from do.....	3 75
Whitebread Station and Ry. Station.....	F. H. McDonald.....	50 yds.	12	12 do.....	40 00
Wilton Grove and Railway Station.....	P. Murray.....	4	6	12 do.....	45 00
Windsor and Detroit, U.S.....	M. H. McCarthy.....	2	18	12 do.....	645 00
Windsor and Railway Stations.....	do.....	1 & 1½	17 & 6	12 do and extra trips.....	312 58
Windsor and Street Letter Boxes.....	J. Dyer.....		10	do (to April 30, '93).....	291 00
Wolverton and Railway Station.....	S. Currey.....	1	12	12 do.....	108 00
Woodslee and Railway Station.....	J. P. Henry.....	1½	12	12 do.....	156 50
Woodstock and Railway Stations.....	J. A. McKenzie.....	1 & 4	12 & 24	12 do.....	315 00
Woodstock and Street Letter Boxes.....	R. Kirr.....	3½	18	12 do.....	140 00
Wyton Station and Railway Station.....	G. Scatcherd.....	4	12	12 do.....	20 00
Yarmouth Centre and Ry. Station.....	G. A. Parlee.....	½	6	12 do.....	105 00
				Total.....	\$54,034 99

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy Postmaster General.

W. H. SMITHSON,
Accountant.

MANITOBA POSTAL DIVISION.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Manitoba Postal Division, made within the year ended 30th June, 1893.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Alameda and Coalfields.....	M. McKay.....	28	1	14 days (to April 14, '92).	9 61
Alameda and Moosomin.....	E. Pepper & Co.	87	1	5 months 26 days (to Feb. 26, '93) and extra trip.	383 13
do do.....	G. Perry.....	87	1	1 month 2 days from do	77 91
Alameda and Oxbow.....	T. A. Porter.....	7½	1	Special trip.....	3 00
Alameda and Railway Station.....	J. Walsh.....	4	4	2 months (to Oct. 31, '92)	8 32
do do.....	do.....	6	1	do (to Nov. 30, '92).	6 25
do do.....	S. Colwell.....	6	4	do from do	33 33
Alexander and Pendennis.....	W. R. Parry.....	18	1	do (to May 31, '92).	30 33
do do.....	O. Westwood.....	19	1	do (from June 1, '92)	125 00
Alexander and Railway Station.....	J. F. Walker.....	12	12	do	78 24
Almasippi and Campbellville.....	G. Gray.....	8	1	do	75 00
Alta and Lorne.....	H. Mussell.....	4 & 7½	1	3 do (to June 30, '92).	13 00
do do.....	do.....	4 & 7½	1	3 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	24 37
Alta and Railway Station.....	do.....	3	2	12 do	50 00
Alvena and Batoche.....	J. Caron.....	22	1	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	97 50
Alvena and Stobart.....	W. Boyer.....	25	1	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	35 75
Antler and Napinka.....	W. R. Powell.....	30½	1	Special trip.....	8 00
Antler and Railway Station.....	H. F. Hostetter.....	4	4	6 months (to Sept. 30, '92)	20 00
do do.....	G. Anderson.....	4	4	6 do from do	32 83
Antler and Workman.....	S. M. Colquhoun.....	20	1	2 do (to May 31, '92).	31 66
do do.....	S. McCutcheon.....	20	1	10 do from do	149 56
Arden Station and Glenholm.....	M. Snelgrove.....	8	1	12 do	60 00
Arden Station and Railway Station.....	M. E. Boughton.....	¼	8	12 do	50 00
Argyle and Stonewall.....	H. McLeod.....	9	1	12 do	80 00
Arizona and Sidney.....	R. Parkinson.....	8	1	12 do	75 00
Armstrong's Lake and Railway Station.....	J. Sharp.....	1¼	1	12 do	52 00
Arnaud and Dominion City.....	J. M. Martineau.....	9	2	12 do	208 00
Arrochar and Railway Station.....	R. McDonald.....	¼	3	12 do	32 00
Arrowton and Parkisimo.....	J. T. Stubbins.....	20	1	12 do	186 00
Asessippi and Russell.....	J. Muir.....	15	2	3 do (to June 30, '92).	73 25
do do.....	J. T. Adams.....	15	2	9 do from do	191 25
Asessippi and Tumbell.....	J. Edwards.....	14	Ftnly	12 do	36 00
Assiniboine and Poplar Point.....	G. M. Jackson.....	4½ & 4	2	12 do	109 36
Aubigny and Railway Station.....	G. Pichette.....	2½	2	12 do	75 00
Austin and Railway Station.....	E. C. Wheeler.....	½	14	12 do	116 64
Aweme and Two Rivers.....	C. Bellhouse.....	5	1	12 do	60 00
Bagot and Railway Station.....	J. C. Lowrie.....	½	6	1 do (from Mar. 1, '93)	3 33
Balcarres and Indian Head.....	J. Balfour.....	27	1	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	187 50
do do.....	do.....	27	1	3 do from do	54 75
Baldur and Grund.....	S. Christopherson.....	6	2	3 do (to June 30, '92).	29 00
do do.....	C. Christopherson.....	6	2	9 do from do	87 00
Baldur and Moropano.....	J. Chester.....	8	1	8 do (to Nov. 30, '92).	59 16
Baldur and Railway Stations.....	do.....	½	4 & 6	12 do	21 86
Balgonie and Davin.....	G. W. Elliott.....	12	1	12 do	65 00
Balgonie and Loon Creek.....	W. Cockwill.....	35	1	12 do	325 00
Balgonie and Railway Station.....	J. B. Hawkes.....	½	12	12 do	80 00
Balmerino and Binscarth.....	J. Fletcher.....	5	2	12 do	80 00
Balmoral and Pleasant Home.....	R. Rutherford.....	18	1	12 do	138 25
Balmoral and Stonewall.....	do.....	8	3	3 do (to June 30, '92).	48 00
do do.....	do.....	8	3	9 do from June 30, '92	123 75
Barclay and Railway Station.....	F. Stone.....	¾	12	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	18 00

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Manitoba Postal Division,
&c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Barnsley and Railway Station.	J. Glenn.		6	9 mos. (to Dec. 31, '92).	51 99
do do	W. O. Taylor.		6	3 do from do	17 33
Bates and Carman	R. Squires.	12	2	12 do	208 00
Batoche and Stobart.	A. Fisher.	6	1	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	58 50
Battleford and Onion Lake.	Leeson & Scott.	102	Ftnly	12 do	1,762 20
Battleford and Saskatoon.	do	90	2	12 do	7,049 20
Beaconsfield and Swan Lake.	J. S. Rice	12½	2	9 do (from July 1, '92)	153 40
Beauséjour and Brokenhead.	E. A. Dugard.	14	1	12 do	130 00
Bear's Hill and Wetaskewin.	L. T. Miquelon.	5½	2	4 do (from Dec. 1, '92)	39 66
Beaver Lake and Logan.	R. E. Steele	20	Mthly	7 do (from Sept. 1, '92)	17 50
Belcourt and Reaburn	T. Brown	4 & 4½	2	1 do 17 days (to May 17, '92).	7 75
Belcourt and Poplar Point.	do	4½	2	10 do 14 days (from May 18, '92).	52 25
Bellevue and Virden.	J. Little	42	1	11 do (to Feb. 28, '93).	320 83
do do	do	45	1	1 do from do	31 25
Belmont and Ninette	I. Heasley	8	1	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	32 50
do do	W. Smellie.	8	1	6 do from do	52 00
Belmont and Railway Station.	I. Heasley	8	4 & 6	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	10 62
do do	W. Smellie.	8	6	6 do from do	24 00
Belses and Pipestone	W. Crothers	7½	1	12 do	60 00
Beresford, Roseland and Railway Station.	J. Casey	2 & 10½	2	12 do	270 00
Bertha, Brandon and Minnewawa.	R. Crompton.	33 & 27	1	4 do (to July 31, '92).	190 66
Bertha and Nesbitt.	J. Crosbie	5	1	3 do (to Oct. 31, '92).	9 99
do do	C. F. Kent.	5	1	5 do from do	21 66
Beulah and Elkhorn.	G. W. Marsh.	25	2	3 do (to June 30, '92).	117 00
do do	do	25	2	9 do from do	300 00
Binscarth and Railway Station	E. H. Williams.	14	7	12 do	87 48
Binscarth and Seeburn	O. Seebach	14	1	12 do	100 00
Binscarth and Russell.	A. DuPree	12	1	3 do 24 days (from Dec. 8, '92).	31 14
Binscarth and Snake Creek.	C. Hamilton, jun	18½	1	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	75 00
do do	R. Rutherford	18½	1	6 do from do	60 00
Bird's Hill and Railway Station	G. Chudleigh	6	6	12 do	125 20
Birtle and Moosomin	G. F. Dunn.	37	2	3 do (to June 30, '92).	142 50
do do	A. E. Fleming.	40	2	9 do from do	412 50
Birtle and Railway Station.	W. G. N. Porteous	½	8	12 do	130 00
Birtle and Warleigh	J. C. Dudley	8	1	12 do	60 00
Blythfield and LaSalle	W. H. Mellow.	14	1	12 do	140 00
Boharm and Moose Jaw	B. Smith	11	1	12 do	75 00
Boissevain and Desford	A. McKnight.	24	2	10 do (to Jan. 31, '93).	150 00
do do	do	22	2	2 do from do	27 50
Boissevain and Heaslip	G. F. Brown.	20½	2	12 do	301 88
Boissevain and Railway Station	A. McKnight.	½	12	4 do (to July 31, '92).	33 33
do do	do	½	6	8 do from do	33 33
Boissevain and Sheppardville.	G. F. Brown.	17	2	12 do	150 00
Boissevain and Wapaha	J. Sheppard	14	1	12 do	145 60
Boscurvis and Moosomin	F. H. Stephenson	113	1	5 do (to Aug. 31, '92).	380 68
Boscurvis and Oxbow	W. Galloway	14	1	7 do (from Sept. 1, '92)	75 83
Boucher and Halcrow	J. Gerrond	12	1	12 do	96 00
Bowden and Railway Station.	C. K. Johnson.	¾	4	4 do (from Dec. 1, '92)	16 66
Bradwardine, Lagoche and Ralph-town	W. Beamish	14 & 7	1	12 do	165 00
Brandon and Forrest Station	W. H. Woods	10	1	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	31 20
Brandon and Railway Stations	J. C. Kavanagh.	¾ & ¼	6 & 14	12 do	608 87
Brandon and Rapid City	A. Stewart	20	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	562 50
do do	C. A. Rea	20	2	3 do from do	156 25
Brandon Hills and Ry. Station	J. Baker	3	2	12 do	104 00
Bredenburg and Railway Station	J. J. Buchanan	1½	1	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	13 00
do do	W. Wilson.	½	1	6 do from do	13 00
Bridge Creek and Franklin.	J. Fortington	¾	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	71 25
do do	W. A. Jackson.	¾	3	3 do from do	23 75
Brierwood and Roden	W. H. Gray	6	1	12 do	65 00
Broadview and Cotham	G. Rainville	17	1	12 do	90 00

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Manitoba Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Broadview and Ry. Station (C.P.R.)	R. Patterson	1/2	12	7 mos. 5 days (to Nov. 5, '92)	83 70
Broadview and Ry. Station (C.P.R.)	J. S. Greig	1/2	12	1 do 25 days (to Dec. 31, '92)	21 30
do do	J. Clementson	1/2	12	3 do from do	35 00
Broadview and Hillesden	D. Ealey	12	1	6 do (from Oct. 1, '92)	35 00
Brookdale and Carberry	H. Glass	20	1	3 do (to June 30, '92)	22 50
do do	S. Shannon	20	1	9 do from do	93 75
Broomhill and Melita	G. L. Dodds	12	1	11 do (from May 1, '92)	59 58
Bru and Cypress River	H. Josephson	7 1/2	2	12 do	100 00
Bruxelles and Holland	N. McLean	12	2	1 do (from Mar. 1, '93)	15 16
Burnbank and Two Creeks	A. Grant	6	1	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	47 25
do do	G. Allison	6	1	3 do from do	15 75
Burnside and Burnside Station	W. A. McIntosh	5 1/2	2	10 do (from June 1, '92)	150 00
Burnside and Railway Station	W. A. McIntosh	5 1/2	2	2 do (to May 31, '92)	30 00
Burnside Station and Ry. Station	J. R. Fox	7 1/2	12	10 do (from June 1, '92)	41 66
Cadurecis and Minnedosa	W. A. Smith	6	2	2 do (to May 31, '92)	26 00
Calf Mountain and Thornhill	F. Bolton	7 1/2	2	12 do	130 00
Calgary and Custom House	G. C. King	1/2	6	12 do	25 00
Calgary and Fort McLeod	W. H. Ford	102	1	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	600 00
Calgary and Jumping Pond	W. Mickle	25	1	9 do (from July 1, '92)	156 00
Calgary and Macleod	W. H. Ford	102	1	4 do (to Jan. 31, '93)	400 00
Calgary and Railway Station	W. Slingsby	1/2	4	12 do	116 66
Calgary and Ry. Station (C.P.R.)	W. Slingsby	1/2	12	12 do	300 00
Calgary and Spring Bank	W. Mickle	12	1	3 do (to June 30, '92)	26 00
Camille and Railway Station	W. H. Smith	12	2	12 do	269 60
Cannington Manor and Mocsomin	J. Deavitt	42	1	8 do (from Aug. 1, '92)	266 66
Carberry and Railway Station	M. Wise	1/2	14	12 do	175 00
Carberry and Wellwood	G. R. Black	14 1/2	2	3 do (to June 30, '92)	57 25
do do	J. W. Newton	14	2	9 do from do	142 50
Cardston and Lethbridge	J. A. Woolf	45	1	9 do (from July 1, '92)	337 50
Carievale and Railway Station	S. Bishop	1/2	4	12 do	62 83
Carlingville and Oak River	J. L. Fraser	15	1	3 do (to June 30, '92)	38 55
do do	S. Hess	18	1	9 do from do	105 00
Carman and Pomroy	J. Sutton	8	1	12 do	80 00
Carman Ry. Station, Lintrathen and Roseisle	J. Bruce	1/2, 13 1/2 & 26	1	12 do	345 00
Carnduff and Railway Station	J. P. Carnduff	1/2	6	5 do (from June 30, '92)	28 12
do do	do	1/2	6	12 do	30 00
Caron and Railway Station	A. H. Powell	1/2	4	7 do (to Oct. 31, '92)	26 25
Carrsdale and Lumsden Station	E. Carss	2	2	8 do (to Nov. 30, '92)	33 80
do do	W. C. Hamilton	5	2	4 do from do	26 00
Cartwright and Railway Station	T. S. Menary	1/2	12	4 do (to July 31, '92)	34 66
do do	do	1/2	6	8 do from do	34 66
Castleberry and Shellmouth	J. Dugan, jun.	14	1	12 do	117 00
Chater and Railway Station	J. G. Hoey	12	12	12 do	62 60
Churchbridge and Clumber	W. Lister	30	1	12 do	145 00
Churchbridge and Railway Station	B. D. Westman	1/2	3	12 do	75 00
Churchbridge and Rothbury	B. Olson	40	1	2 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	23 33
Churchbridge and Thingvalla	W. Lister	6	1	4 do (to July 31, '92)	8 74
Claudeboye and Dunara	T. A. Angus	10	1	3 do (to June 30, '92)	12 25
Claudeboye Bay and Poplar Point	E. M. Skagen	14	Fntly.	2 do (from Feb. 1, '93)	8 33
Claudeboye and Selkirk	S. H. Ward	8	2	3 do (to June 30, '92)	32 50
Clarkleigh and Lundar	H. Johnson	6	1	12 do	40 00
Clarkleigh and Lundyville	J. Clark	18	1	12 do	120 00
Clarkleigh and Reaburn	D. Boyer	46	2	12 do	409 00
Clarkleigh and Seamo	A. Micklewright	6	1	12 do	34 00
Clearwater and Railway Station	R. Rogers	1/2	12	4 do (to July 31, '92)	52 00
do do	do	1/2	6	8 do from July 31, '92	52 00
Coalfields and Oxbow	M. McKay	32	1	5 do 16 days (to Sept. 30, '92)	131 87

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Manitoba Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Coalfields and Estevan	M. McKay.....	15	1	3 mos. 12 days (to Jan. 12, '93) and extra trips	36 30
do do	N. Gow	15	1	Special trips	17 50
do do	Bailey & Duncan	15	1	1 month 14 days (from Feb. 15, '93)	17 87
Cold Springs and Minnewakan.....	W. A. Fidler	6	1	12 do	33 00
Cook's Creek and Winnipeg.....	W. J. Buxton.....	22	2	3 do (to June 30, '92)	104 00
do do	M. Peebles.....	22	2	9 do from do	312 00
Craven and Kennell.....	L. H. Hoskins.....	12	1	2 do (from Feb. 1, '93)	13 00
Craven and Tregarva.....	do	7½	1	12 do	75 00
Crescent Lake and Saltcoats.....	S. H. Hopercraft.....	18	1	3 do (to June 30, '92)	32 50
do do	T. Bradford	18	1	3 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	32 50
do do	V. Dures.....	18	1	6 do from do	71 50
Crewe and Fort Ellice.....	J. Ellis.....	6	2	12 do	125 00
Crystal City and Railway Station.....	H. J. Taylor.....	½	12	4 do (to July 31, '92)	40 00
do do	do	½	6	8 do from do	40 00
Cumberland House and Fort à la Corne	R. Macfarlane.....	175	monthly	12 do	440 00
Cypress River and Railway Station.....	A. Creighton.....	½	6	12 do	53 32
Cypress River and St. Alphonse.....	D. Jeannotte.....	8	2	12 do	200 00
Daly and Virden.....	A. Mooney.....	13	1	3 do (to June 30, '92)	22 15
do do	E. O. Rathbone.....	11	1	9 do from do	60 00
DeClare and Welwyn.....	W. Ray	7	1	12 do	74 00
Deloraine and Railway Station	J. Gleeson.....	18	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	112 50
do do	W. H. Clancie.....	18	6	3 do from do	30 40
Deloraine and Waneche.....	A. Stewart.....	20	1	3 do (to June 30, '92)	39 00
Deloraine and Waskada.....	S. Leach.....	42	2	12 do	416 00
Dempsey and Souris.....	J. Dempsey.....	10	1	12 do	75 00
Dennington and Percy.....	R. C. Kisbey.....	28	1	12 do	257 36
Dewdney and Gladys.....	C. W. S. Harkness.....	8	1	12 do	85 68
Dewdney and Railway Station.....	J. Paterson.....	16	4	2 do (from Feb. 1, '93)	6 66
Dominion City and Emerson.....	C. Whitman.....	10	6	12 do	585 00
Donore and Railway Station.....	J. Moore.....	1	2	4 do 11 days (to Aug. 11, '92)	9 46
Donore and La Salle.....	C. Wheatland.....	8	1	4 do (from Dec. 1, '92)	26 66
Douglas Station and Creeford.....	D. McLean, sen.....	36½	2	12 do	312 00
Douglas Station & Railway Station.....	T. E. Greenwood.....	14	9	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	45 00
do do	M. Gray.....	14	3	3 do from do	15 00
Drumconnor and Railway Station.....	E. Brown.....	13	3	11 do (to Feb. 28, '93)	50 05
do do	do	13	6	1 do from do	6 50
Dry River and Mariapolis.....	G. Saunders.....	7	1	12 do	52 00
Dunara and Selkirk.....	E. Linklater.....	18	2	9 do (from July 1, '92)	155 25
Dunbow and Grierson.....	W. W. Grierson.....	10½	1	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	52 00
do do	J. A. Grierson.....	10½	1	6 do from do	72 50
Dunmore Junction and Josephsburg.....	J. H. Kern.....	20½	1	12 do	160 40
Dunmore Junction and Ry. Station.....	W. A. Killien.....	½	24	12 do	108 00
Eden and Riding Mountain.....	A. H. Scouten.....	10	1	5 do (from Nov. 1, '92)	31 25
Edgeley Farm and Qu'Appelle Stn.....	W. C. Cameron.....	8½	2	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	150 00
do do	J. R. Brown.....	8½	2	3 do from do	43 75
Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan.....	F. G. Stewart.....	20	2	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	364 00
do do	do	28	2	6 do from do	442 00
Edmonton and Railway Station.....	M. McCauley.....	2	4	12 do	187 20
Edmonton and St. Albert.....	M. McCauley.....	9	2	12 do	100 00
Elkhorn and Kola.....	J. T. Madge.....	16	1	12 do	110 92
Elkhorn and Lippentott.....	W. F. Longman.....	12	1	12 do	87 00
Elkhorn and Railway Station.....	J. McLeod.....	½	12	12 do	124 80
Elphinstone and Strathclair Station.....	A. R. Sutherland.....	9½	2	3 do (to June 30, '92)	30 94
do do	J. Craig.....	9½	2	9 do from do	97 50
Emerson and Gretna.....	A. Smith.....	18	3	2 trips	5 60

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Manitoba Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Emerson and Railway Station.....	J. H. Vanwhort	1	12	12 months	156 00
Emerson and Stuartburn.....	do	29½	1	3 do (to June 30, '92).	84 50
do do	A. Dodds.....	29½	1	9 do from do	175 50
Erinview and Stonewall.....	D. Gunn.....	29	1	12 do	182 00
Estevan and Railway Station.....	E. H. Scott.....	4	2	do (to Oct. 31, '92).	10 00
do do	do	4	5	do from do	37 50
Eunola and Melita.....	J. A. A. Paisley.....	15	1	Arrears	9 17
do do	G. L. Dodds.....	15	1	6 months (to Sept. 30, '92)	78 00
Fairfax and Souris.....	J. Taylor.....	9	1	12 do	100 00
Fairmede and Wapella.....	H. A. Hall.....	16	1	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	93 75
do do	J. Kidd.....	16	1	3 do from do	33 75
Fannystelle and Railway Station.....	A. Veronneau.....	6	6	do (to Sept. 30, '92).	15 00
do do	A. Jacques.....	6	6	do from do	15 00
Ferndale and Hillburn.....	W. Moran.....	7	1	12 do	52 00
Fernton and Winnipeg.....	C. F. Bridgeman	4	3	do (to June 30, '92).	31 25
do do	W. Fraser.....	4	2	9 do from do	82 50
Flee Island and Portage la Prairie.....	M. Tuck.....	13	1	4 do (from Dec. 1, '92)	30 00
Fleming and Railway Station.....	B. B. Gilbert.....	12	12	12 do	100 00
Forest Farm and Whitewood Station.....	Taylor & Wilson	12	1	12 do	91 00
Fort à la Corne and Prince Albert.....	C. Woodman.....	55	1	1 do (to Apr. 30, '92).	41 66
do do	G. S. Reid.....	55	1	11 do from do	448 25
Fort Alexander and Peguis.....	L. Lebret.....	50	F'tly	12 do	200 00
Fort Francis and Rat Portage.....	R. Mosher.....	160	F'tly	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	500 00
Fort Pelly and Wallace.....	J. C. Murray.....	50	F'tly	4 do (to July 31, '92).	61 89
Fort Pelly and Yorkton.....	do	66	1	8 do (from Aug. 1, '92)	265 33
Fort Saskatchewan and Logan.....	W. B. Ross.....	40	Mthly	8 do (from Aug. 1, '92)	44 00
Fort Saskatchewan and Pakan.....	W. R. Breerton.....	55	F'tly	12 do	300 00
Fox Warren and Railway Station.....	A. Laycock.....	6	12	do	50 00
Franklin and Railway Station.....	A. M. Anderson	6	12	do	10 00
Gartmore and Neepawa.....	J. Belford.....	85	F'tly	5 do (to Aug. 31, '92).	189 58
do do	do	85	F'tly	7 do from do	318 50
Geysir and Selkirk.....	J. Gestar.....	78	1	3 do (to June 30, '92).	130 00
Gilbert Plains and Lake Dauphin.....	R. Wishart.....	26	F'tly	12 do	104 00
Gladstone and Golden Stream.....	D. McConnell.....	8	1	12 do	78 00
Gladstone and Mekiwin.....	J. McGregor.....	15	2	12 do	225 00
Gladstone and Plumas.....	J. L. Logie.....	20	1	12 do	200 00
Gladstone and Railway Station.....	E. Rose.....	1	6	12 do	100 00
Gleichen and Railway Station.....	V. J. Beaupré.....	12	12	do	60 00
Gleichen and Strangmuir.....	A. W. Strange.....	15	1	12 do	120 00
Glenboro' and Railway Station.....	J. Duncan.....	6	12	do	53 32
Glendale and Neepawa.....	W. Walker.....	12	2	12 do	140 00
Glendinning and Moropano.....	J. Cummings.....	6	1	4 do (from Dec. 1, '92)	13 00
Glen Ewen and Oxbow.....	T. Ewen.....	5	1	12 do	78 00
Gonor and Railway Station.....	J. Gunn.....	3½	2	12 do	100 00
Grande Clairière and Melgund.....	T. Gaboriault.....	8	1	12 do	52 00
Grandin and Stobart.....	J. Nolin.....	7	1	12 do	65 00
Greenlaw and Red Deer.....	S. M. Bannerman	3	1	12 do	52 00
Greenway and Pasadena.....	W. H. McKnight	5	1	12 do	35 00
Greenway and Railway Station.....	C. H. Carbonneau	12	4 & 6	12 do	58 33
Grenfell and Railway Station.....	E. Fitzgerald.....	12	12	do	150 00
Grenfell and Hyde.....	G. A. E. Hyde.....	19	1	1 do (from Mar. 1, '93)	8 33
Gretna and Railway Station.....	J. R. Hoffman.....	14	12	do	225 60
Gretna and Reinfeld.....	J. Giesbrecht.....	17	2	12 do	175 00
Grierson and Railway Station.....	J. A. Grierson.....	2	2	do (from Feb. 1, '93)	13 00
Griswold and Railway Station.....	G. Lindsay.....	12	12	do	100 00
Griswold and Viola Dale.....	W. Beamish.....	42½	2	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	733 47
do do	J. Little.....	42½	2	3 do from do	173 75
Gull Lake and Railway Station.....	R. W. Caswell.....	12	12	do	25 00
Hamiota and Oak River.....	W. Chisholm.....	8	1	3 do (to July 31, '92).	11 70

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Manitoba Postal Division,
&c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Hamiota and Oak River.....	J. Henry.....	8	1	8 mos. (from Aug. 1, '92)	34 66
Hanlan and Meadow Lea.....	J. Macdonald.....	8½	2	12 do	92 00
Hargrave and Catching Post.....	R. J. Hill.....	12	12	do	60 00
Harperville and Woonona.....	A. Fidler.....	14	1	8 do (to Nov. 30, '92).	52 00
do do.....	R. Langley.....	14	1	4 do from do	23 40
Harperville and Woodlands.....	J. Hallett.....	20	1	1 do (from Mar. 1, '93)	12 13
Harrowby and Railway Station.....	S. Blane.....	¼	4	12 do	50 00
Hartney and Melgund.....	J. Blair.....	3	2	12 do	156 00
Hartney and Railway Station.....	do	¼	6	12 do	78 00
Hartney and West Hall.....	Hartney & Dickson.....	18	1	9 do (from July 1, '92)	109 58
Hayfield and Nesbitt.....	W. H. Martin.....	17	2	8 do (from Aug. 1, '92)	208 00
Hayward and Qu'Appelle.....	H. H. Hayward.....	12	1	12 do	95 00
Hazel Cliffe and Kaposvar.....	S. Pilisak.....	5	1	12 do	50 00
High Bluff and Railway Station.....	P. E. Todd.....	¼	14	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	50 00
do do.....	H. W. Cox-Smith.....	¼	14	6 do from do	50 00
High River and Pekisko.....	M. G. Stinson.....	25	Ftnly 3	do (to June 30, '92).	13 00
do do.....	do	25	do 9	do from do	75 00
High River and Railway Station.....	J. Limoges.....	¼	4	2 do (from Feb. 1, '93)	6 66
Hilton and Railway Station.....	J. T. Davis.....	6	9	do (from July 1, '92)	37 44
Hochstadt and Steinbach.....	J. T. Regehr.....	14	1	12 do	120 00
Holland and Railway Station.....	J. R. Holland.....	¼	6	12 do	90 00
Hollbroke and Railway Station.....	J. E. Aylwin.....	5½	2	12 do	182 00
Holmfeld and Railway Station.....	J. D. Orr.....	8	12	4 do (to July 31, '92).	34 66
do do.....	do	8	12	8 do from do	34 66
Huns Valley and Minnedosa.....	M. Ruby.....	18	1	3 do (to June 30, '92).	32 25
do do.....	J. L. Wilson.....	18	1	9 do from do	93 75
Icelandic River and Manigotagan.....	T. Eyoilsson.....	44	Ftnly 1	do (to April 30, '92).	15 33
do do.....	do	44	do 11	do from do	190 66
Icelandic River and Selkirk.....	G. S. Dickinson.....	78	1	9 do (from July 1, '92)	562 50
Ignace and Railway Station.....	W. H. Cobb.....	¼	12	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	40 00
Isle des Chenes and St. Boniface.....	R. St. Pierre.....	19	1	12 do	130 00
Indian Ford and Rathwell.....	H. Sturton.....	7½	2	12 do	100 00
Indian Head and Kenlis.....	J. Glen.....	19	1	12 do	125 00
Indian Head and Railway Station.....	R. Crawford.....	¼	12	12 do	200 00
Ingleside and Poplar Point.....	G. Morrow.....	25	1	1 do (from Mar. 1, '93)	16 66
Innisfail and Railway Station.....	N. W. Stiles.....	¼	4	12 do	72 80
Innisfail and Tindastoll.....	J. Bjornson.....	12	1	10 do (from June 1, '92)	79 16
Kalidea and Manitou.....	N. Morrison.....	134	1	12 do	85 00
Kaministiquia and Railway Station.....	F. W. Whitfield.....	¼	12	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	12 50
Keewatin and Railway Station.....	J. A. Fletcher.....	¼	12	6 do do	147 50
Kelloe Station and Railway Station.....	C. F. Nixon.....	¼	4	12 do	52 00
Kenney and Railway Station.....	E. B. Scott.....	¼	5	12 do	60 00
Killarney and Glendinning.....	J. S. O'Brien.....	33	2	12 do	215 00
Killarney and Railway Station.....	C. Bate.....	¼	12 & 6	4 do (to July 31, '92).	34 66
do do.....	do	¼	12 & 6	8 do from do	34 66
Killarney and Wakopa.....	J. Williams.....	39	2	12 do	255 00
Kingsley and Lariviere.....	R. Henderson.....	6	2	12 do	104 00
Kinistino and Melfort.....	B. Rothwell.....	24	1	5 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	62 50
Kinistino and Prince Albert.....	R. Pritchard.....	48½	1	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	393 75
Kinosota and Westbourne.....	J. W. Garrioch.....	65	Ftnly 5	do (to Aug. 31, '92).	90 41
Kinosota, Lakeland and Westbourne.....	J. W. Garrioch.....	65 & 16	Ftnly 7	do (from Sept. 1, '92)	156 91
Kirkpatrick and Willoughby.....	J. Smith.....	10	1	12 do	104 00
Kutawa and Qu'Appelle.....	Leeson & Scott.....	54	1	12 do	1,600 00
Lacombe and Railway Station.....	J. H. Dolmage.....	¼	2 & 4	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	00 50
do do.....	do	¼	4	6 do from do	15 00
Langdon and Railway Station.....	P. J. Hastings.....	¼	2	12 do	30 00
Langenburg and Railway Station.....	P. Ulrich.....	¼	4	12 do	50 00
Langenburg and Rothbury.....	D. Beroyer.....	50	1	6 do (from Oct. 1, '92)	70 00

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Manitoba Postal Division &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Langvale and Ninga.	Hicks & Wilson.	20	2	12 months	300 00
Larivière and Railway Station	W. H. Swales.	1	12	4 do (to July 31, '92).	41 60
do do	do	1	6	8 do from do	41 60
Larivière and Silver Spring	R. Armstrong	3 1/2	2	12 do	130 00
La Salle and Railway Station	J. O. Faubert.	12	12	do	25 00
Lauder and Railway Station.	G. E. Moore.	17	6	12 do	30 00
Lebret and Qu'Appelle.	J. P. Magnan.	4 1/2	2	12 do	104 00
Lebret and Saltoun.	J. Stephens.	2	2	8 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	86 66
do do	W. Gillespie.	7	2	3 do from do	32 50
Lennox and Montefiore	H. C. Manz	7	2	12 do	145 00
Letellier and Railway Station.	J. B. Graveline.	12	12	do	50 00
Letellier and St. Joseph.	L. Beaudreau.	4 1/2	2	12 do	85 00
Letellier and St. Pie	do	4 1/2	2	12 do	85 00
Lethbridge and Custom House.	F. Champness.	4 1/2	6	12 do	30 00
Lethbridge and Railway Station.	J. D. Higinbotham.	1 1/2	12	12 do	250 00
Lethbridge and Macleod.	J. B. Smith	30	3	12 do	1,200 00
Llewellyn and Saskatoon	J. D. Powe.	10	1	12 do	65 00
Lower Fort Garry and Pigeon Bluff	J. E. Harriott.	5 1/2	1	12 do	30 00
Lumsden Station and Marieton.	A. N. Jamieson.	26	1	12 do	260 00
Lumsden and Railway Station.	T. B. Hill.	1 1/2	4	6 do (from Oct. 1, '92)	15 00
McGregor Station and Ry. Station.	F. J. Braund.	1 1/2	12	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	50 00
do do do	J. Hay.	1 1/2	12	3 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	25 00
do do do	F. J. Braund.	1 1/2	12	3 do from do	25 00
McGregor Station and Rosehill.	E. C. Hamblin.	10	1	12 do	45 00
McGregor Station and Wellington.	F. Atkinson	12 1/2	1	12 do	104 00
McLean and Railway Station.	J. Plant.	1 1/2	6	2 do (from Feb. 1, '93)	16 66
Macleod and Custom House.	W. Cox Allen.	1 1/2	6	10 do 14 days (to Feb. 14, '93).	35 00
do do do	D. J. Campbell.	1 1/2	6	1 do 14 days from do	3 13
Macleod and Pincher Creek.	M. Brouillette.	32	2	12 do	531 25
Macleod and Railway Station.	J. B. Smith.	2 1/2	4	2 do (from Feb. 1, '93)	23 33
Manitou, Mowbray and Windygates.	R. F. Handford.	24 & 31 1/2	1	3 do (to June 30, '92).	143 75
Manitou, Mowbray and Windygates.	C. Handford.	24 & 31 1/2	1	9 do from do	431 25
Manitou and Railway Station.	H. J. Rockett.	1 1/2	12	4 do (to July 31, '92).	58 33
do do do	do	1 1/2	6	14 days (to Aug. 14, '92).	3 32
do do do	do	1 1/2	12	7 months 17 days (from Aug. 14, '92).	109 85
Maple Creek and Railway Station.	J. Dixon	1 1/2	12	12 months	156 00
Mariapolis and Railway Station.	L. Roy.	4 & 6	12	do	43 75
Marieton and Strassburg	E. Groerer.	19	1	12 do	155 00
Marlborough and Moose Jaw.	J. G. Beesley	14	1	12 do	104 00
Marney and Newdale.	W. D. Coghlin.	7	1	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	39 00
Marney and Strathclair Station.	do	7	2	6 do (from Oct. 1, '92)	46 80
Marquette and Railway Station.	A. E. Hainsworth	1 1/2	12	12 do	80 00
Marquette and St. Fustache.	J. H. Lavoie.	7	1	4 do (to July 31, '92).	23 33
do do do	do	7	2	8 do from do	86 66
Marquette and Woodlands	C. E. Hainsworth	9	2	9 do (from July 1, '92)	105 00
Medicine Hat and Railway Station	T. Tweed.	1 1/2	12	12 do	180 00
Medora and Melita	G. L. Dodds.	12	1	5 do (to Aug. 31, '92).	54 16
Melfort and Prince Albert.	G. Taylor.	80	1	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	131 25
Melita and Eumola	G. L. Dodds.	32	1	6 do (from Oct. 1, '92)	78 00
Melita and Napinka	Hartley & Preston	8	1	21 days (from Mar. 11, '93) and extra trips.	16 06
Melita and Oxbow.	T. R. Reed	56	1	Special trip.	25 00
Melita and Railway Station.	G. L. Dodds.	1 1/2	6	12 months	50 00
Melita and West Brenda	do	8	1	10 do (from June 1, '92)	54 16
Menteith and Railway Station.	J. A. Patton.	3	4	1 do (to April 30, '92).	11 25
do do do	E. J. Crawford.	1 1/2	6	11 do (from May 1, '92)	47 66
Methven and Railway Station.	T. H. Jackson.	1 1/2	6	12 do	40 00
Miami and Opawaka.	P. Angers.	7	1	12 do	80 00

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Manitoba Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Miami and Railway Station	F. A. Collins.	1 ¹ / ₂	4	12 months	58 33
Midnapore and Millarville	M. T. Millar.	18 ¹ / ₂	1	10 do (from June 1, '92)	125 00
Midnapore and Railway Station	T. W. Shaw	1	4	2 do (from Feb. 1, '93)	34 66
Midway and Railway Station	H. R. Keyes	6	2	do from do	4 16
Millbrook and Queen's Valley	J. Davies	7 ³ / ₄	1	3 do (to June 30, '92).	11 70
do do	J. Beddall, jun.	7 ³ / ₄	1	9 do from do	43 50
Millwood and Mail Catching Post.	H. V. Bailey	4	1	12 do	40 00
Millwood and Spy Hill	A. R. Miller	12	1	12 do	130 00
Minnedosa and Railway Station	T. Boyd	1 ¹ / ₂	8 & 6	12 do	78 50
Minnedosa and Scandinavia	J. Hemmingsen	20	1	3 do (to June 30, '92).	40 00
do do	J. W. Thompson	20	1	9 do from do	96 75
Moffat and Wolsey	E. A. Banbury	9	2	12 do	124 00
Moline and Rapid City	D. McNaught.	8	1	3 do (to June 30, '92).	29 25
do do	G. L. Stone	8	1	9 do from do	75 00
Montgomery and Whitewood Station	T. B. O'Donohoe	20	1	12 do	182 00
Moose Jaw and Point Elma.	D. Taylor	15	1	12 do	75 00
Moose Jaw and Railway Station	C. A. Gass	12	12	do	156 00
Moosomin and Railway Station	J. Page	42	12	do	150 00
Moosomin and Redpath	J. Deavitt	4	1	12 do	340 00
Morden and Nelson	J. A. Wright	10 ¹ / ₂	2	12 do	150 00
Morden and Railway Station	J. H. Dunsford	12	12	do	127 10
Morden and Stodderville	J. Stodders	10	2	12 do	200 00
Morinville and St. Albert.	A. Harnois.	15	1	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	25 00
Morris and Railway Station	J. D. Burke	1	12	12 do	110 00
do do (N. Pac.)		4 & 6	12	do	87 50
Myrtle and Railway Station	A. McDonald.	4 & 6	12	do	80 19
Namao and St. Albert.	J. Johnston.	9	1	11 do (from May 1, '92)	64 16
Napinka and Railway Station	A. Titus	1 ¹ / ₂	6	8 do 11 days (to Dec. 11, '92).	43 85
do do	A. Cates.	1 ¹ / ₂	15	3 do 20 days (from Dec. 11, '92).	41 08
Napinka and West Brenda	J. S. Yeomans	7	1	2 do (to May 31, '92).	8 66
Neepawa and Oberon.	S. Farrell	13	2	3 do (to June 30, '92).	52 00
do do	J. Murray	13	2	9 do from do	130 50
Neepawa and Orange Ridge.	S. Chatwin	20	1	12 do	171 84
Neepawa and Railway Station	A. M. Dalton	4	8 & 6	12 do	133 50
Neepawa and Salisbury	D. Hamilton	7	2	12 do	120 00
Nesbitt and Railway Station	R. Kellett, jun.	1 ¹ / ₂	6	9 do (from July 1, '92)	37 50
Newdale and Railway Station	J. L. Cook	7	8	12 do	67 00
Newdale and Raven's Glen	R. H. Dennison	7	1	12 do	52 00
New Oxley and Railway Station	Leeds & Elliott.	5	1	2 do (from Feb. 1, '93)	17 33
Ninga and Railway Station	W. McKnight.	1 ¹ / ₂	12	4 do (to July 31, '92).	41 60
do do		1 ¹ / ₂	6	8 do from do	41 60
Norman and Railway Station	J. B. Davies	80 yds.	12	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	130 42
Norquay and Swan Lake	J. S. Rice	6	2	3 do (to June 30, '92).	32 50
North Fork and Pincher Creek	F. R. Morris	20	1	12 do	225 00
Notre Dame de Lourdes and Rothwell	W. Scarrow.	8	1	5 do (to Oct. 31, '92).	32 50
Notre Dame de Lourdes and Rothwell	F. Lesage.	8	1	5 do from do	30 41
Oakburn and Shoal Lake	J. A. Hamilton	9	2	12 do	156 00
Oak Lake and Railway Station	G. D. Miller	1 ¹ / ₂	12	do	78 00
Oakland and Portage la Prairie.	T. Huddleston.	14	1	3 do (to June 30, '92).	31 25
do do	W. P. Smith.	12	1	3 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	30 00
do do	W. H. Ferguson	12	1	6 do from do	60 00
Oak River and Totonka	J. H. Stewart.	10	1	3 do (to June 30, '92).	28 12
do do	J. Cardale	10	1	9 do from do	60 00
Oakville and Portage la Prairie.	J. Moffat.	22	1	11 do (to Feb. 28, '93).	132 00
Olds and Railway Station	J. W. Silverthorn	1 ¹ / ₂	4	12 do	25 00
Olivedale and Routhwaite	G. Baragar	5	1	12 do	78 00

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Manitoba Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Orrwold and Shoal Lake	M. W. Thompson	16½	2	12 months	221 00
Osler and Railway Station.	J. S. Grant.	4	12	do	36 40
Ossowo and Poplar Point.	F. Wagner.	7	2	12 do	159 00
Oxbow and Railway Station.	J. P. Endersby.	4	4	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	20 00
do do	E. Troyer.	4	4	6 do from do	36 83
Parkin and Wapella.	L. H. Brett.	14	1	12 do	125 00
Parklands and Qu'Appelle.	T. Murray, sen.	11	1	12 do	70 00
Pasqua and Railway Station.	D. Robb	1	6	12 do	84 00
Peguis and Selkirk.	D. McIvor.	6½	2	12 do	98 00
Penhold and Railway Station	G. Fleming.	2	2	10 do (to Jan. 31, '93).	25 00
do do	do	2	2	2 do from do	8 33
Penrith and Virden	W. F. Searth.	24	1	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	166 65
do do	J. A. Blakeman.	24	1	3 do from do	52 50
Pense and Railway Station	A. Blair.	4	12	12 do	78 00
Pheasant Forks and Wolseley.	J. Franks.	40	2	12 do	348 72
Pierson and Railway Station.	R. J. Took.	4	4	12 do	48 33
Pierson and Sourisford	do	40	1	12 do	156 00
Pigeon Lake and Winnipeg.	T. Fould.	25	2	12 do	465 00
Pilot Mound and Railway Station.	J. M. Fraser.	1	12 & 6	12 do	80 00
Pilot Mound and Roseberry.	J. F. Lampkin.	23	2	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	160 75
do do	R. Blackburn.	23	2	6 do from do	139 50
Pine Creek and Railway Station	E. Rohl.	3	4	2 do (from Feb. 1, '93)	33 33
Plumas and Tupper.	G. E. Saunders.	5	1	12 do	25 00
Plum Coulee and Railway Station.	J. I. Bagen.	1	12	12 do	98 00
Poplar Park and Selkirk.	B. Davies.	15	1	12 do	65 00
Poplar Point and Railway Station.	G. M. Jackson.	4	12	12 do	100 00
Portage la Prairie and Custom House	W. W. Miller.	4	4	4 years 8 months and 8 days (to April 30, '92).	50 00
Portage la Prairie, Railway Stations	do	1	20	1 month (to Apr. 30, '92)	28 16
do do	W. H. Ferguson.	1	20	11 do from do	343 75
Prince Albert and Railway Station.	J. M. Campbell.	1	4	12 do	104 00
Qu'Appelle and Qu'Appelle Station.	Leeson & Scott.	18	6	12 do	650 00
Qu'Appelle Station and Railway Station.	E. W. Warner.	1	12	12 do	129 60
Rothwell and Railway Station.	A. Forbes.	4	6	12 do	52 00
Rat Portage and Railway Station.	W. Oliver.	24	6	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	140 00
Reaburn and Railway Station.	W. J. Paterson.	14	12	do	182 50
Reaburn and Woodlands.	M. Slater.	13	2	3 do (to June 30, '92).	37 50
Red Deer and Railway Station.	L. Gaetz.	4	4	12 do	78 00
Regina and Railway Stations.	J. A. Whitmore.	16	12	12 do	416 00
Regina and Wascana	F. H. Cochrane.	12	1	12 do	104 00
Reinland and Schanzenfeldt.	B. Loewin.	9	1	10 do (to Jan. 31, '93).	58 33
Richland and Winnipeg.	P. Blondin.	37½	2	3 do (to June 30, '92).	125 00
do do	Z. Brabant.	37½	2	9 do from do	318 75
Richland and Rosewood.	J. Hourie.	5	2	5 do (to Jan. 31, '93).	21 66
Richland and Roseland.	A. Chalmers.	5	1	2 do (from Feb. 1, '93)	8 33
Roland and Railway Station.	W. H. Lowe	4	4 & 6	12 do	58 33
Roland and Warrington.	do	6	1	12 do	80 00
Rosenfeld and Railway Station.	A. Acheson.	4	12	5 do (from Nov. 1, '92)	10 41
Rosburn and Solsgrith	J. Broadfoot.	16	2	12 do	260 00
Rosser and Railway Station.	H. J. Beachell.	4	12	12 do	50 00
Rounthwaite and Railway Station.	E. S. Shearer.	4	4 & 6	12 do	75 83
Routledge and Railway Station.	H. Stevens, jun.	6	6	12 do	32 00
Royal and Railway Station.	J. Ronaldson.	5	2	12 do	100 00
Russell and Railway Station.	A. Clee.	4	5	12 do	100 00
Russell and Shelmouth.	R. Yeates.	13	2	12 do	338 00
Ste. Agathe and Railway Station.	A. Olivier	1	12	12 do	75 00

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Manitoba Postal Division,
&c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per week.	Period.	Amount.
					8 cts.
Ste. Anne des Chênes, Steinbach and Winnipeg.....	J. B. Desautels..	30	2	12 months.....	574 00
St. Boniface and Winnipeg.....	M. Petrin.....	1	12	12 do.....	350 00
St. Jean-Baptiste and Railway Station.....	J. F. R. Duval..	7	2	12 do.....	45 00
St. Léon and Somerset.....	F. Lafrenière..	43	2	12 do.....	104 00
St. Malo and Winnipeg.....	F. Carrière, jun.	43½	2	10 do (to Jan. 31, '93)	597 20
do do.....	do	43½	2	do from do.....	120 83
St. Norbert and Railway Station.....	P. E. Pacaud... J. Nisbet.....	4 6	2	12 do.....	66 99
St. Vital and Winnipeg.....	J. Nisbet.....	6	2	12 do.....	60 00
Saltcoats and Railway Station.....	W. Walley.....	½	3	12 do.....	60 00
Saskatchewan Landing and Swift Current.....	Leeson & Scott..	30	1	12 do.....	1,174 84
Saskatoon and Railway Station.....	do.....	1	4	12 do.....	104 00
Selkirk and East Selkirk Railway Station.....	G. S. Dickinson..	2½	12	12 do.....	149 00
Selkirk and Winnipeg.....	Peebles & Braden..	22½	3	12 do.....	600 00
Sewell and Railway Station.....	A. E. S. Coleman..	½	12	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	15 00
do do.....	G. Kellett.....	½	12	6 do from do.....	22 50
Shadeland and Thornhill.....	W. Bradley.....	8½ & 6	2	12 do.....	137 36
Sheho Lake and Yorkton.....	W. Lampert.....	50	ftly.	5 do (to Aug. 31, '92).	83 33
do do.....	do.....	50	1	7 do from do.....	204 16
Shoal Lake and Railway Station.....	J. T. Dandridge..	½	6	12 do.....	78 00
Sidney and Railway Station.....	T. Babb.....	½	12	12 do.....	50 00
Simlatula and Railway Station.....	J. R. Carphin... E. Rowe.....	½ ½	3	3 do (to June 30, '92).	25 00
do do.....	do.....	½	3	9 do from do.....	75 00
Solsgrith and Railway Station.....	J. C. Anderson..	½	6	12 do.....	60 00
Somerset and Railway Station.....	A. Garneau.....	½	4 & 6	1 do (to April 30, '92).	3 00
do do.....	do.....	½	4 & 6	11 do from do.....	49 50
Souris and Railway Station.....	J. T. Hall.....	½	6	5 do (to Aug. 31, '92).	31 25
do do.....	W. F. Basler... J. H. Brown.....	½ ½	6 9	4 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	25 00
do do.....	do.....	½	9	3 do from do.....	28 12
South Edmonton and Railway Station.....	H. Wilson.....	½	4	8 do (from Aug. 1, '92)	34 66
Starbuck and Railway Station.....	J. Powers.....	½	2	12 do.....	70 00
Stobart and Railway Station.....	A. Fisher.....	½	4	12 do.....	36 40
Stobart and Wingard.....	do.....	19	1	12 do.....	153 00
Stockton Station and Railway Station.....	N. Fallis.....	½	6	12 do.....	50 00
Stockton Station and Thoresby.....	A. P. Andrews..	5	2	12 do.....	104 00
Stonewall and Railway Station.....	A. J. Bell.....	½	6	12 do.....	39 00
Stonewall and Wavy Bank.....	G. Vincent.....	8	1	12 do.....	70 00
Stony Mountain and Railway Station.....	A. Perry.....	1	12	12 do.....	100 00
Strathclair Station and Railway Station.....	J. Craig.....	½	6	12 do.....	40 00
Summerberry and Railway Station.....	W. Linnell.....	4	6	12 do.....	80 00
Summer and Whitewood Station.....	F. W. Chamberlin..	33	1	12 do.....	306 64
Swan Lake and Railway Station.....	J. Pritchard.....	½	4 & 6	1 do (to April 30, '92).	2 63
do do.....	do.....	½	4 & 6	11 do from do.....	43 45
Swift Current and Railway Station.....	W. E. Knight... do.....	8 8	12	12 do.....	96 00
Taché Station and Railway Station.....	J. V. McDonald..	½	12	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	12 50
Tetlock and Yorkton.....	W. Sanderson... Tetlock Bros.....	32 32	1	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	112 50
do do.....	do.....	32	1	6 do from do.....	100 00
Thornhill and Railway Station.....	W. Bradley.....	½	12	12 do.....	38 22
Touchwood Hills and Wishart.....	F. York.....	10	1	12 do.....	64 00
Treesbank and Railway Station.....	J. W. Erratt... do.....	½ 3	6	12 do.....	40 00
Treesbank and Two Rivers.....	do.....	3	2	12 do.....	100 00
Turtle Mountain and Railway Station.....	P. S. Keller... do.....	4 4	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	117 00
Turtle Mountain and Whitewater.....	do.....	4	3	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	39 00
Tyndal and Railway Station.....	M. McLeod.....	½	12	2 do (from Feb. 1, '93)	5 00

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Manitoba Postal Division,
&c.—*Concluded.*

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Vermillion Bay and Railway Station	J. A. Crawford	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	3 mos. (to June 30, '92).	6 00
Vermillion Bay and Railway Station	A. B. McCay	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	3 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	6 00
Viriden and Railway Station	W. F. Scarth	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	12 do	156 00
Waghorn and Railway Station	W. Waghorn	2	3	12 do	78 00
Wallace and Yorkton	S. Sanderson	16	1	4 do (to July 31, '92).	47 66
Walsh and Railway Station	O. T. H. Harvey	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	4 do 16 days (to Aug. 16, '92)	17 00
do do	J. Clancy	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	2 do 29 days (to Nov. 14, '92)	11 00
do do	G. W. St. Arnaud	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	1 do 16 days (from Nov. 14, '92)	5 75
Wapella and Railway Station (C. P. R.)	E. P. Benoit	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	3 do (to June 30, '92).	24 00
Wapella and Railway Station (C. P. R.)	do	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	9 do from do	90 00
Wawanesa and Railway Station (N. P. R.)	J. C. Robinson	$\frac{1}{4}$	4 & 6	1 do (to April 30, '92).	6 00
Wawanesa and Railway Station (N. P. R.)	do	$\frac{1}{4}$	4 & 6	11 do from do	99 00
Westbourne and Railway Station	Smalley & Chantler	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	12 do	100 48
Wetaskiwin and Railway Station	J. Z. C. Miquelon	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	4 do (from Dec. 1, '92)	16 66
Whitemouth and Railway Station	J. S. Corregan	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	12 do	130 00
Whitewater and Railway Station	F. D. Peters	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	3 do (to June 30, '92).	20 00
do do	W. Rolston	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	1 do (to July 31, '92).	6 66
do do	do	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	8 do from do	26 66
Whitewood Station and Railway Station	J. Charlton	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	12 do	93 90
Willoughby and Railway Station	A. Cameron	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	12 do	52 00
Winkler Railway Station	B. Loewin	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2 do (from Feb. 1, '93)	10 33
Winnipeg and Custom House	J. Sheppard	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	12 do	125 00
Winnipeg and Railway Station	do	$\frac{1}{2}$	76	12 do and extra trips	1,315 16
do do	C. H. Robinson	$\frac{1}{2}$	16	3 do (to June 30, '92)	61 64
Winnipeg, Transferring Mails at Railway Station	J. Sheppard	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	do	540 00
Winnipeg and Street Letter Boxes	C. H. Robinson	26	21	3 do (to June 30, '92).	174 00
do do	M. Peebles	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	9 do from do	537 09
Wolsley and Railway Station	J. P. Dill	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	12 do	200 00
Wood Bay and Railway Station	M. Campbell	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	12 do	80 00
Woodlands and Woonona	J. Hallett	6	1	11 do (to Feb. 28, '93)	47 66
Woodside and Railway Station	N. Morrison	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	15 00
do do	J. Teskey	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	6 do from do	15 00
Yorkton and Railway Station	J. W. Thornton	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	2 do (to May 31, '92).	13 00
do do	W. P. Hopkins	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	1 do 21 days (to July 21, '92)	9 82
do do	W. Tetlock	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	8 do 10 days (from July 22, '92)	51 97
				Total	\$74,786 06

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy Postmaster General.

W. H. SMITHSON,
Accountant.

Report of the Postmaster General.

MONTREAL POSTAL DIVISION.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Montreal Postal Division,
made within the year ended 30th June, 1893.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Abbotsford and Pauline.....	A. Lasnier.....	3	3	3 months (to June 30, '92)	15 00
do do	J. P. Rocheleau.....	3	3	9 do from do	51 00
Abbotsford and Railway Station.....	D. Sharkey.....	12	12	do do	60 00
Abercorn and Railway Station.....	M. L. Jenne.....	12	9	do (to Dec. 31, '92).	56 25
Acton Vale and Railway Station.....	C. P. Ry. Co.....	12	1	do (to April 30, '92)	3 33
do do	A. Gregoire.....	18	11	do from do	110 00
Acton Vale and Ste. Christine.....	F. X. Legrand.....	9	3	12 do	100 00
Acton Vale and St. Théodore d'Acton.....	A. Fortier.....	4	6	10 do (to Jan. 31, '93).	85 42
do do	E. Lincourt.....	4	6	2 do from do	20 83
Adamsville and Railway Station.....	D. Larivé.....	12	9	do (to Dec. 31, '92).	57 00
Agnes and Railway Station.....	J. S. Wilson.....	32	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	27 00
Agnes and Ste. Cécile de Whitton.....	A. Dubé.....	9	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	72 00
Aird, Clarenceville and Miranda.....	M. J. Burwort.....	6 & 4	3 & 3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	72 00
Allan's Corners and Cairnside.....	J. Bryson.....	4	2	12 do	52 00
Allan's Corners and Railway Station.....	J. Bryson.....	1	6	12 do	40 00
Anderson's Corners and Dewittville.....	J. Anderson.....	4	2	12 do	75 00
Ange Gardien de Rouville and Railway Station.....	P. Lajoie.....	1	12	12 do	50 00
Angéline and St. Alphonse de Granby.....	A. Côté.....	4	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	56 25
Antoinette and Lost River.....	C. Boon.....	22	2	12 do	150 00
Antoinette and St. Jovite.....	do.....	7	2	12 do	56 00
Ascot Corner and Railway Station.....	A. Stacey.....	1/2	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	37 50
Ascot Corner and Westbury.....	J. P. Woodrow.....	4	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	37 50
Athelstan and Powerscourt.....	A. Montgomery.....	2	3	4 do (to July 31, '92).	16 66
Avoca and Pointe au Chêne.....	J. McCallum.....	7	3	12 do	108 00
Ayer's Flat and Kingscroft.....	C. E. Carter.....	6	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	83 25
Ayer's Flat and Railway Station.....	H. G. Ayer.....	14	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	30 00
Baie d'Urfé and Railway Station.....	A. Vallée.....	314	12	4 do and 16 days (to Sept. 30, '92)..	22 58
Baldwin's Mills and Corliss.....	W. K. Baldwin.....	3	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	67 50
Beaconsfield Railway Station and Ste. Geneviève.....	A. Legault.....	3	6	12 do	130 00
Beaconsfield Railway Station and Dollier.....	P. Boyer.....	1	12	Season 1892.....	37 50
Beauharnois and Laberge.....	C. Primeau.....	5	2	12 months	50 00
Beauharnois and Melocheville.....	J. B. Leboeuf.....	3	6	12 do	95 00
Beauharnois and Railway Station.....	O. Duquette.....	1/2	24	12 do	125 00
Beauharnois and St. Etienne de Beauharnois.....	do.....	5	6	12 do	162 00
Beauvoir and Ste. Marthe.....	J. E. Poirier.....	3 1/2	3	12 do	50 00
Bedford and Pearceton.....	J. Briggs.....	8 1/2	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	187 50
Beebe Plain and Railway Station.....	C. H. McClintock.....	12	9	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	56 25
Bellerive and Valleyfield.....	L. Faubert.....	1 1/2	6	12 do	25 00
Belœil Village and St. Hilaire Station.....	P. Authier.....	1	12	12 do	150 00
Beranger and Dunham.....	S. Cook.....	4	2	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	37 50
Berthier and Sorel.....	S. Valois.....	5	14s.7w	9 do (to Dec. 31, '93).	333 00
Birchton and Railway Station.....	R. Bridgette.....	1 1/2	12	3 do (to June 30, '92).	6 50
do do	do.....	1 1/2	12	6 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	25 00
Birchton and Sand Hill.....	C. F. Caswell.....	4	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	40 50
Blue Bonnets and Railway Station.....	A. Doré.....	1/2	6	12 do	60 00

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Montreal Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Bois des Filions and Ste. Thérèse de Blainville.....	O. Chapleau.....	4	2	12 months.....	40 00
Bolton Centre, Knowlton and Knowlton Landing.....	I. E. Mooney.....	9	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	525 00
Bolton Forest and Eastman.....	C. I. Fortin.....	2	3	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	25 00
do do.....	D. E. Phelps.....	2	3	3 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	12 50
Bordeaux and Railway Station.....	J. Picard.....	2 1/2	12	12 do.....	10 00
Bordeaux and Sault au Récollet.....	J. B. Prevost.....	2 1/2	6	12 do.....	120 00
Boscobel and Roxton Falls.....	J. Hackwell.....	8	1	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	22 50
Botreaux and Ormstown.....	O. Bergevin.....	4 1/2	2	12 do.....	42 00
Boulogne and St. Eugène de Grantham.....	G. Tanguay.....	4 1/2	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	56 25
Boynton and Fairfax.....	V. W. Eaton.....	4 1/2	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	60 00
Boynton and Railway Station.....	A. W. Brown.....	4	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	37 50
Brigham and Farnham Centre.....	P. E. O'Connor.....	2	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	73 50
Brigham and Railway Station.....	J. Harrison, jr.....	2	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	36 00
Britannia Mills and Railway Station	H. Guilbert.....	60 yds.	12	12 do.....	20 00
Britonville and St. Sauveur.....	J. Pollock.....	8	3	12 do.....	110 00
Brome and Railway Station.....	E. S. Chapman.....	1/2	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	45 00
Brompton and Brompton Falls.....	H. Addison.....	4	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	60 00
Brockbury and Robinson.....	R. Rowe.....	5	2	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	36 00
Brosseau Station and Ry. Station.....	A. Lefebvre.....	3	12	12 do.....	26 00
Brownsbury and Mount Maple.....	J. Warwick.....	3 1/2	1	12 do.....	24 00
Bulwer and Railway Station.....	A. Sanborn.....	30 yds.	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	15 00
Calumet and Railway Station.....	S. J. Hamby.....	100 yds.	12	12 do.....	30 00
Canterbury and Scotstown.....	R. Groom.....	4	2	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	31 50
Capelton and Eustis.....	J. Blue.....	1 1/2	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	39 00
Capelton and Railway Station.....	S. L. Spafford.....	3	12 & 24	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	60 00
Carillon and Lachute.....	M. Campeau.....	9 1/2	6	12 do.....	320 00
Carillon and Point Fortune.....	J. R. Larocque.....	1	6	12 do.....	44 40
Carillon, Point Fortune and Railway Station.....	do.....	1	6 & 12	5 do and 15 days (from Oct. 17, '92).....	54 78
Carillon and Rigaud.....	O. Clermont.....	8	6	6 do and 15 days (to Oct. 15, '92).....	193 05
Carmel and Drummondville.....	F. Dionne.....	9	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	150 00
Caughnawaga Railway Station and Châteauguay.....	E. Laberge.....	7 1/2	6	6 do (from Oct. 1, '92)	100 00
Cedars and Railway Station.....	L. Braband.....	3	12	2 do (to May 31, '92)..	24 66
do do.....	do.....	3	12	10 do from do.....	153 33
Chambly Basin and Railway Station	L. Mayrand.....	1	12	12 do.....	80 00
Chambly Canton and Ry. Station.....	P. Ulric.....	1	12	12 do.....	80 00
Channell and Millington.....	I. Thomson.....	3 1/2	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	45 00
Charlemagne and Montreal.....	N. Beaudry.....	15 1/2	6	12 do.....	500 00
Charrington and East Clifton.....	H. E. Cairns.....	4 1/2	2	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	30 00
Chartreville and La Patrie.....	A. Blanchette.....	9	2	4 do (to July 31, '92)..	23 33
do do.....	do.....	9	3	5 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	43 75
Chatboro' and St. Philippe d'Argenteuil.....	J. Donaldson.....	2 1/2	3	12 do.....	39 00
Châteauguay and Caughnawaga Railway Station.....	A. Desparois.....	7 1/2	6	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)..	100 00
Cherry River and Magog.....	G. S. Buzzell.....	4	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	45 00
Clarenceville and Lacolle Railway Station.....	M. J. Burwort.....	4	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	180
Clarenceville and Wolf Ridge.....	W. J. Burwort.....	4	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	30 00
Coaticook and Canaan, Vt.....	T. J. B. Trihey.....	19	2	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	150 00
Coaticook and North Coaticook.....	J. Meade.....	1 1/2	12	3 do (to June 30, '92)..	19 93
do do.....	do.....	1 1/2	12	6 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	50 00
Coaticook and Perryboro'.....	C. Perry.....	8	2	8 do (to Nov. 30, '92)..	53 33
do do.....	do.....	8	3	1 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	10 00
Coaticook and Rock Island.....	H. A. Channell.....	20	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	337 50
Coaticook and St. Edwige.....	G. Borlay.....	9	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	225 00

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Montreal Postal Division,
&c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Como and Hudson Railway Station.	E. A. Amsbury.	1½	12	12 months.	100 00
Como and Oka	C. Chaurette	1	6	Season 1892.	69 30
Compton and Martinville	F. Pierce	6	6	9 months (to Dec. 31, '92)	135 00
Compton and Railway Station	S. Todd	1½	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	11 25
Contrecoeur and Varennes.	P. Corbeil	18	6	12 do	500 00
Cookshire and Flanders	H. Le Bourveau.	4½	2	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	45 00
Cookshire and Island Brook.	J. Miller.	10	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	168 75
Cookshire and Railway Station	S. J. Osgood.	½	18	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	65 00
Cookshire and Maine Central Railway Station.	do	½	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	39 00
Cooper's Corners and Laguerre	T. Cooper	1½	12	12 do	100 00
Corbin and Frontier.	E. A. Roberts.	2	6	12 do	60 00
Cornwall and St. Régis	J. Angus.	6	2	12 do	75 00
Corris and Railway Station.	D. Humphrey.	100 ft.	12	4 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	8 33
Côte des Neiges and Montreal	A. Thannette	4	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	25 00
Côteau du Lac, Côteau Landing and Railway Station	O. Pharand	3 & ¾	6 & 12	12 do	99 16
Côteau Landing and Ry. Station.	G. Gauthier	2	19	12 do	200 00
Côteau Landing and Ste. Zotique.	O. D. Prieur	2½	6	12 do	60 00
Côteau Station and St. Clé.	J. Lalonde	6	6	8 do (to Nov. 30, '92)	133 33
Côte St. Louis, Mile End and Montreal.	N. Lachance	2½ & 2¼	6 & 12	12 do	420 00
Côte St. Paul and Railway Station.	E. Latour	1	12	12 do	96 00
Covey Hill and Vicars.	W. Orr	2	6	12 do	52 00
Cowansville and Railway Station	J. E. O'Halloran	¼	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	54 00
Crossbury and Robinson.	W. Ross	3	2	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	22 50
Dalesville and Edina.	J. Tomalty	6	1	1 do (to April 30, '92).	2 50
do	do	6	2	11 do from do	55 00
Dalesville and Lachute.	P. McArthur.	6	6	12 do	180 00
Dalesville and Louisa.	W. Watchorn.	5	2	12 do	44 00
Dalesville and St. Michel de Wentworth	W. Gagner.	9	1	12 do	42 00
Dalhousie Station and Railway Station.	J. A. Campbell.	120 yds.	12	4 do (from Dec. 1, '92)	8 33
Danby and Railway Station.	W. Duff	50 yds.	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	9 00
Dell and Scotstown.	M. J. McDonald	5½	1	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	37 50
De Lorimier and St. Jean-Baptiste de Montréal.	N. Lachance	1	12	11 do (from May 1, '92)	165 00
Derby Line, Rock Island, Stanstead and Railway Station.	H. A. Channell.	1 & 1¼	6 & 18	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	135 00
Dewittville and Railway Station.	J. Holiday	¾	12	12 do	75 00
Dillonton and Eastman.	F. P. Dufresne.	3	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	52 50
Dixville and Railway Station	B. R. Baldwin.	¼	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	45 00
Dorval and Railway Station	D. Descary.	1¼	12	12 do	116 66
Douglasburg and Napierville.	T. Dupuis.	2	3	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	20 00
do	P. Péron.	2	3	6 do from do	20 00
Drummondville and Melbourne.	P. Duguay	24	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	375 00
Drummondville and Railway Station	J. F. Picotin.	¾	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	36 00
Dunboro, Scotsmore and Railway Station.	G. L. Scott.	2½ & 1¼	3 & 6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	105 00
Dundee and Railway Station.	J. Tyo.	¾	12	12 do	100 00
Dunham and East Dunham.	J. G. Wales.	3½	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	99 00
Dunham, Stanbridge East and Stanbridge Station.	M. A. Hungerford	13 & 7	6 & 6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	369 75
East Angus and Linda	D. B. Hall.	1½	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	37 50
East Angus and Railway Station.	J. F. Wilson	100 yds.	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	19 50
East Clifton and Railway Station.	H. E. Cairns.	2½	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	70 50
East Farnham and Railway Station	C. H. Mansfield.	1	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	112 50
East Hereford and Railway Station	J. Aubertin.	¼	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	36 00
Eastman and Railway Station.	S. Daignault	1½	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	67 50

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Montreal Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Eastman Railway Station and St. Etienne de Bolton	L. Poulin	5	6	9 mos. (to Dec. 31, '92)	101 25
Eaton and Railway Station	M. Lebourveau	12	9	do (to Dec. 31, '92)	75 00
Echo Vale and Railway Station	J. P. Jones	33 yds.	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	13 50
Echo Vale Railway Station and Piopolis	H. Regan	8½	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	221 25
Egypte and St. Ephrem d'Upton	E. Chaput	8½	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	123 75
Emileville and St. Pie	M. Gauthier, jr.	1	6	12 do	52 00
Farnboro' and West Shefford	J. Enright	2½	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	39 00
Farnham and Railway Station	S. Paquette	14 rods.	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	18 75
Farnham and Magenta	J. Fournier	5	2	12 do	50 50
Farnham and Railway Station	L. E. S. Choquette	¼	36	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	97 50
Farnham and St. Sabine	C. Lague	6	3	8 do (to Nov. 30, '92)	50 00
do do	E. Bouchard	6	3	4 do from do	25 00
Farnham and Stanbury	M. J. Beattie	8	2	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	75 00
Fontenoy and Melbourne	S. Frazer	6	2	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	36 00
Foster and Railway Station	C. B. Inglis	¼	24	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	30 00
Franklin Centre and Hemmingford	M. Fleming	16	6	12 do	500 00
Franklin Centre and Huntingdon	A. S. Beaune	16	6	4 do (to July 31, '92)	133 33
do do	do	18½	6	8 do from do	306 66
Franklin Centre and Starnesboro'	S. Huet	2	6	12 do	64 00
Frelighsburg and North Pinnacle	G. C. Chadburn	6½	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	67 11
Frelighsburg and St. Armand Station	A. Shelters	10	6	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	198 50
do do	do	10	6	3 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	69 25
Frelighsburg and Sweetsburg	J. Boyd	13½	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	277 50
Frost Village and Waterloo	J. M. Parker, jr.	2½	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	72 00
Fulford and Railway Station	J. B. Hubert, jr.	½	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	37 50
Fulford and West Brome	C. A. Hunt	13	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	116 79
Galson and Gould	M. L. McIver	5½	2	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	21 00
do do	R. Morrison	5½	2	3 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	10 50
Garland and St. Chrysostome	F. Z. Delisle	4	3	12 do	48 00
Gasparine and Holton	F. Délage	3½	2	12 do	34 00
Genoa and St. Hermas	J. Gordon	3½	2	12 do	48 00
Georgeville and Knowlton Landing	D. W. Bullock	3	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	59 00
Georgeville and Magog	C. A. Rexford	10	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	195 00
Georgeville and Magoon's Point	W. H. Brevoort	5½	2	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	39 00
Georgeville and Stanstead Junction	J. F. Feltus	13	6	3 do (to June 30, '92)	83 75
do do	H. W. Bigelow	13	6	6 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	167 50
Geraldine and Stockwell	C. Newman	3½	2	12 do	27 50
Girard and Railway Station	T. Girard	70 yds.	12	12 do	24 00
Glen Iver and Sherbrooke	J. McIver	7½	2	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	48 00
Gould and North Hill	N. McDonald	4½	2	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	31 50
Gould and Red Mountain	C. Smith	5	2	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	30 00
Gould and Scotstown	A. Morrison	7½	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	249 75
Gould Station and Ry. Station	M. Morrison	¼	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	30 00
Granboro' and Granby	G. Vittie	6¼	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	72 00
Granby and Milton East	N. St. Jacques	9	6	1 do (to April 30, '92)	21 66
Granby and Railway Station	S. Page	¼	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	56 25
Granby and Ste. Cécile de Milton	N. St. Jacques	9½	6	8 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	186 66
Granby and Shefford Mountain	F. W. Barr	6½	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	72 75
Grenville and Lost River	A. McPhee	19	2	3 do (to June 30, '92)	50 00
do do	T. Cummings	19	2	9 do from do	150 00
Grenville and Railway Station	do	1½	12	12 do	96 00
Hallerton and Hemmingford	T. Renney	4	3	12 do	75 00
Hall's Stream and Railway Station	E. Bean	30 rods.	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	18 00
Hardwood Flat and Robinson	W. R. Todd	3½	2	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	19 50
Harrington and Rivington	D. McIntosh	5	2	9 do (from July 1, '92)	39 00
Hatley and Railway Station	B. Martin	3½	6	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	100 00
do do	F. W. Maloney	3½	12	3 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	50 00

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Montreal Postal Division,
&c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.		Period.	Amount.
						\$ cts.
Helena and White's Station	T. Salem	4	6		6 mos. (to Sept. 30, '92).	73 50
do do	H. J. Donnelly	4	6		6 do from do	72 00
Hemmingford and Roxham	W. C. Kingsbury	6	2	12	do	35 00
Henrysburg and Lacolle	G. Giroux	8½	3	9	do (to Dec. 31, '92).	90 00
do do	J. Giroux	8½	3	3	do from do	30 00
Henryville and Stanbridge Station	M. Gamache	3	6		12 do	189 00
Hochelaga and Longue Pointe	N. Richard	3½	6		12 do	250 00
Hochelaga and Maisonneuve	N. Racine	1	12		12 do	100 00
Hochelaga and Montreal	do	2½	18		12 do	450 00
Holton and Ste. Clothilde	F. Dextras	2	3		12 do	50 00
Howick and Railway Station	T. Hébert	¼	18		12 do	50 00
Howick and St. Chrysostôme	do	9	6		12 do	240 00
Huntingdon and Railway Station	J. Findlay	½	18		12 do	144 00
Iron Hill and Sweetsburg	W. Moffitt	8½	3	3	do (to June 30, '92).	30 00
Iron Hill and West Shefford	do	6½	6	6	do (to Dec. 31, '92).	95 00
Island Erock and New Mexico	E. Dawson	4½	3	9	do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	43 86
Isle Bizard and Ste. Geneviève	E. Paquin	¼	12		12 do	100 00
Isle Perrot and Ste. Anne de Bellevue	S. Monpetit	5¼	6		12 do	177 75
Johnville and Railway Station	E. P. Smith	76 ft.	12		6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	14 00
do do	R. A. Smith	76 ft.	12		3 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	9 00
Katevale and North Hatley	P. Gingras	4½	3	9	do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	56 25
Keith and Robinson	J. McLennan	8½	3	9	do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	72 00
Kelso and Trout River Ry. Station	F. B. Gillies	3½	6		12 do	128 00
Knowlton and Railway Station	A. E. Kimball	¼	24		9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	81 37
Knowlton and West Bolton	W. H. Chamberlin	3	3	9	do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	33 75
L'Acadie and Railway Station	N. Peladeau	¼	12	3	do (to June 30, '92).	13 00
do do	C. Gagnon	½	12		9 do from do	60 00
Lachine Locks and Railway Station	F. X. Gariépy	2	12		12 do	60 00
Lachine Rapids and Ry. Station	D. Dunberry	2	6		12 do	100 00
Lachine Station and Lachine Street Letter Box	J. O'Flaherty		12		12 do	30 00
Lachute and Lachute Mills	J. Fish	1	12		12 do	62 00
Lachute and Lakefield	F. Rogers	9	3		12 do	111 00
Lachute and Railway Station	G. L. Meikle	15	12		12 do	36 00
Lachute and Shrewsbury	J. Chambers	14½	3		12 do	155 00
Lac Masson and St. Jérôme	G. Valiquette	22	3		12 do	345 00
Lac Masson and Ste. Lucie de Doncaster	L. Plouffe	10	3	8	do (to Nov. 30, '92).	92 00
Lacolle and Odelltown	J. Gray	3	3	6	do (to Sept. 30, '92).	24 00
do do	do	3	3	6	do from do	30 00
Lake Megantic and Railway Station	I. N. Thibodeau	275 yds.	12		9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	27 00
Laubton and Stornoway	E. Bélanger	9	6		9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	225 00
Landreville and Ormstown	A. Lemieux, jun.	4	2		12 do	50 00
La Patrie, Notre-Dame des Bois and Valracine	J. St. James	9 & 6	6 & 3		9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	195 00
La Patrie, Scotstown and West Ditton	S. Rolin	9 & 3	6 & 2		9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	168 75
La Plaine and Railway Station	C. Gauthier	1½	12		12 do	20 00
Laprairie and Railway Station	J. Lang	¾	12		12 do	70 00
La Présentation and St. Hyacinthe	M. Leclaire	6	6		12 do	200 00
Laurel and Lost River	M. McCluskey	6	1		12 do	36 00
Lawrenceville and North Stukely	C. Colin	4	3		9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	75 00
Lennoxville and Milby	A. Aldrich	5	6		9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	111 00
Lennoxville and Railway Stations	E. W. Abbott	½	6 & 24		9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	82 00
Lennoxville and Transfers	do	70 yds.	6		9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	25 00

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Montreal Postal Division,
&c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Lennoxville and Springroad	I. Parnell.	4	2	5 mos. (to Dec. 31, '92)..	21 66
Leopold and Shrewsbury	J. Thompson.	6	2	12 do	60 00
Lime Ridge and Railway Station	J. H. Barker.	4	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	30 00
Lineboro' and Railway Station	J. Wood.	4	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	19 50
Longueuil and Railway Station	G. Brissette.	4	18	1 do (to April 30, '92).	8 75
do do	do	3	18	5 do 13 dys. (from Oct. 19, '92)..	47 36
Longueuil and St. Lambert Railway Station	do	3½	12	5 do 18 days (to Oct. 18, '92)..	182 50
Mabel and Staynerville	E. Lahaie.	3	2	12 do	30 00
Magog and Railway Station	L. N. Allard.	4	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	75 00
Malmaison and Notre-Dame de Stanbridge	I. Hébert.	3	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	90 00
Malvina and Railway Station	M. Roy.	3	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	36 00
Mansonville and Railway Station	W. B. Manson.	2½	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	93 75
Mansonville and Vale Perkins	J. M. Alex.	5½	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	45 00
Mansonville Railway Station and West Potton	S. L. Elkins.	3	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	45 00
Maple Leaf and Sawyerville	J. W. Planche.	4½	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	93 75
Melbourne and New Rockland	M. Delaney.	8½	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '82), (less fine).	178 00
Melbourne and Upper Melbourne	N. Coburn.	80	13	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	75 00
Melbourne and Waterloo	S. Jamieson.	33	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	375 00
Milan and Railway Station	J. D. Morrison.	15	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	18 00
Milan and Whitwick	J. R. McDonald.	3	2	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	27 00
Milletta and Railway Station	M. A. Murray.	143 yds.	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	7 50
Mille Isles and St. Jérôme	T. Taylor.	12	3	3 do (to June 30, '92)..	30 50
do do	W. Elliott.	12	3	9 do from do	95 25
Minton and North Hatley	A. E. Fish.	2½	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	39 00
Mirabel and St. Hermas Ry. Station	L. Lacroix.	1½	6	12 do	56 00
Mongenaix, Ste. Justine de Newton and Railway Station	A. Labelle	3 & 1½	6 & 12	12 do	250 00
Montfort and Morin Flats	M. Boulaire.	6	2	12 do	52 00
Montreal and Railway Stations	P. Jones.	3	10 & 12	12 do	2,222 00
Montreal and Exhibition Grounds	do	do	do	Special service	14 40
Montreal and Mount Royal Vale	O. F. Lilly.	4½	12	12 months	240 00
Montreal and Outremont	J. Gauthier.	3½	6	1 do (to April 30, '92)..	3 33
do do	C. H. Whitehouse	3½	6	11 do from do	36 66
Montreal and Wharf	P. Jones.	½	12	6 do 28 dys. (to Nov. 23, '92) & extra trips	137 40
Montreal Receiving Houses and Street Letter Boxes	P. Kennedy.	do	49	12 do	4,658 14
Montreal and St. Eustache	H. Meunier.	21½	6	12 do	1,000 00
Montreal and St. Gabriel de Montréal	J. Turner.	2	18	12 do	250 00
Montreal and St. Léonard de Port Maurice	J. Gervais.	8¾	6	12 do	306 00
Montreal and Sault au Récollet	F. St. Vincent.	7	6	12 do	150 00
Montreal and Varennes	H. Dubois.	15	6	12 do	600 00
Montreal Junction and Ry. Station	C. C. Wright.	80 yds.	12	12 do	30 00
Montreal South and Railway Station	G. Snelling.	10	12	1 do (to April 30, '92)..	2 50
Montreal South and St. Lambert Railway Station	do	1½	12	5 do 18 days (to Oct. 18, '92)..	27 93
Montreal South and Railway Station	do	¾	12	5 do 13 dys. (from Oct. 18, '92)..	13 53
Moore's Station and Railway Station	P. C. Moore.	½	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	18 00
Morin Flats and St. Adolphe de Howard	H. Paquet.	9	1	12 do	45 00
Mount Johnson and Versailles	A. T. Moquin.	4	6	12 do	150 00
Mount Oscar and St. Rédempteur	B. Lalonde.	1½	3	8 do (to Nov. 30, '92)..	32 00
Mount Oscar and Seguin	A. Seguin.	2	3	4 do (from Dec. 1, '92)	16 66
Napierville and Stottville	F. Choquette.	7	6	12 do (less fine).	136 00

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Montreal Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
New Glasgow and Railway Station.	F. Langlois	1	12	8 mos. (to Nov. 30, '92).	34 33
do	do	1	12	1 do (from Mar. 1, '93)	4 33
New Glasgow and St. Jérôme.	do	9	6	3 do (to Feb. 28, '93)	96 25
North Georgetown and Ry. Station.	L. Turcotte.	1	6	12 do	40 00
North Hatley and Railway Station.	H. G. Bassett.	12	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	52 50
North Sutton and West Brome.	O. Sweet.	2	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	37 50
Norton Creek and St. Rémi.	J. B. Boyer.	9	6	12 do	298 00
Ormstown and Railway Station.	T. H. Paling.	1	18	12 do	144 00
Paquette and Railway Station.	T. E. Paquette.	1	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	64 50
Parc Laval and Railway Station.	A. Dazé.	50 yds.	12	12 do	10 00
Peveril and St. Justine Station.	D. Menard.	2	6	12 do	100 00
Philipsburg and St. Armand Railway Station.	F. Cadorette.	2	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	146 25
Pincourt and Terrebonne.	F. Martin.	4	2	12 do	48 00
Pointe au Chêne and Railway Station.	T. Mathews.	33 yds.	12	12 do	30 00
Pointe aux Trembles and Rivière des Prairies.	F. Roy.	6	6	12 do	180 00
Pointe Claire and Railway Station.	F. Lanthier.	1	6	12 do	62 60
Pont Chateau and St. Clé.	J. B. Besner.	2	6	4 do (from Dec. 1, '92)	28 00
Pont du Sault and Pont Viau.	T. Bélanger.	2	6	12 do	48 00
Port Lewis and St. Anicet.	S. Dupuis.	5	3	12 do	75 00
Rigaud and Railway Station.	J. Charlebois.	1	12	12 do	50 00
Rigaud and Ste. Marthe.	O. Chevrier.	8	6	8 do (to Nov. 30, '92).	156 00
Rigaud and St. Rédempteur.	do	6	6	4 do (from Dec. 1, '92)	66 66
Rivière des Fèves and St. Urbain de Châteauguay.	Z. Bergevin.	2	3	12 do	32 00
Robinson and Railway Station.	L. Pope.	1	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	52 50
Rock Forest and Railway Station.	S. Simpson.	1	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	24 00
Rock Forest and Suffield.	W. B. Martin.	3	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	57 00
Rougemont and Railway Station.	J. Bachelard.	1	12	8 do (to Nov. 30, '92).	34 66
do	F. A. Carden.	1	12	1 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	3 50
Roxton East and Roxton Falls.	E. Dalpe.	5	2	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	45 00
Roxton Falls and Railway Station.	J. Wood.	1	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	24 00
Roxton Pond and South Roxton.	L. Nadeau.	3	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	65 25
Russeltown and St. Chrystostome.	A. Beaudin.	3	6	12 do	70 00
Ste. Adèle and Ste. Agathe des Monts.	R. Charbonneau.	12	6	12 do	230 00
Ste. Adèle and St. Jérôme.	G. Valiquette.	17	6	12 do	450 00
Ste. Agathe des Monts and St. Jovite.	E. St. Aubin.	19	6	12 do	900 00
Ste. Agathe and Ste. Lucie de Doncaster.	L. Plouffe.	10	3	4 do (from Dec. 1, '92)	46 00
St. Agnès de Dundee and Railway Station.	T. Rowley.	1	6	12 do	48 00
St. Aimé and St. Hyacinthe.	C. Daunnais.	23	6	12 do	700 00
St. Aimé and Yamaska.	J. Parenteau.	6	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	105 00
St. Alexandre d'Iberville and Railway Station.	J. Boudreau.	1	12	12 do	60 00
Ste. Angele de Monnoir and Railway Station.	B. Loisselle.	43	12	12 do	48 00
St. Anicet and White's Station.	S. Dupuis.	10	6	12 do	300 00
Ste. Anne de Bellevue and Railway Station.	A. St. Denis.	1	6	Season 1892.	7 90
Ste. Anne des Plaines and Railway Station.	D. D. Gaudette.	1	12	12 months	32 00
Ste. Anne de Sorel and Sorel.	E. Latraverse.	3	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	56 25
St. Antoine and St. Denis.	A. Lacroix.	1	6	12 do	70 00
St. Athanase and Railway Station.	H. Mailhot.	1	24	12 do	119 02
St. Augustin and Railway Station.	E. Payement.	1	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	56 25

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Montreal Postal Division,
&c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
St. Augustin and Railway Station	P. Beauchamp..	1½	6	3 mos. (from Jan. 1, '92)	18 75
St. Barbe and St. Stanislas de Kostka	A. Benoit . . .	4½	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	54 37
do do	O. Marchand..	4½	3	3 do from do	18 75
St. Bazile le Grand and Railway Station	E. Lalumière..	120 yds.	6	12 do	40 00
St. Bonaventure and St. Guillaume.	I. Tessier . . .	7½	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	130 50
St. Brigide and Railway Station..	J. Donnelly..	3	6	12 do	110 00
St. Bruno and Ste. Julie de Verchères	A. Hebert . . .	6	6	12 do	170 00
St. Camille and Sherbrooke.	O. Geoffrey..	26	1	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	48 75
St. Césaire and Railway Station..	F. Garceau . . .	¾	12	12 do	50 00
St. Charles and St. Marc.	H. Desjournin..	¾	7	12 do	60 00
St. Clet and Railway Station	M. Besner . . .	¾	12	4 do (from Dec. 1, '92)	13 33
St. Clet and Ste. Marthe	A. Devoyan . . .	6½	6	4 do (from Dec. 1, '92)	66 66
St. Columbin and Ste. Scholastique	M. J. Phelan . .	14	6	12 do	380 00
St. Constant and Railway Station..	O. Robert . . .	¾	12	12 do	36 24
St. Cunegonde and Railway Station..	G. N. Ducharme	¾	24	12 do	100 00
St. Damase and St. Hyacinthe. . . .	J. B. Després..	7½	6	12 do	235 00
St. Dominique and St. Hyacinthe..	R. Paradis . . .	5½	6	12 do	220 00
St. Dominique des Cèdres and Railway Station	J. S. Trottier..	2	3	12 do	40 00
St. Dominique Station and Railway Station	S. Trottier . . .	10	12	12 do	4 00
St. Edouard and St. Michel de Napierville	E. Hamelin . . .	4½	6	12 do	118 00
St. Elzéar de Laval and St. Martin Junction	J. Paré	1½	2	12 do	25 00
St. Ephrem d'Upton and Ste. Hélène de Bagot.	A. Masse	7	6	12 do	124 00
St. Eustache and Railway Station..	J. M. Goulet . .	¾	12	12 do	48 00
St. Eustache and St. Joseph du Lac	J. B. Laurin . . .	11	3	2 do (to May 31, '92).	25 00
do do	do	11	6	10 do from do (less fine)	248 00
St. François de Sales and Terrebonne	C. Gascon . . .	¾	6	12 do	60 00
St. François-Xavier de Brampton and Windsor Mills	J. Levesque . . .	4	3	4 do (to July 31, '92).	30 00
do do	do	4	6	5 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	75 00
St. Germain de Grantham and Railway Station	E. Paré	¾	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	45 00
St. Guillaume d'Upton and Railway Station	J. Dupuis, jr. . .	¾	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	71 25
St. Guillaume Railway Station and Sorel	B. Leclaire..	25	6	2 do 29 days (to Dec. 31, '92)..	190 76
St. Henri de Montréal and Railway Station	A. C. A. Bissonnette	10	36	12 do	135 00
St. Hermas and Railway Station..	A. Sauvé	4	6	12 do	90 00
St. Hilaire Station and Ry. Station	F. Martin	100 yds.	36	12 do	100 00
St. Hilaire Station and St. Jean Baptiste de Rouville	A. Saurette . . .	5	6	12 do	123 00
St. Hilaire Station and Sorel	J. & S. Valois . .	33	6	12 do	1,050 00
St. Hubert and Railway Station . . .	F. Robert	¾	7	12 do	70 00
St. Hugues and St. Hyacinthe	A. Guertin . . .	14	6	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	247 50
do do	A. Daurvais . . .	14	6	6 do from do	237 50
St. Hugues and St. Marcel	T. Forcier	7	6	3 do (to June 30, '92).	44 75
do do	J. B. Gauthier..	7	6	6 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	72 00
St. Hyacinthe and St. Thomas d'Aquin	A. Girouard . . .	6	2	12 do	60 00
St. Isidore de Laprairie and Railway Station	J. Primeau	¾	12	12 do	72 00
St. Isidore Junction and Railway Station	F. Baillargeon..	17 yds.	12	12 do	16 00
St. Jacques le Mineur and St. Philippe de Laprairie	E. Boutin	5	6	12 do	180 00
St. Janvier and Railway Station . . .	J. Desroches . . .	¾	12	12 do	36 00
St. Jérôme and Railway Station . . .	E. Marchand..	¾	18	12 do	78 00

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Montreal Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
St. Joachim and Warden	J. Bachand	7	6	9 mos. (to Dec. 31, '92).	126 00
St. Johns and Railway Stations	W. Moore.	18 & 24	6	do 2 dys. (to Oct. 2, '92)	176 90
do do	do	18 & 24	5	do 29 dys. from do	111 27
St. Johns and St. Luc.	M. Marsan.	6	3	12 do	80 00
St. Johns and Sabrevois	A. M. White.	8½	6	12 do	188 00
St. Joseph de Sorel and Sorel	A. Bouvier.	1¼	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	36 00
St. Lambert de Montreal and Railway Station	D. O. Davies.	½	12	12 do	36 00
St. Lazare de Vaudreuil and Vaudreuil	E. Gauthier.	8	6	8 do (to Nov. 30, '92).	150 00
St. Lazare and Railway Station	J. Besner.	2	6	4 do (from Dec. 1, '92)	25 00
St. Laurent and Railway Station	J. T. Lecavalier.	½	6	6 do (from Oct. 1, '92)	20 00
St. Louis de Gonzague and St. Timothée	C. Trépanier.	4	6	12 do	144 00
St. Louis Station and Ry. Station	A. Lalonde.	50 yds.	12	12 do	20 00
Ste. Madeleine and Railway Station	J. D. Rainville.	½	12	12 do	50 00
St. Malo and Railway Station	C. Breault.	3¼	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	75 00
Ste. Marie de Monnoir and Railway Station	M. Bessette.	½	12	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	24 50
do do	P. Benoit.	½	12	6 do from do	24 50
St. Martin Junction and Railway Station	E. A. Desormeau.	15 yds.	12	12 do	24 00
Ste. Martine and Railway Station	G. Marchand.	¾	18	12 do	105 00
Ste. Martine Station and Railway Station	J. Boudreault.	½	12	12 do	25 00
Ste. Martine Railway Station and St. Urbain	Z. Bergevin.	4	6	12 do	130 00
St. Mathias and Village Richelieu	O. Darche.	3½	6	12 do	140 00
St. Michel de Rougemont and Railway Station	A. P. Fontaine.	7/10	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	17 50
Ste. Monique and St. Augustin Railway Station	D. Leonard.	2	6	12 do	78 00
St. Nazaire d'Acton and St. Théodore	M. Lépine.	6½	3	12 do	80 00
St. Ours and St. Roch de Richelieu	J. B. Paquette.	1½	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	30 00
St. Philippe de Laprairie and Railway Station	F. C. Larose.	½	12	12 do	52 00
St. Philippe Railway Station and Stonefield	R. Chambers.	9	6	12 do	280 00
Ste. Philomène and Railway Station	J. B. Damour.	2½	6	12 do	145 00
St. Pie and Railway Station	J. B. Gendreau.	¼	12	12 do	36 00
St. Placide and Ste. Scholastique	A. Gratton.	13½	6	12 do	300 00
St. Polycarpe and Railway Station	F. Lavergne.	1	12	12 do	64 00
St. Polycarpe and St. Téléphore	do	5	6	12 do	180 00
St. Rémi and Railway Station	J. B. Boyer.	12 & 24	9	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	73 50
do do	do	24	3	do from do	34 50
St. Robert and Railway Station	A. Plante.	2	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	60 00
Ste. Rose and Railway Station	A. P. Belair.	12	12	do	84 37
Ste. Scholastique and Ry. Station	A. Gratton.	12	12	do	45 00
St. Sébastien and Venice	A. T. Hunter.	3½	2	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	36 00
Ste. Sophie de Lacorne & Ry. St'n	M. Levesque.	½	12	8 do (to Nov. 30, '92).	32 00
do do	do	½	12	1 do (from Mar. 1, '93)	4 00
St. Stanislas de Kostka and Valleyfield	E. Cardinal.	9	6	12 do	195 00
Ste. Thérèse and Verchères	L. N. Handfield.	6	3	12 do	78 00
Ste. Thérèse and Railway Station	N. Boismenu.	24	12	do	80 00
St. Timothée and Railway Station	C. Letourneau.	1¼	12	12 do	73 50
St. Valentin and Stottville	F. Hetier.	3	6	12 do	72 00
Ste. Victoire and Sorel	H. Paulhus.	9	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	105 00
St. Vincent de Paul and Ry. Stat'n	C. E. Germain.	12	6	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	22 93
do do	do	12	6	do from do	27 50
Savage's Mills and Railway Station	H. T. Tamlin.	6	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	36 00
Sawyerville and Railway Station	R. Cairns.	12	9	do (to Dec. 31, '92).	37 50
Scotstown and Railway Station	R. B. Scott.	12	9	do (to Dec. 31, '92).	30 00

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Montreal Postal Division,
&c.—*Concluded.*

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Sheffington, West Shefford and Ry. Station	J. Harris	2 & $\frac{1}{4}$	6 & 12	3 mos. (to June 30, '92).	25 00
Sherbrooke and Can. Pac. Ry. St'n.	S. J. Foss	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	56 25
Sherbrooke and Railway Station	C. H. Foss	$\frac{3}{4}$	24	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	112 50
Sherbrooke, Mass., Vermont and Quebec Railway Station	do	$\frac{1}{4}$	24	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	93 75
Sherbrooke and Stoke Centre	M. Biron	$\frac{9}{16}$	3	3 do (to June 30, '92).	34 66
do do	do	$\frac{9}{16}$	3	6 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	78 00
Sherbrooke, East Sherbrooke and Street Letter Boxes	D. W. Armstrong		18 & 7	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	206 25
Sherrington and Railway Station	B. Vautrain	$\frac{2}{4}$	6	12 do	115 00
Smith's Mills and Railway Station	W. T. Knight	$\frac{1}{4}$	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	12 00
Sorel and Railway Station	B. Leclaire	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	6 do 2 days (to Oct. 2, '92)	41 95
South Durham and Valcourt	E. J. Duffy	16	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	140 40
South Stukely and Railway Station	W. R. Johnston	$\frac{1}{4}$	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	45 00
Springhill and Railway Station	D. K. Macdonald	$\frac{1}{4}$	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	30 00
Springhill and Stornoway	A. Nicholson	9	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	210 00
Stanstead Junction and Ry. Station	C. H. Gordon	60 yds.	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	22 50
Staynerville and Railway Station	H. Paquin	30 yds.	12	12 do	12 00
Stornoway and Tolsta	A. Morrison	4	2	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	41 25
Sutton and Railway Station	R. A. Shepard	$\frac{1}{16}$	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	36 00
Sutton Junction and Ry. Station	A. W. Westover	$\frac{1}{16}$	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	22 50
Sweetsburg and Railway Station	G. T. Bachelder	$\frac{1}{4}$	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	48 00
Terrebonne and Railway Station	E. Brière	$\frac{1}{2}$	18 & 12	12 do	86 07
Titus and Railway Station	R. Titus	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	7 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	21 00
Valleyfield and C. A. Ry. Station	L. Leduc	$\frac{3}{4}$	12	12 do	100 00
Valleyfield and G. T. Ry. Station	do	$\frac{1}{4}$	24	12 do	49 00
Valleyfield and Street Letter Box	D. Pitre	$\frac{1}{4}$	12	12 do	72 00
Valois and Railway Station	P. G. Valois	150 yds.	12	12 do	50 00
Vaudreuil and Railway Station	E. Gauthier	$\frac{1}{4}$	12	12 do	30 00
Versailles and Railway Station	T. Lacombe	30 yds.	12	7 do 13 days (to Nov. 13, '92)	32 93
Village Richelieu and Ry. Station	N. D. D. Bessette	$\frac{1}{4}$	12	12 do	48 00
Warden and Railway Station	L. E. Richardson	46 rods.	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	45 00
Waterloo and Railway Station	P. Murphy	$\frac{1}{2}$ & $\frac{3}{4}$	24 & 12	6 do 2 days (to Oct. 2, '92)	109 92
do do	do	$\frac{1}{2}$ & $\frac{3}{4}$	24 & 12	2 do 29 days (to Dec. 31, '92)	35 46
West Brome and Railway Station	N. Scott	$\frac{1}{4}$	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	37 50
West Shefford and Railway Station	J. Harris	$\frac{1}{4}$	12	6 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	15 00
Westbury Basin and Ry. Station	O. Lepitre	30 yds.	12	3 do (to June 30, '92).	8 75
Wickham West and Ry. Station	F. Cormier	$\frac{1}{8}$	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	24 00
Total					\$52,116 2

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy Postmaster General.

W. H. SMITHSON,
Accountant.

Report of the Postmaster General.

SHERBROOKE POSTAL SUBDIVISION.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Sherbrooke Postal Sub-division, within the Year ended 30th June, 1893.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Abercorn and Railway Station....	M. L. Jeune	12	3	3 months (from Jan. 1, '93)	18 75
Adamsville and Railway Station....	D. Larivée.....	12	3	do (from Jan. 1, '93)	18 50
Agnes and Railway Station.....	J. S. Wilson.....	12	3	do (from Jan. 1, '93)	9 00
Agnes and St. Cecile de Whitton....	A. Aubé.....	9	3	do (from Jan. 1, '93)	24 00
Aird, Clarenceville and Miranda....	M. J. Burvort...	10	3	do (from Jan. 1, '93)	24 00
Angeline and St. Alphonse de Granby.....	A. Côté.....	4	3	1 do (to Jan. 31, '93)	6 25
do do	E. E. Porgues...	4	6	do from do	25 00
Ascot Corner and Railway Station.	A. Stacey.....	12	3	do (from Jan. 1, '93)	12 50
Ascot Corner and Westbury.....	J. P. Woodrow...	4	3	do (from Jan. 1, '93)	12 50
Ayer's Flat and Kingscroft.....	C. E. Carter.....	6	3	do (from Jan. 1, '93)	27 75
Ayer's Flat and Railway Station....	H. G. Ayer.....	12	3	do (from Jan. 1, '93)	10 00
Baldwin's Mills and Corliss.....	W. R. Baldwin...	3	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	22 50
Bedford and Pierceton.....	J. Briggs.....	8½	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	62 50
Beebe Plain and Railway Station..	C. H. McClintock	12	3	do (from Jan. 1, '93)	18 75
Beranger and Dunham.....	S. Cook.....	4	2	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	12 50
Birchton and Railway Station.....	R. Bridgette	12	3	do (from Jan. 1, '93)	12 50
Birchton and Sand Hill.....	C. F. Caswell...	4	3	do (from Jan. 1, '93)	13 50
Bishop's Crossing and East Duds-well.....	H. R. Bishop...	3	2	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	10 00
Bolton Centre, Knowlton and Knowlton Landing.....	I. E. Mooney...	18 r.t.	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	175 00
Bolton Forest and Eastman.....	D. E. Phelp.....	2	3	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	12 50
Boscobel and Roxton Falls.....	J. Hackwell.....	8	1	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	11 25
Boynton and Fairfax.....	V. W. Easton...	4½	3	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	20 00
Boynton and Railway Station.....	A. W. Brown...	12	3	do (from Jan. 1, '93)	12 50
Brigham and Farnham Centre.....	P. E. O'Connor...	2	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	24 50
Brigham and Railway Station.....	J. Harrison, jun.	12	3	do (from Jan. 1, '93)	12 00
Brome and Railway Station.....	E. G. Chapman...	12	3	do (from Jan. 1, '93)	15 00
Brompton and Brompton Falls.....	H. Addison.....	4	3	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	20 00
Brookbury and Robinson.....	R. Rowe.....	5	2	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	12 00
Bulwer and Railway Station.....	A. Sanborn.....	12	3	do (from Jan. 1, '93)	5 00
Canaan, Vt., and Coaticook.....	T. J. B. Trihey.	19	2	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	50 00
Canterbury and Scotstown.....	R. Groom.....	4	2	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	10 50
Capelton and Eustis.....	J. Blue.....	1½	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	13 00
Capelton and Railway Station.....	S. L. Spafford...	24	3	do (from Jan. 1, '93)	20 00
Castlebar and Danville.....	J. Jarvis.....	5	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	43 75
Channell and Millington.....	I. Thompson...	3½	3	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	15 00
Charrington and East Clifton.....	H. E. Cairns...	4½	2	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	10 00
Chartierville and La Patrie.....	A. Blanchette	9	3	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	26 25
Cherry River and Magog.....	G. S. Buzzell...	4	3	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	15 00
Clarenceville and Lacolle Ry. Station	M. J. Burwort...	4	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	60 00
Clarenceville and Wolfe Ridge.....	M. J. Burwort...	4	3	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	10 00
Coaticook and North Coaticook.....	J. Meade.....	1½	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	25 00
Coaticook and Perryboro.....	C. Perry.....	8	3	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	30 00
Coaticook and Rock Island.....	H. A. Channell.	20	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	112 50
Coaticook and St. Elvidge.....	G. Boulay.....	10	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	75 00
Coleraine Station and Sanborn.....	P. Develin.....	14	3	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	43 50
Coleraine Station and Wolfstown...	M. Bilodeau...	9	3	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	22 25
Compton and Martinville.....	F. Pierce.....	6	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	45 00
Compton and Railway Station....	S. Todd.....	1½	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	3 75

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Sherbrooke Postal Sub-division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Cookshire and Ry. Station (C.P.R.)	S. J. Osgood	$\frac{1}{4}$	24	3 mos. (from Jan. 1, '93)	26 00
Cookshire and Flanders	H. LeBourveau	$4\frac{1}{2}$	2	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	15 00
Cookshire Railway Station and Island Brook	J. Miller	10	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	56 25
Cookshire and Maine Central Railway Station	S. J. Osgood	$\frac{1}{4}$	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	13 00
Corris and Railway Station	D. Humphrey	$33\frac{1}{2}$ yds.	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	6 25
Cowansville and Railway Station	J. E. O'Halloran	$\frac{1}{4}$	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	18 00
Crossbury and Robinson	W. Ross	3	2	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	7 50
Danville and Railway Station	T. B. Curtis	$\frac{1}{3}$	5	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	9 50
Danville and St. Camille	W. Nault	17	3	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	61 25
Danville and St. George de Windsor	R. Pinard	10	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	75 00
Danville and South Ham.	L. A. Turcotte	24	3	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	92 50
Dell and Scotstown	M. J. McDonald	$5\frac{1}{2}$	1	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	12 50
Dennison's Mills and Richmond Station	J. R. Dennison	8	2	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	31 25
Derby Line, Vt., Rock Island, Stanstead and Stanstead Railway Station	H. A. Channell	$1 & 1\frac{1}{2}$	6 & 18	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	45 00
Dillonton and Eastman	F. P. Dufresne	3	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	31 50
D'Israeli and Railway Station	J. E. Rheault	120 yds.	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	8 00
Dixville and Railway Station	B. R. Baldwin	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	15 00
Dudswell Centre and Railway Station	C. H. Evans	$2\frac{1}{2}$	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	50 00
Dunboro', Scottsmore and Sweetsburg Railway Station	G. L. Scott	$2\frac{1}{2} & 1\frac{1}{2}$	3 & 6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	35 00
Dunham and East Dunham	J. G. Wales	$3\frac{1}{2}$	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	33 00
Dunham, Stanbridge and Stanbridge Station	M. A. Hungerford	$13 & 7$	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	123 25
East Angus and Linda	D. B. Hall	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	12 50
East Angus and Railway Station	J. F. Wilson	100 yds.	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	6 55
East Angus and South Dudswell	E. F. Orr	$6\frac{1}{2}$	3	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	21 70
East Clifton and Railway Station	H. E. Cairns	$2\frac{1}{2}$	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	23 50
East Farnham and Railway Station	C. H. Mansfield	1	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	37 50
East Hereford and Railway Station	J. Aubertin	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	12 00
Eastman and Railway Station (C.P.R.)	S. Daigneault	$1\frac{1}{2}$	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	22 50
Eastman and St. Etienne de Bolton	L. Poulin	5	6	2 do (to Feb. 28, '93)	22 50
do do	L. Decelles	5	6	1 do from do	10 83
Eaton and Railway Station	M. Lebourveau	$\frac{3}{4}$	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	25 00
Echo Vale Railway Station and Piopolis	H. Ryan	$8\frac{1}{2}$	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	73 75
Echo Vale and Railway Station	J. P. Jones	33 yds.	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	4 50
Egypte and St. Ephrem d'Upton	E. Chaput	$8\frac{1}{2}$	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	41 25
Farnboro' and West Shefford	J. Enright	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	13 00
Farnron and Railway Station	S. Paquette	14 rods.	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	6 25
Farnham and Railway Stations C. P. and C. V.)	L. E. S. Choquette	$\frac{1}{4}$	24	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	32 50
Farnham and Stanbury	M. J. Beattie	8	2	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	25 00
Fontenoy and Melbourne	S. Fraser	6	2	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	12 00
Foster and Railway Station	E. C. Inglis	$\frac{1}{3}$	24	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	10 00
Frelighsburg and North Pinnacle	G. C. Chadburn	$6\frac{1}{2}$	3	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	22 37
Frelighsburg and St. Armand Railway Station	A. Shelters	10	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	84 25
Frelighsburg and Sweetsburg	C. A. Morden	$13\frac{1}{2}$	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	92 50
Frost Village and Waterloo	J. M. Parker, jun.	$2\frac{1}{2}$	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	24 00
Fulford and Railway Station	F. N. Corriveau	$\frac{1}{4}$	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	12 50
Fulford and West Brome	C. A. Hunt	13	3	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	38 93

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Sherbrooke Postal Sub-division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Galson and Gould	K. Morrison	5½	2	3 mos. (from Jan. 1, '93)	10 50
Garthby Station and Railway Station	T. Jacques	210 yds.	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	18 33
Georgeville and Knowlton Landing	D. A. Bullock	3	3	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	19 00
Georgeville and Magog	C. A. Rexford	10	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	65 00
Georgeville and Magog's Point	W. H. Brevoort	5½	2	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	13 00
Georgeville and Stanstead Junction	H. N. Bigelow	13	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	83 75
Glen Iver and Sherbrooke	J. McIver	7½	2	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	16 00
Gould and North Hill	N. McDonald	4½	2	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	10 50
Gould and Red Mountain	C. Smith	5	2	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	10 00
Gould and Scotstown	H. Morrison	7½	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	83 25
Gould Station and Railway Station	M. Morrison	4	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	10 00
Granboro' and Granby	G. Vittie	6½ r.f.	3	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	24 00
Granby and Railway Station	S. Page	1	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	28 75
Granby and St. Cecile de Whitton	N. St. Jacques	9½	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	70 00
Granby and Shefford Mountain	G. W. Williams	6½	3	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	24 25
Greenshields and Richmond Station	R. E. Dyson	11	3	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	37 50
Hall's Stream and Railway Station	E. Bean	30 rods.	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	6 00
Hardwood Flat and Robinson	W. R. Todd	3½	2	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	6 50
Hatley and Massawippi Valley Railway Station	F. W. Moloney	3½	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	50 00
Iron Hill and West Shefford	W. Moffett	6½	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	47 50
Island Brook and New Mexico	E. Hanson	4½	3	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	14 62
Johnville and Railway Station	R. A. Smith	76 yds.	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	9 00
Katevale and North Hatley	P. Gingras	4½	3	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	21 25
Keith and Robinson	J. McLennan	8½	3	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	24 00
Knowlton and Railway Station	A. E. Kimball	1	24	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	25 00
Knowlton and West Bolton	H. Chamberlin	3	3	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	11 25
Lake Aylmer and Lake Weedon	A. St. Cyr	12	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	34 94
Lake Megantic and Railway Station	J. N. Thibodeau	275 yds.	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	9 00
Lake Weedon and Railway Station	J. Beaupré	60 yds.	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	18 75
Lambton and Stornoway	E. Belanger	9	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	75 00
La Patrie, Notre Dame des Bois and Valracine	J. St. James	9 & 6	6 & 3	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	65 00
La Patrie, Scotstown and West Ditton	S. Rolin	9 & 3	6 & 3	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	56 25
Lawrenceville and North Stukely	C. Colin	4	3	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	25 00
Lennoxville and Milby	A. Aldrich	5	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	40 00
Lennoxville and Railway Stations (C.P. & B.M.)	E. W. Abbott	1	24	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	30 00
Lennoxville and Railway Stations (C.P. & G.T.)	do	70 yds.	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	6 25
Lennoxville and Spring Road	I. Parnell	4	2	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	13 00
Lime Ridge and Maine Central Railway Station	J. H. Barker	1	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	10 00
Lineboro' and Railway Station	J. Wood	1	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	6 50
Lorne and Railway Station	E. D. Adams	200 yds.	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	10 00
Magog and Railway Station	L. N. Allard	1	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	25 00
Main Post Road and Peter's Mines	M. Belanger	4½	2	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	15 00
Malmaison and Notre Dame de Stanbridge	I. Hebert	3	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	30 00
Malvina and Railway Station	M. Roy	3	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	12 00
Mansonville and Railway Station	W. B. Manson	2½	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	31 25

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Sherbrooke Postal Sub-division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
Mansonville and Vale Perkins.....	I. M. Alex	5½	3	3 mos. (from Jan. 1, '93)	15 00
Mansonville Railway Station and West Pottou.....	S. L. Elkins.....	3	3	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	15 00
Maple Leaf and Sawyerville.....	J. W. Planche... 4½	4½	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	31 25
Marbleton and Railway Station.....	O. W. Côté..... 3½ & 1	3½ & 1	12 & 6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	42 50
Marbleton Railway Station and St. Adolphe de Dudswell.....	do	5	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	12 50
Marbleton Railway Station and South Ham.....	L. P. A. Darche... 12	12	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	68 25
Melbourne and New Rockland.....	M. Delaney..... 7½	7½	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	60 00
Melbourne and Richmond Railway Station.....	J. Largie..... 1½	1½	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	50 00
Melbourne and Upper Melbourne.....	N. Coburn..... ½	½	13	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	25 00
Melbourne and Waterloo.....	S. Jamieson..... 33	33	3	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	125 00
Milan and Railway Station.....	J. D. Morison... 1½	1½	2	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	6 00
Milan and Whitwick.....	J. R. McDonald... 3	3	2	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	9 00
Miletta and Railway Station.....	M. A. Murray... 143 yds.	143 yds.	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	2 50
Minton and North Hatley.....	A. E. Fish..... 2½	2½	3	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	13 00
Moore's Station and Railway Station	P. C. Moore..... ½	½	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	6 00
North Hatley and Railway Station.	H. G. Bassett... ½	½	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	17 50
North Sutton and West Brome.....	O. Sweet..... 2	2	3	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	12 50
Paquette and Railway Station.....	P. E. Paquette... 1¾	1¾	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	22 50
Phillipsburg and St. Armand Station	F. Cadorette... 2	2	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	48 75
Robinson and Railway Station.....	L. Pope..... ½	½	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	17 50
Rock Forest and Railway Station.....	S. Simpson..... ½	½	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	8 00
Rock Forest and Suffield.....	E. E. Bean..... 3	3	3	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	19 00
Roxton East and Roxton Falls.....	E. Dalpe..... 5	5	2	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	15 00
Roxton Falls and Railway Station.....	J. Wood..... ½	½	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	8 00
Roxton Pond and South Roxton.....	L. Nadeau..... 3½	3½	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	21 75
St. Adrien and Wotton.....	N. Dubois..... 10	10	3	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	30 00
St. Camille and Sherbrooke.....	O. Geoffroy..... 26	26	1	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	16 25
St. Francois Xavier de Brompton and Windsor Mills.....	J. Levesque..... 4	4	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	45 00
St. Joachim de Shefford and Warden	J. Bachand..... 7	7	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	42 00
St. Malo and Railway Station.....	C. Breault..... 3½	3½	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	25 00
St. Sébastien and Venice.....	A. T. Hunter..... 3½	3½	2	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	12 00
Savage's Mills and Railway Station	H. T. Tamlin... ½	½	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	12 00
Sawyerville and Railway Station.....	R. Cairns..... ¾	¾	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	12 50
Scotstown and Railway Station.....	R. B. Scott..... ¼	¼	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	10 00
Sherbrooke and Canadian Pacific Railway Station.....	C. H. Foss..... ¾	¾	24 & 12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	56 25
Sherbrooke, Massawippi Valley and Quebec Central Railway Station.	do	¾	24	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	30 25
Sherbrooke and Stoke Centre.....	M. Biron..... 9½	9½	3	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	39 00
Sherbrooke, Street Letter Boxes and East Sherbrooke.....	D. M. Armstrong.....		19	1 do 14 days (to Feb. 14, '93).....	34 37
do do do do do do	do		19	1 do 14 days (from Feb. 15, '93).....	40 63
Smith's Mills and Railway Station.	W. T. Knight... ½	½	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	4 00
South Durham and Valcourt.....	E. J. Duffy..... 3	3	16	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	46 80
South Stukely and Railway Station	W. R. Johnston... ½	½	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	15 00
Spring Hill and Railway Station.....	D. R. Macdonald... ¾	¾	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	10 00
Spring Hill and Stornoway.....	A. Nicholson... 9	9	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	70 00
Stanstead Junction and Railway Station.....	C. H. Gordon... 60 yds.	60 yds.	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	7 50
Stornoway and Tolsta.....	A. Morrison... 4	4	2	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	13 75
Sutton and Railway Station.....	R. A. Shepard... 1½	1½	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	12 00
Sutton Junction and Railway Station	A. W. Westover... 1½	1½	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	7 50

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Sherbrooke Postal Sub-division, &c.—*Concluded.*

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
Sweetsburg and Railway Station...	G. T. Batchelder	$\frac{3}{4}$	12	3 mos. (from Jan. 1, '93)	\$ cts. 16 00
Titus Station and Railway Station.	R. Titus.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	9 00
Trahan's Mills and Weedon Railway Station	A. Tanguay	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	18 75
Warden and Railway Station	L. E. Richardson	46 rods.	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	15 00
Waterloo, Shefford and Canadian Pacific Railway Station.....	P. Murphy.....	$\frac{3}{4}$	24	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	36 25
Weedon Centre and Railway Station.	L. Geguiere	2	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	27 50
West Brome and Railway Station..	N. Scott.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	12 50
West Shefford and Canadian Pacific Railway Station	J. Harris.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	7 50
Total.....					\$ 5,390 57

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy Postmaster General.

W. H. SMITHSON,
Accountant.

NEW BRUNSWICK POSTAL DIVISION.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in New Brunswick Postal Division made within the year ended 30th June, 1893.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Acadie, Acadie Siding and Railway Station	T. Gallant	10	2	12 months	80 00
Acadie Siding and Ry. Station	G. H. Perry	200 yds.	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92) and arrears	45 00
do do	P. Gallant	200 yds.	12	3 do (from Dec. 31, '92)	7 50
Adamsville and Railway Station	J. M. Kennedy	7 ¹ / ₂	12	12 do	60 00
Albert and Elgin	J. Garland	26	1	12 do	208 00
Albert and Lumsden	B. W. Fillmore	7	1	12 do	38 00
Albert and Point Wolf	J. E. Boyle	20	6	12 do	600 00
Albert and Railway Station	R. C. Atkinson	1 ¹ / ₂	12	12 do	75 00
Albert Mines and Railway Station	E. Woodworth	4	12	12 do	40 00
Aldouane and Richibucto	J. Daigle	8	2	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	60 00
do do	P. Richard	8	2	3 do from do	20 00
Alexander's Point and Lameque	C. Chiasson	3 ¹ / ₂	1	3 do (to June 30, '92)	6 25
do do	do	3 ¹ / ₂	3	9 do from do	42 75
Alexander's Point and Miscou Light-house	C. Vibert	26	3	12 do	427 48
Alexander's Point and Shippigan	E. DeGrace	3	3	12 do	115 00
Alexandrina and Notre Dame	J. Gueguen	4	1	12 do	19 48
Alison and Moncton	W. T. Jones	9	1	12 do	50 00
Allandale and Poquiock	D. Connelly	6	1	12 do	40 00
Alma and Hastings	J. E. McQuaid	4	1	12 do	26 00
Alma and Sinclair Hill	B. Conner	3	1	12 do	20 00
Ammon and Main Post Road	D. E. Wilbur	2 ¹ / ₂	1	12 do	10 00
Anagance and Corn Hill	E. Stockton	6	2	12 do	65 00
Anagance and Elgin	E. A. Robinson	18	2	12 do	144 00
Anderson and Upper Sackville	D. Wheaton	15 & 22	1	3 do (to June 30, '92)	23 25
Anderson and Midgie Station	C. Hicks	9 ¹ / ₂ & 20 ¹ / ₂	1	9 do (from July 1, '92)	63 75
Andover and Carlingford	R. S. Sloat	4	2	12 do	54 84
Andover and Railway Station	J. A. Perley	1	12	12 do	50 00
Annidale and English Settlement	C. Alcorn	4	2	12 do	49 48
Apohaqui and Case Settlement	G. Z. Parlee	12	1	3 do (to June 30, '92)	12 50
do do	do	10	1	9 do from do	63 75
Apohaqui and Erb Settlement	H. E. Sinnott	4 & 9	1	12 do	44 20
Apohaqui, Collina and Pearson's	J. Wiles	11, 14 & 17	3 & 2	12 do	273 00
Apohaqui and Railway Station	J. A. Sinnott	100 yds.	12	12 do	62 60
Aristook Portage and California	D. Murchison	2	1	12 do	32 00
Armstrong and Waterford	D. J. Gray	8	1	12 do	45 72
Armstrong's Brook and Jacquet River Station	W. Barclay, sen.	1	12	12 do	50 00
Armstrong's Brook and River Louison	W. Barclay, sen.	3	6	12 do	175 00
Armstrong's Corner and Round Hill	A. Graham	20	2	12 do	168 00
Aroostook Junction and Ry. Station	D. B. Hopkins	1	12	12 do	50 00
Black Bay and St. George	A. J. Seely	11 & 13 ¹ / ₂	3	3 do (to June 30, '92)	60 39
do do	do	13 ¹ / ₂	3	9 do from do	206 16
Baie Verte and Baie Verte Road	A. F. Copp	4	2	12 do	40 00
Baie Verte and Railway Station	H. Wells	1 ¹ / ₂	12	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	30 00
do do	G. W. W. Wells	1 ¹ / ₂	12	6 do from do	30 00
Bairdsville and Beaconsfield	H. Baird	11	1	12 do	55 00
Barachois and Lower Abougoggin	H. Gallang	11 & 8	1	12 do	47 48
Barnaby River and Railway Station	H. A. Quilty	1 ¹ / ₂	12	12 do	35 00
Barnaby River and Semiwagan Ridge	M. Meagher	4	1	12 do	30 00

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in New Brunswick Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Bartibog and Chatham	J. Doyle	12	1	6 mos. (to Sept. 30, '92).	20 00
do do	do	12	1	6 do from do	30 00
Bartlett's Mills and Railway Station	J. Bartlett	4	6	12 do	90 00
Bass River and South Branch	J. A. Campbell	16	3	12 do	269 00
Bath, Johnville and Kilfoil	H. McGuire	8 & 3	3 & 2	12 do	119 20
Bath and Railway Station	T. Bohan	12	6	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	30 00
do do	do	12	6	6 do from do	50 00
Bathurst and Railway Station	J. Sivewright	2	24	12 do	225 52
Bathurst Village and Robertville	J. Nicol	12½	1	12 do	54 24
Bathurst Village and Tête à Gouche River (South)	A. Branch	10 & 8	1	12 do	39 48
Bathurst Village and Youghall	R. Anderson	5	3	12 do	50 00
Bay du Vin and Chatham	T. White	25½	2	12 do	250 00
Bay du Vin and Point Escuminac	E. Nolan	20	2	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	165 00
do do	P. Nolan	20	2	3 do from do	55 00
Bay du Vin Mills and Upper Bay du Vin	W. Dickins	5	1	12 do	40 00
Bayfield and Railway Station	F. Harper	1½	6	12 do	75 00
Bayside and St. Andrews	J. Richardson	7	2	12 do	100 00
Bear Island and Scotch Lake	J. Elliott	4	1	12 do	29 48
Beaufort and Bristol	J. Boyer	20	3	12 do	306 00
Beaver Dam and Rusagornis	W. Haining	5	1	12 do	26 00
Beaver Harbour and Black's Harbour	E. W. Cross	3	1	12 do	50 00
Beaver Harbour and Pennfield Ridge	F. Eldridge	7½	3	12 do	175 00
Belledune and Belledune River	P. Lannon	4	3	12 do	69 72
Belledune and Railway Station	do	4 & 1	3 & 12	12 do	79 00
Belleisle Creek and Norton Station	J. M. Huggard	7	2	12 do	57 00
Belliveau Village and St. Joseph	S. Bourgeois	7	2	12 do	85 00
Belyea's Cove and Heustis's Landing	J. B. Mott	3	2	12 do	39 00
Benton and Railway Station	A. J. Teed	50 yds.	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	15 00
do do	G. Murray	50 yds.	12	3 do from do	5 00
Benton and Speerville	W. Speer	5	2	12 do	65 00
Benford and Railway Station	J. Aubé	100 yds.	6	12 do	35 00
Biggar Ridge and Foreston	W. H. Staten	4	1	12 do	29 00
Black Brook and Chatham	P. L. Manderson	6	4	12 do	175 00
Black Lands and River Charlo	W. Cook	3	3	12 do	38 00
Black Point and Railway Station	S. Laughlin	1	6	12 do	37 48
Black Rock and Three Brooks	L. Reed	1½	2	12 do	25 00
Blackville and Coughlan	D. A. Coughlan	4	1	12 do	26 00
Blackville and Shinnickburn	W. T. Underhill	18	1	12 do	120 00
Blackville and Underhill	do	2	3	12 do	52 00
Blair, Athol and Dalhousie	W. Wright	17	1	12 do	103 35
Blakely and Enniskillen Station	J. Blakely	3	2	12 do	45 00
Bloomfield and Railway Station	N. Wetmore	¾	12	12 do	56 00
Bloomfield Ridge and Boiestown	T. McDonald	10	1	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	24 50
do do	do	16	1	6 do from do	31 05
Bloomfield Ridge and Hayesville	D. Bruce	2	1	12 do	15 00
Bloomfield Station and Central Norton	N. Wetmore	3½	3	12 do	59 40
Bloomfield Station and Railway Station	A. Taylor	1 ¹ / ₁₆	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	15 00
do do	J. E. Titus	1 ¹ / ₁₆	12	3 do from do	5 00
Bocabec and St. Andrew's	P. McLaughlin	9	3	12 do	195 00
Boiestown and Parker's Ridge	J. W. Parker	5	1	12 do	25 00
Bon Accord and Kincardine	D. Burns	5	2	12 do	80 00
Bonny River Station and Elmcroft	G. F. Williams	6	1	12 do	45 00
Bonny River Station and Railway Station	G. Matheson	½	12	12 do	50 00
Boundary Creek and Railway Station	R. B. C. Weldon	½	12	12 do	30 00
Boundary Creek and Steeve's Mountain	do	3½	1	12 do	38 00
Bourgeois, Grandique and Poirier	R. Poirier	4 & 2	1 & 3	12 do	90 00

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in New Brunswick Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	Nc. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Breadalbane and New Mills Railway Station.	A. McNair.....	1	12	12 months	50 00
Briggs' Corner and Sheffield.	J. McKay.....	39	2	12 do	340 00
Bristol and Railway Station.	J. J. Hayward.....	3	12	12 do	45 00
Brownsville and Stewarton.	A. McGregor.....	5	1	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	12 92
do do	A. Stewart.....	5	1	6 do from do	8 00
Buctouche, Coates Mills and McLaughlan Road.	T. Roberts.....	19, 30½ & 11.....	2 & 3	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	124 85
do do	W. Hyslop.....	30½ & 15	2 & 3	6 do from do	117 50
Buctouche and Richibucto.	T. Roberts.....	18	3	3 do (to June 30, '92).	57 00
do do	A. Hannagan.....	18	3	9 do from do	150 00
Buctouche and St. Edouard.	L. Sawyer.....	6½	1	12 do	32 50
Buctouche and St. Jean-Baptiste.	F. X. J. Michaud.....	1½	6	3 do (to June 30, '92).	7 50
do do	M. McLaughlan.....	1½	6	9 do from do	48 75
Buctouche and Shediac.	J. D. Weldon.....	22	6	12 do	494 00
Bull Moose Hill and Springfield.	W. E. Benson.....	5	1	12 do	24 00
Bumfrau, Mineral and Railway Station.	A. J. Kearney.....	5 & ¼	1 & 12	12 do	70 00
Burnt Church and Church Point.	F. H. McKnight.....	4	3	3 do (to June 30, '92).	10 00
do do	G. McKnight.....	4	3	9 do from do	30 00
Burt's Corner, Dorn Ridge and Railway Station.	E. Burt.....	¼ & 5	2 & 12	6 do (from Oct. 1, '92)	30 50
Butternut Ridge and Carsonville.	C. I. Keith.....	15	1	12 do	93 00
Butternut Ridge, New Canaan and Forks.	B. Perry.....	12 & 3	2 & 1	12 do	128 00
Butternut Ridge and Railway Station.	H. H. Keith.....	¼	6	12 do	20 00
Caledonia, Turtle Creek and Railway Station.	G. D. Reid.....	17 & ¼	2	12 do	97 96
Calhoun and Railway Station.	T. B. Calhoun.....	½	12	12 do	25 00
Cameron's Mills and St. Louis de Kent.	H. Landry.....	10	2	12 do	60 00
Campbell Settlement and Lower Southampton.	S. H. Stairs.....	6	2	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	37 29
do do	do	8½	2	3 do from do	24 52
Campbellton and Railway Station.	G. Cumming.....	1	30	3 do (to June 30, '92).	75 00
do do	do	1	30	9 do from do	187 50
Campo Bello and Wilson's Beach.	B. Brown.....	7	1	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	37 50
Canaan Station and Railway Station.	J. J. Bernard.....	¼	12	12 do	20 00
Canaan Station and Sweenyville.	E. Budd.....	8 & 12	2	12 do	65 00
Canobie and Clifton.	W. Glendinning.....	3	1	12 do	24 00
Canterbury and Fredericton.	J. Phillips.....	51	3	12 do	625 00
Canterbury and Woodstock.	G. W. Porter.....	12	6	12 do (less fine).	278 00
Canterbury and Porton.	F. O. Porter.....	6	1	7 do (from Sept. 1, '92)	17 50
Canterbury Station and North Lake.	H. Falconer.....	22	2	12 do	230 00
Canterbury Station and Ry. Station.	J. S. Law.....	100 yds.	12	12 do	50 00
Cape de Moisselle Creek and Railway Station.	J. Wilson.....	1/16	12	12 do	25 00
Cape Spear and Railway Station.	A. Seamon.....	5	2	12 do	41 60
Cape Tormentine and Ice Boat House.	P. Allen.....	3	as req.	Season 1892.	171 00
Cape Tormentine and Ry. Station.	J. R. Barry.....	200 ft.	12	12 months	15 00
Caraquet and Lower Caraquet.	A. Lantaigue.....	5	3	12 do	42 48
Caraquet and St. Simond.	J. R. Leboutillier.....	9	1	12 do	30 00
Caraquet and Tracadie.	P. Thériault.....	22	6	12 do	344 00
Cardigan and Dorn Ridge.	E. Burt.....	5	2	1 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	2 58
Cardigan and Railway Station.	do	1/16	12	2 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	5 00
Carleton and St. John.	T. M. Burns.....	1	35	12 do	124 00
Carleton and Street Letter Boxes.	J. A. Kindred.....	1	12	12 do	76 00
Carlisle and Cloverdale.	N. L. Shaw.....	4	1	12 do	30 00
Carlisle and Lower Windsor.	W. O. Belyea.....	2	3	12 do	45 00

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in New Brunswick Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Central Blissville and Fredericton Junction	J. Shehan	4	2	12 months	55 00
Central Hampstead and Hibernia	W. J. Cheyne	3	2	12 do	40 00
Centreville, Florenceville and Railway Station	J. N. Boyer	5	6	3 do (to June 30, '92)	18 50
Centreville and Railway Station	do	5	6	9 do (from July 1, '92)	102 75
Centreville, Tracey's Mills and Greenfield	G. Gregg	2, 12 & 6	3 & 2	3 do 12 days (to July 12, '92)	32 75
do do	W. H. Lewis	2, 14 & 6	3 & 2	8 do 19 days (from July 13, '92)	93 26
Chamber's Settlement and Foster's Croft	T. Morisey	5	1	12 do	29 00
Chambord and Grand Falls	G. Poitras	4 & 6	1	12 do	48 00
Chance Harbour, Lepreaux and Little Lepreaux	A. Hope	19 & 4	2 & 6	12 do	180 00
Charleston and Middle Simonds	M. Mulhern	11	1	12 do	50 00
Charlo Station and Upper Charlo	P. Laviolette	2½	6	12 do	54 00
Chatham and Douglasfield	T. King	5	1	12 do	25 00
Chatham and Kouchibouguac	R. McNaughton	26	2	12 do	218 00
Chatham and Letter Boxes	B. B. Adams	½	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	15 65
Chatham and Railway Station	A. S. Ullock	1	24	12 do	200 00
Chatham and Tracadie	J. C. Coughlan	52	6	12 do	1,265 00
Chipman and Harley Road	J. D. Brown	5	1	12 do	45 00
Chipman and Weldford	D. Robertson	40	1	3 do (to June 30, '92)	58 75
do do	L. J. Wothen	40	1	9 do from do	144 00
Church Hill and River View	A. Bayley	2	2	12 do	40 00
Clarendon and Gaspereaux Station	W. H. Jones	6	2	12 do	59 00
Clarendon Station and Ry. Station	G. S. Lacy	½	6	12 do	40 00
Clifton and Grey's Mills	J. Rodgers	10	6	12 do	244 00
Clifton and Lands End	O. M. Flewelling	22	2	12 do	272 80
Clinch's Mills and Gooseberry Cove	J. Ferguson	4	2	12 do	65 00
Clinch's Mills and Little Musquash	G. Wayne	5	1	12 do	40 00
Clinch's Mills and Railway Crossing	C. F. Clinch	½	12	12 do	26 00
Clover Hill and Sussex Vale	J. McLaughlin	15½	2	12 do	133 80
Coal Branch Station and Railway Station	J. T. Swift	100 yds.	12	12 do	40 00
Coal Creek and Coal Mines	J. Brown	4	2	12 do	44 00
Coal Creek and Upper Coal Creek	M. E. Weaver	4	1	12 do	25 00
Cocagne and Cocagne Cape	A. Bourgeois	4	1	12 do	25 00
Cocagne and Notre-Dame	E. Bilodeau	6	2	12 do	59 00
Coldbrook and Railway Station	E. Ryder	½	12	12 do	30 00
Cole's Island and Narrows	J. Cole	12	3	12 do	200 00
Cole's Island and New Canaan	A. Corey	23	1	3 do (to June 30, '92)	24 50
do do	M. Starkey	23	1	9 do from do	75 00
College Bridge and Railway Station	D. F. Richard	½	12	12 do	75 00
Collina and Springfield	J. Kellier	14 & 10	1	12 do	42 00
Cork Station and Railway Station	W. Murphy	½	3	12 do	16 00
Cormier's Cove and St. Joseph	D. A. Cormier	2	2	12 do	32 00
Cornierville and Thomas Gallands	J. White	2	2	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	22 50
do do	L. LeBlanc	2	2	3 do from do	7 50
Corn Hill and Petitcodiac	W. W. Price	11 & 7	1	12 do	43 00
Cox's Point and Cumberland Bay	T. H. Branscombe	5	1	12 do	20 80
Cross Creek and Green Hill	W. Waugh	4	1	3 do (to June 30, '92)	8 00
do do	E. Humble	4	1	9 do from do	24 00
Cumming's Cove and Fairhaven	C. Greene	3	3 & 2	6 do (from Oct. 1, '92)	15 00
Curryville and Railway Station	J. A. Beaumont	½	12	12 do	35 00
Dalhousie and Point LaNim	P. Stewart	3	3	12 do	45 00
Dalhousie and Railway Station	H. A. Johnson	½	24	12 do	248 80
Dalhousie and Wharf	do	½	24	Season 1892	39 50
Dalhousie Junction and Ry. Station	W. Jamieson	½	12	12 months	52 00
Dawson Settlement & Hillsborough	P. Broney	8	2	3 do (to June 30, '92)	20 75
do do	I. S. Jonah	8	2	9 do from do	62 25

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in New Brunswick Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Debec and Railway Station.....	A. Harron.....	1	12	12 months.....	33 00
Derby and Railway Station.....	T. Parker.....	1	12	do.....	60 00
Doaktown and Shinnickburn.....	J. McDuff.....	18	1	do.....	100 00
Donegal, Waterford & Sussex Vale.....	F. C. Buchanan.....	10 & 8	1 & 2	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).....	142 17
do do.....	do.....	10 & 8	1 & 3	3 do from do.....	60 39
Dorchester and Fairview.....	A. Crossman.....	3½	1	12 do.....	26 00
Dorchester and Middleton.....	A. W. Chapman.....	2	2	12 do.....	55 00
Dorchester and Railway Station.....	S. W. Tingley.....	½	36	12 do.....	447 00
Dorchester and Rockport.....	J. Read.....	12	2w&3s	12 do.....	159 00
Dorchester and Woodhurst.....	B. Card.....	5	1	12 do.....	25 00
Dorchester Crossing and Railway Station.....	P. L. Belliveau.....	½	2	12 do.....	12 00
Dorchester Crossing and Scadouc.....	P. S. Pullerain.....	2½	1	12 do.....	15 00
Dorn Ridge and Mouth of Keswick.....	J. Fugh.....	14	2	5 do (to Aug. 1, '92).....	36 25
Douglas and Railway Station.....	E. Currie.....	100 yds.	3	8 do (from Aug. 1, '92).....	20 00
Douglstown and Newcastle.....	R. W. Gremley.....	5	6	12 do.....	125 00
Dover and Moncton.....	J. W. Beatty.....	15	3	12 do.....	133 32
Downeyville and Springfield.....	W. Kellier.....	11	2	12 do.....	80 00
Downeyville and Tooteton.....	V. Vanwart.....	11 & 3	2	12 do.....	71 00
Doyle Settlement and River Louison.....	T. Hayes, jun.....	3	2	12 do.....	30 00
Dumbarton Station and Ry. Station.....	W. Saunders.....	1½	3	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).....	10 00
do do.....	do.....	1½	6	6 do from do.....	15 00
Dundee and Shannon Vale.....	W. Wright.....	5	1	12 do.....	26 00
Dungiven and Memramcook.....	E. W. Toole.....	4	1	12 do.....	25 00
Dunphy and Morehouse.....	J. Morehouse.....	3	1	8 do (from Aug. 1, '92).....	16 66
Dupey's Corner and St. André de Shediac.....	R. Hebert.....	3½	1	12 do.....	32 00
Edmundston and Grand Falls.....	M. Hartt.....	37	6	12 do.....	1,495 00
Edmundston and Upper Madawaska.....	D. Sirois.....	3	6	12 do.....	24 00
Eel River Crossing and Ry. Station.....	D. Cook.....	1½	12	12 do.....	50 00
Elgin and Prosser Brook.....	H. H. Horseman.....	13	2	12 do.....	120 00
Elgin and Railway Station.....	J. D. Steeves.....	½	6	12 do.....	39 88
Ellenstown and Millerton.....	D. Sauntry.....	3	1	12 do.....	25 00
Elmsville and Railway Station.....	J. H. Dyer.....	1½	6	12 do.....	40 00
Emigrant Road and Ry. Station.....	M. Mulrine.....	1½	3	12 do.....	30 00
Ennishore and Grand Falls.....	C. O'Regan.....	3½	1	12 do.....	30 00
Enniskillen Station and Ry. Station.....	B. McAloon.....	1	6	12 do.....	28 00
Exmore and Red Bank.....	F. Murphy.....	3	1	12 do.....	30 00
Fairhaven and Lord's Cove.....	T. McLaughlin.....	10	2w&3s	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).....	97 50
Fairhaven and Mail Steamer.....	do.....	1	2w&3s	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).....	50 00
Fairville and Railway Station.....	C. J. Tilton.....	1½	18	12 do.....	75 00
Fenwick and McKnight.....	J. R. Gamblin.....	1½	2	12 do.....	15 00
Fenwick and Sheba.....	A. Simpson.....	4½	2	12 do.....	33 00
Ferguson's Point and Main Post Road.....	W. Ferguson.....	½	6	12 do.....	40 00
Ferndale and Hillside.....	B. Colwell.....	2	1	12 do.....	20 00
Flatlands and Railway Station.....	J. Steeves.....	½	6	12 do.....	50 00
Florenceville and Railway Station.....	E. McMullin.....	1	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).....	138 75
do do.....	E. McMullin.....	1	12	3 do from do.....	46 25
Florenceville East and Riverbank.....	L. N. Boyer.....	4	3	3 do (to June 30, '92).....	14 25
Florenceville East, Riverbank and Oaklands.....	do.....	4 & 2½	3 & 2	9 do (from July 1, '92).....	61 50
Flume Ridge, Harvey Station and Magaguadavic.....	J. Moffitt.....	6 & 18	2 & 1	12 do.....	156 00
Foley Brook and Salmonhurst.....	J. Paulsen.....	5	2	10 do (from June 1, '92).....	41 66
Forks and Ida.....	S. S. Clark.....	5	1	12 do.....	45 00
Four Falls and Ortonville.....	D. Murchison.....	11	1	12 do.....	75 00
Four Roads and Inkerman.....	M. Gibbs.....	3½	2	1 do (from Mar. 1, '93).....	2 92
Fox Creek and Moncton.....	A. Bourque.....	12	3	12 do.....	99 96
Fredericton and Hanwell.....	J. Currie.....	10	1	12 do.....	54 00
Fredericton and Street Letter Boxes.....	H. J. Phair.....	2	12	12 do.....	101 24

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in New Brunswick Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Fredericton and Lower St. Mary's.	B. Dunphy	6	2	12 months	90 00
Fredericton and Marysville.	T. Niles	4	6	12 do	149 00
Fredericton and Nasonworth.	S. K. Nason	9½	1	12 do	52 00
Fredericton and Railway Station.	P. D. McKenzie	½	24	12 do	234 00
Fredericton and Railway Station (east side).	P. D. McKenzie	1½	12	12 do	65 00
Fredericton and St. Mary's Ferry.	M. W. Ryan	½ & 1	12	12 do	106 64
Fredericton and Tay Mills.	S. Cook	27	1	3 do (to June 30, '92).	50 00
do do	R. H. Rainsford	27	1	9 do from do	165 00
Fredericton and Wisley.	G. I. Gunter	4	2	3 do (to June 30, '92).	12 50
do do	R. H. Rainsford	4	2	9 do from do	45 00
Fredericton and Woodstock.	N. Urquhart	70	2	4 do (to July 31, '92).	183 33
Fredericton Junction and Railway Station.	J. Shehan	25 yds.	24	12 do	40 00
French Village and Railway Station.	C. Stephenson	4	2	12 do	50 00
Gagetown and Mouth of Nerepis.	W. H. Bulyea	44	3	12 do	624 00
Gagetown and Narrows.	F. E. Wilson	19	3	12 do	280 00
Gagetown and Upper Gagetown.	G. W. Allingham	8	3	12 do	90 00
Gagetown and Welsford.	H. Johnston	28	3	3 do (to June 30, '92).	117 50
do do	H. Queen	28	3	9 do from do	300 00
Gagetown and White's Cove.	W. Hamilton	13	3	12 do	250 00
Gaspereaux Station and Railway Station.	J. Mooney	1	6	12 do	60 00
Gaythorne and Tabusintac.	E. McCullum	4	1	12 do	30 00
Gillespie and Grand Falls Portage.	J. McCullum	2	1	12 do	25 00
Gladstone and Kintore.	T. Watt	9	3	12 do	156 00
Glassville and Ruther Glen.	E. D. Martin	4	3	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	23 40
do do	R. Scott	4	3	6 do from do	22 50
Golden Ridge and Knowlesville.	G. Campbell	6	1	12 do	34 00
Goose Creek and Shepody Road.	J. Prescott	13	1	12 do	60 00
Gouldville and Menramcook.	J. F. Richard	2½	2	12 do	38 75
Grafton and Woodstock.	A. G. B. Stone	1½	6	12 do	60 00
Grainfield and North Renous.	M. Hayes	4	1	12 do	42 50
Grand Anse and Mizonette.	S. Theriault	8	2s&1w	12 do	75 00
Grand Bay and Railway Station.	D. Hamm	½	6	12 do	24 00
Grand Falls and Railway Station.	J. J. Kelly	½	12	12 do	75 00
Grand Falls and Undine.	F. Petit	16 & ½	2	12 do	133 00
Grand Falls and Woodstock.	J. A. Perley	74	6	12 do	2,700 00
Grand Harbour and White Head.	J. Young	6	2 & 1	12 do	75 00
Grand Manan and Seal Cove.	W. N. McLean	12	3 & 2	12 do	98 00
Grattan and Upper Neguac.	P. Grattan	3½	2	12 do	40 00
Great Shemogue and Little Cape.	J. S. Leger	4	1	12 do	25 00
Great Shemogue and Shediac.	J. H. Hebert	24	6	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	200 00
do do	L. D. Boudreau	24	6	6 do from do	249 74
Green Point and Petit Rocher.	J. Morrison	3½	1	12 do	40 00
Halcomb and Lyttleton.	W. H. Somers	5	1	12 do	48 00
Hammond Vale and Shepody Road.	W. Fowler	12	1	12 do	104 00
Hampstead and Wickham.	I. S. Van Wart	2	2	12 do	40 00
Hampton and Ossekeag.	S. W. Sprague	1	6	12 do	60 00
Hampton and Urquharts.	J. McLauchlan	13	2	12 do	130 00
Hardingville and Quaco Road.	F. J. Johnston	4	1	12 do	29 00
Hardwood and Salisbury.	N. Wilson, jun	13	1	12 do	46 80
Harrisville and Lewisville.	C. F. Vincent	3	2	12 do	20 00
Hartland and Knowlesville.	W. S. Henderson	20	3	12 do	295 00
Hartland and Railway Station.	A. M. Nevers	½	12	12 do	60 00
Harvey and Midway.	R. Smith	3½	1	12 do	18 00
Harvey and Railway Station.	L. F. West	1½	6	12 do	130 00
Harvey and Waterside.	R. Mulligan	11	3	12 do	147 00
Harvey Station and Railway Station.	D. Glendinning	50 yds.	12	12 do	40 00
Harvey Station and Yoho.	R. Coffey	8	1	12 do	48 00
Hatfield Point and Jones' Corner.	M. Lunn	7	1	12 do	31 48

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in New Brunswick Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Hatfield Point and West Scotch Settlement.	W. A. S. Perkins	4	1	12 months	22 00
Head of Millstream and Perry Settlement.	B. B. Hayes	5	1	12 do	30 00
Head of Millstream and Sussex Vale	B. B. Hayes	19	2	12 do	175 00
Head of Tide and Railway Station	H. C. Gillis	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	12 do	80 00
Head of Tide and Robinsonville	D. Duncan	20	1	12 do	104 00
Heron Island and New Mills	W. Maxwell	3	1	12 do	35 00
Hillsborough and Lower Cape	S. S. Calhoun	9	6	12 do	200 00
Hillsborough and Railway Station	R. E. Steeves	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	12 do	79 50
Hillsborough and Rose Vale	W. J. Bayley	13	3	12 do	132 00
Hillsdale and Mackville	J. McIntyre	3	1	12 do	30 00
Hillsdale and Sussex Vale	W. Buchanan	17	3	12 do	237 00
Hopewell Cape and Railway Station	W. E. Calhoun	$3\frac{1}{2}$	6	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	45 00
do do	do	$3\frac{1}{2}$	6	6 do from do	54 60
Hopewell, Hill, Hopewell and Railway Station	W. L. Peck	$1\frac{1}{2}$	6 & 12	12 do	68 00
Hopewell Hill and Memel	W. Hunt	$7\frac{1}{2}$	1	12 do	37 00
Hopper and Salisbury	J. McGee	18	1	12 do	82 00
Hoyt Station and Juvenile Settlement.	E. Mersereau	12 & 9	2	12 do	150 00
Hoyt Station and Railway Station	A. W. Mersereau	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	12 do	70 00
Indian Mountain and Moncton	A. M. Bunnell	14	1	3 do (to June 30, '92)	19 50
do do	B. A. Lutes	14	1	9 do from do	58 50
Indiantown and St. John	D. O'Connell	2	12	12 do	196 00
Inkerman and Railway Station	W. Gibbs	3	6	12 do	45 00
Irishtown and Shediac	C. Sullivan	20	1	12 do	126 00
Jenkins and Thornetown	M. B. Perry	2	3	12 do	38 00
Jolicure, Westmoreland Point and Railway Station	C. Wry	7 & 1	6 & 12	12 do	225 00
Jordan Mountain and Newtown	E. Marr	4	1	12 do	28 00
Keats and Petitcodiac	R. F. Keith	7	3	12 do	117 00
Kerry and New Ireland Road	J. Garland	5	1	12 do	49 48
Keswick Ridge and Upper Haynesville	J. Harrigan	23 & 26	2	12 do	258 00
Kilburn and Kintore	B. Watt	6	3	12 do	100 00
Kilburn and Railway Station	B. Kilburn	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	12 do	35 00
Kingsclear and New Market	J. W. Howard	5	1	12 do	24 00
Kingston and Perry's Point	J. Hill	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do	40 00
Kingston (Kent) and Ry. Station	E. Harnett	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	12 do	100 00
Kingston and Richibucto Village	P. McCaie	7	2	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	30 00
do do	do	7	2	6 do from do	22 00
Kingston and Rothesay	S. Coeman	10	6	12 do	449 00
Knoxford and Upper Knoxford	R. Langstaff	4	1	12 do	27 50
Kouchibouguac and Kouchibouguac Beach	J. Potter, jun	9	2	12 do	60 00
Kouchibouguac and Point Sapin	do	20	1	12 do	65 00
Kouchibouguac and Richibucto	J. McLane	12	6	3 do (to June 30, '92)	72 50
do do	do	12	6	9 do from do	280 50
Lake George and Prince William Station	P. Carr	22	2	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	117 75
do do	A. McLean	22	2	3 do from do	36 75
Lakeview and Narrows	R. Black	3	3	12 do	50 00
Lakeville Corner and Newcastle Creek	G. W. Byno	28	2	12 do	171 00
Landry and Pockmouche	M. Landry	5	1	12 do	23 00
Lawrence Station and Ry. Station	J. Taylor	200 yds.	12	12 do	52 00

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in New Brunswick Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Ledge and St. Stephen	J. Greene	4	2 & 3	12 months	75 00
Legere and Portage River	L. Mauzerall	2	3	do	30 00
Lepreaux and Pocologan	S. T. Anderson	10	2	3 do (to June 30, '92).	18 75
do do	do	10	2	9 do from do	75 00
Lepreaux and Railway Station	H. P. Reynolds	17 ¹ / ₂	12	do	28 75
Lewis Mountain and Petitcodiac	W. W. Price	12 & 13	1	do	92 80
Lime Hill and Main Post Road	T. Scribner	2	1	do	15 00
Limekiln and Stanley	H. Turnbull	2	1	do	25 00
Lincoln and Oromocto	A. E. Bulley	4	3	do	65 00
Little Lake and Tracey Station	D. S. Duplisea	11	1	do	55 00
Little Salmon River Mills and Shepody Road	J. Hazen	8	1	do	74 48
Loch Lomond and St. Martins	Fownes & Tabor	20	1	do	100 00
Long Beach and Salmon River	J. Wright	2	1	do	26 00
Long Point and Springfield	E. Kellier	7 & 10	1	do	39 40
Long Settlement and Woodstock	J. J. Williamson	26	2	do	204 88
Lorwick and Main Post Road	H. Dougherty	4	1	do	5 92
Lower Brighton, Newburgh Junction, Pembroke and Newburgh	J. Downey	3 & 6	6 & 2	do	150 00
Lower Napan and Point au Car	A. McKnight	5	2	3 do (to June 30, '92).	11 87
do do	A. Campbell	5	2	9 do from do	34 11
Lower Southampton and Norton Dale	H. D. Stairs	10	2	do	115 00
Lower Turtle Creek and Turtle Creek	G. A. Fillmore	3	1	do	15 00
Lytleton and Red Bank	E. Somers	5	3	do	90 00
McGinley and Memramcook	A. N. Charters	1	3	do	50 00
Manuel and Main Post Road	R. Manuel	14	2	do	8 00
Maple Green and Railway Station	J. Fraser	1	3	do	45 00
Maplehurst, Upper Kent and Railway Station	A. Hawthorne	3 & 4	2 & 12	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	50 00
do do	do	3 & 4	3 & 12	6 do from do	60 00
Maple Ridge and Millville	G. Russell	3	1	do	30 00
Maplewood and Millville	H. Palmer	5	1	do	40 00
Mars Hill and River de Chute	J. B. Porter	5	1	do	25 00
Maugerville and Upper Maugerville	P. McCloskey	5	3	Season 1891-92	45 00
Meadows and Railway Station	G. F. Beach	20 yds.	12	months	20 00
Melrose and Railway Station	B. Corrigan	1/2	6	do	26 00
Memramcook and Railway Station	S. C. Charters	1/2	36	do	150 00
Midgie Station and Railway Station	C. Hicks	40 yds.	6	do	10 00
Milford and Railway Station	J. Irvine	1 1/2	12	do	75 00
Milledgeville and St. John	D. O'Connell	4	2	do	65 00
Millerton and Railway Station	J. C. Miller	1/8	12	do	40 00
Millstream and Mountain Dale	W. E. Fenwick	6 & 7	1	do	65 00
Millstream and Mount Hebron	G. D. Fenwick	5	1	do	43 68
Milltown and St. Stephen	Keys Bros	2	12	do	148 48
Milltown and Upper Mills	J. W. Heaton	3	1	do	48 00
Milleville and Railway Station	S. A. Jones	1/8	12	do	25 00
Miscou Harbour and Wilson's Point	P. Wilson	6	2 & 1	do	55 00
Mispec and St. John	D. O'Connell	9	1	do	59 76
Moncton and O'Neil	R. Lowry	15	1	do	65 00
Moncton and Railway Station	G. McSweeney	1	48	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	360 00
do do	P. Callagher	1	60	3 do from do	118 75
Moncton and Stoney Creek	J. Scott	8	2	do	120 00
Moncton and Letter Boxes	J. Gallagher	1	12	do	150 00
Moncton and Upper Coverdale	E. L. Goodall	14	2	do	110 00
Moncton Road and Shediac	W. G. Bateman	6	1	do	40 00
Monument Settlement and Richmond Corner	N. Turney	27 & 20	2	do	228 00
Moore's Mills and Railway Station	A. Connick	100 yds.	12	do	70 00
Mount Pleasant and South Gordonsville	S. Loudon	4	2	8 do (from Aug. 1, '92)	20 00
Mount View and Upper Sackville	J. Wheaton	3	1	do	20 00

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in New Brunswick Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Mountville and Railway Station...	J. T. Wilber...	300 yds.	12	12 months	20 00
Mouth of Keswick and Ry. Station.	H. F. Dunphy...	1	12	9 do (from July 1, '92)	45 00
Mouth of Keswick and Woodstock.	N. Urquhart...	60	2	8 do (from Aug. 1, '92)	350 00
Mouth of Nerepsis and Ry. Station.	J. M. Nase...	1	12	12 do and extra trips..	56 17
Musquash and Railway Station....	L. D. Carman...	1	12	12 do	26 00
Narrows, Norton Station and Springfield.....	C. W. Perkins...	9 & 21	6 & 3	12 do	496 00
Narrows and Upper Gaspereaux....	J. B. Wiggins...	50	3	12 do	700 00
Narrows and Wickham.....	G. W. Day.....	24	3	3 do (to June 30, '92).	87 50
do do.....	G. N. Golding...	24	3	9 do from do	297 75
Nashwaaksis and Railway Station..	W. McFarlane...	100 yds.	2	8 do (from Aug. 1, '92)	6 93
Nauwigewauk and Ry. Station.....	W. W. Dodge...	1	12	12 do	36 00
Nerepis Station and Ry. Station....	D. McKenzie...	1	12	12 do	20 00
Nerepis Station and Round Hill....	do	12	1	12 do	100 00
Newcastle and Railway Station....	R. H. Gremley...	1	24	12 do	206 00
Newcastle and Red Bank.....	J. C. Millar...	15	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	221 25
do do.....	J. C. Brown...	15	3	3 do from do	68 00
Newcastle and Renous Bridge.....	do	17	3	12 do and extra trips..	281 24
Newcastle and Sevogle.....	do	25	1	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	72 50
do do.....	A. Cain.....	25	1	5 do 12 days (from Oct. 20, '92)...	76 15
Newcastle and South Nelson.....	J. Doolan.....	2	6	12 do	199 00
New Mills and Railway Station....	A. McNair.....	1	12	12 do	49 88
Newtown and Sussex Vale.....	J. Cotter.....	10 & 12	3	12 do	180 00
Newtown and White's Mountain....	H. Jamieson...	3	1	12 do	30 00
Nictau and Riley Brook.....	C. Simons.....	6	1	12 do	28 00
Nigado and Petit Rocher.....	F. Walsh.....	5½	1	12 do	40 00
Nixon and Turtle Creek.....	L. A. Wilson...	4	2	12 do	35 00
North Forks Salmon Creek and Salmon Creek.....	F. H. Fowler...	4	1	12 do	37 00
North River Platform and Railway Station.....	T. Jones.....	1	12	12 do	25 00
Norton Station and Ry. Station....	S. McCready...	40 yds.	As req	6 do (from Oct. 1, '92)	25 00
Notre Dame and Poirier.....	J. Gueguen...	6	1	12 do	22 00
Oak Bay and Railway Station.....	R. W. Wilson...	1	12	12 do	65 00
Oakham and Thornstown.....	E. Perry.....	6	2	3 do (to June 30, '92).	10 62
do do.....	H. Patterson...	6	2	9 do from do	45 00
Oakhill and St. Stephen.....	Keys Bros.....	22	1	12 do	159 00
Oak Point and Round Hill.....	D. D. Flewelling	3	6	Season 1892.....	34 00
Oakville and Richmond Corner....	L. S. Purinton..	10	1	12 months	80 00
Oakland and River Bank.....	R. W. Tomkins..	2½	1	3 do (to June 30, '92).	6 25
Olinville and Speights Corner....	A. F. Speight...	2½	2	3 do (to June 30, '92).	3 75
Oromocto, Sheffield, Upper Gagetown and Swan Creek.....	J. Malone.....	10, 21 & 12	6 & 3	12 do	320 00
Oromocto and Shirley Settlement..	R. Brennan.....	4	1	12 do	20 00
Oromocto and Waasis Station.....	J. Malone.....	6	6	12 do	190 00
Oromocto and Wookside.....	W. Rutledge...	18	2	12 do	109 00
Ossekeag and Upperton.....	G. H. Barnes...	19½	2	12 do	188 00
Painsec Settlement and Ry. Station	E. Babin.....	1	2	12 do	32 00
Passekeag and Railway Station....	G. R. Campbell..	150 yds.	12	12 do	50 00
Passekeag and Sherlock.....	J. McVey.....	5	1	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	30 00
do do.....	C. Snodgrass...	5	1	3 do from do	8 00
Payne Settlement and Undine.....	D. Coston.....	6	1	11 do (from May, 1, '92)	18 33
Pearsons and Starkeys.....	J. H. McLeod...	9 & 12	2	12 do	150 00
Pennfield Ridge and Railway Station	S. McKay.....	2	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	45 00
do do.....	G. W. McKay...	2	6	3 do from do	18 75
Penobscuis and Railway Station....	J. Gross.....	40 yds.	As req	6 do (from Oct. 1, '92).	15 00
Penobscuis and Roxburgh.....	J. J. Hashlam...	21	2	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	133 11
do do.....	W. A. McManus..	21	2	3 do from do	43 50

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in New Brunswick Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Perth Centre and Railway Station.	M. Larlee		12	12 months.....	50 00
Perth Centre and Riley Brook.....	W. Inman.....	72 ¹ / ₂	2	12 do.....	636 20
Perth Centre and Tilley.....	N. Demerchant.....	16	2	12 do.....	127 00
Petersville and Welsford.....	P. Lingley.....	10	2	3 do (to June 30, '92).	24 00
do do.....	J. Burton.....	10	2	9 do from do.....	60 00
Petersville Church and South Clones.	J. Chittick, sen.....	4	1	12 do.....	30 00
Petit Rocher and Railway Station.	J. Morrison.....	13	12	12 do.....	75 00
Pioneer and Woodstock.....	J. J. Williamson.....	25	3	12 do.....	297 00
Pisarinco and Spruce Lake Station.	E. McCarthy.....	4	3	3 do (to June 30, '92)	10 00
do do.....	do.....	4	3	9 do from do.....	45 00
Pleasant Ridge and Rolling Dam Station.....	N. McDermott.....	10	2	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	56 25
do do.....	W. Goodill.....	10	2	3 do from do.....	17 50
Pointe du Chêne and Ry. Station.	E. McDonald.....	1	12	12 do.....	32 00
Pollett River and Railway Station.	T. W. Colpitts.....	100 yds.	3	12 do.....	26 00
Port Elgin and Railway Station.....	G. Siddall.....	1	12	12 do.....	40 00
Port Elgin and Spences.....	J. H. Grant.....	17 & 15	3	12 do.....	273 00
Power's Creek and St. Amand.	S. St. Amand.....	5	1	1 do (from Mar. 1, '93)	2 50
Prince of Wales and Ry. Crossing.	J. Cairns.....	1	6	12 do.....	31 00
Prince William Station and Railway Station.....	W. G. Hatch.....	1 ¹ / ₂	12	12 do.....	80 00
Prince William Station and York Mills.....	R. Henry.....	3	2	12 do.....	59 00
Queenstown and Upper Otnabog.....	A. C. Fox.....	2 ¹ / ₂	3	12 do.....	22 00
Randolph and Railway Station.....	W. A. Miller.....	13	12	10 do (from June 1, '92)	62 50
Read and Railway Station.....	E. Read.....	2 ¹ / ₄	2	12 do.....	31 20
Renous Bridge and South Renous.	W. Hogan.....	5	2	12 do (and arrears).....	70 58
Reynolds and South Nelson.....	B. Reynolds.....	7	2	12 do.....	50 00
Richibucto and Railway Station.	J. C. Vantour.....	1	6	12 do.....	75 00
Richibucto, Weldford and Railway Station.	L. J. Wathen.....	27 & 1 ¹ / ₈	6 & 24	12 do.....	901 00
River Charlo and Railway Station.	W. R. Jamieson.....	1	12	12 do.....	100 00
River Louison and Sunnyside.....	W. D. Millar.....	7	1	12 do.....	34 00
Riverside and Railway Station.....	S. Edgett.....	1	12	12 do.....	35 00
Robichaud and St. André de Shediac.	F. A. Leger.....	17 & 1 ¹ / ₂	1	2 do (from Feb. 1, '93).	15 00
Rockland, Rockland Station and Railway Station.....	J. Sutherland.....	4, 5 ¹ / ₂ & 1 ¹ / ₈	6 & 12	12 do.....	340 00
Rockport and Sackville.....	A. Tower.....	16	1	12 do.....	65 00
Rogersville and Railway Station.	F. McCaile.....	100 yds.	12	12 do.....	48 00
Rogersville and Rogersville East.	J. Hache.....	4 ¹ / ₂	1	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	21 94
do do.....	W. Cormier.....	4 ¹ / ₂	1	6 do from do.....	11 86
Rogersville and Vienneau.....	F. McCaile.....	5	1	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	17 50
do do.....	A. Thibodeau.....	5	1	6 do from do.....	12 00
Rolling Dam Station and Railway Station.....	W. Goodill.....	1 ¹ / ₂	12	12 do.....	47 50
Rosedale and Upper Woodstock.....	W. E. Hoyt.....	8 & 6	2	12 do.....	87 50
Rothesay and Railway Station.	G. W. Sherwood.....	50 yds.	as req.	6 do (from Oct. 1, '92)	12 50
Round Hill and Speight's Corner.	A. F. Speight.....	8	2	9 do (from July 1, '92)	18 75
Rusagornis and Waasis Station.....	A. Grass.....	3	3	12 do.....	40 00
St. Andrew's and Railway Station.	J. Cummings.....	1	as req.	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	37 00
do do.....	R. Storr.....	1	do	6 do from do.....	35 93
St. Andrew's and Wharf.....	do.....	1	4 & 6	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	27 50
St. Charles and Railway Crossing.	M. J. Daigle.....	2	2	12 do.....	30 00
St. Croix and Railway Station.	J. E. Casey.....	1	6	12 do.....	45 00
St. François de Kent and St. Thomas de Kent.....	C. T. Goguen.....	4	1	8 do (from Aug. 1, '92)	16 66
St. George and Railway Station.	M. Parks.....	1	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).....	51 00
do do.....	R. A. Parks.....	1	12	3 do from do.....	17 00
St. Isidore and Tracadie.....	P. LeBreton.....	11	2	12 do.....	70 00

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in New Brunswick Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
St. John and Letter Boxes.....	D. O'Connell....	2	18	3 mos. (to June 30, '92).	122 25
do do	do	2	18	9 do from do	525 00
St. John and Railway Station.....	do	$\frac{1}{2}$	as req.	12 do and extra trips..	1,332 65
St. John and Shore Line Railway Station.....	J. Moulson.....	1	6	12 do	125 00
St. John and St. Martin's.....	Fownes & Tabor.	30	6	12 do (less fine).....	1,499 00
St. John and Sand Point Road	D. Peacock.....	3	3	12 do	40 00
St. John and Wells	D. O'Connell....	19 & 11	1	12 do	95 00
St. John Letter Carriers' Service.....	Con. Electric Co.			6 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	100 00
St. John and Wharf.....	J. P. Stackhouse			Special service.....	1 00
St. Joseph and Railway Station.....	T. M. Leger.....	1	12	12 months	70 00
St. Leonard Station and Van Buren, Me	A. L. Coombes..	1	6	3 do (to June 30, '92).	12 50
do do	D. O. Bourgoin.	1	6	9 do from do	37 50
St. Martin's and Salmon River	A. W. Fownes..	9	3	3 do (to June 30, '92).	46 22
do do	G. T. Mallery..	9	6	9 do from do	261 00
St. Martin's and Wood Lake	T. Hosford.....	6	1	7 do (from Sept. 1, '92)	20 42
St. Norbert and West Branch.....	D. Gallant.....	5	1	12 do	19 48
St. Stephen and Calais, Me.....	Keys Bros.....	1	12	12 do	110 00
St. Stephen and Railway Station.....	Hardy & Bridges	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	12 do and extra trips..	202 71
St. Stephen and Shore Line Railway Station	J. Greene.....	1	6	12 do	69 00
St. Stephen and Wharf.....	Hardy & Bridges	1	4 & 6	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92) and extra trips	40 00
Sackville and Railway Station.....	J. J. Wheaton..	1	36	12 do	300 00
Sackville and N. B. & P. E. I. Railway Station.....	N. B. & P. E. I. Ry. Co.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	18 75
Sackville and Second Westcock.....	E. Edgett.....	8	1	12 do	48 00
Sackville and Upper Sackville.....	J. J. Wheaton..	5	6	12 do	118 72
Sackville and Wood Point.....	W. Clark.....	6	1	12 do	24 48
Salisbury and Railway Station.....	G. W. Gaynor..	600 yds.	36	12 do	225 00
Salt Springs and Titusville.....	H. O'Brien.....	6	2	3 do (to June 30, '92).	14 00
do do	G. W. Morrison.	6	2	9 do from do	36 75
Sargent and Main Post Road	H. Sargent.....	1	2	12 do	20 00
Sea Side and Railway Station.....	S. Laughlan ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	12 do	20 00
Shediac and Railway Station.....	C. W. Smith.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	42	12 do	247 40
Shediac Road and Railway Station.....	G. Rodgerson ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	12 do	47 00
Shippigan and Shippigan Island.....	J. Goodin.....	12	2 & 1	12 do	60 00
South Bay and Railway Station.....	W. Roxborough.	100 yds.	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	22 50
do do	J. R. Lowry.....	100 yds.	12	3 do from do	7 50
South Nelson and South Nelson Road.....	W. Gorman.....	3	2	12 do	55 00
South Newbridge and Woodstock	W. Tompkins..	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do	50 00
Spruce Lake and Railway Crossing.....	J. Robinson.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	12 do	30 00
Spruce Lake Station and Railway Station.....	E. McCarthy....	$\frac{1}{8}$	6	12 do	20 00
Stanley and Cross Creek Railway Station.....	T. Coughlan....	6	6	12 do	156 00
Stanley and Tay Settlement.....	J. Miller.....	6	2	12 do	65 00
Starkey's and Young's Cove.....	S. J. Thorne....	11	1	12 do	36 00
Summerfield and Upper Wicklow.....	D. Gee.....	3	2	12 do	35 00
Sussex and Military Camp.....	A. Reed.....			Special service.....	6 00
Sussex Corner and Sussex Vale	W. Buchanan....	2	6	12 months	90 00
Sussex Vale and Railway Station.....	R. D. Boal.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	30	12 do	180 00
Tapley's Mills and Railway Crossing	M. Murray.....	$\frac{1}{8}$	2	12 do	35 00
The Range and Wiggins.....	W. R. Burke....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	12 do	16 00
Three Tree Creek and Railway Station.....	J. McQuestion..	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	12 do	15 00
Tower Hill and Railway Station.....	J. Irons.....	2	2	12 do	51 50
Tracey Station and Railway Station.....	D. S. Duplisea..	50 yds.	12	12 do	30 00
Tracey Station and Traceyville	A. O. Tracey....	4	1	12 do	24 00

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in New Brunswick Postal Division, &c.—*Concluded.*

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Upper Cape and Railway Station..	A. Raworth . . .	3	3	12 months	39 00
Upper Keswick and Railway Station	C. W. Esty	12	9	do (from July 1, '92)	22 50
Waweig and Railway Station	M. J. Greenlaw.	6	12	do	60 00
Welsford and Railway Station	H. W. Wood . . .	12	12	do and extra trips . .	104 16
Woodstock and Railway Station . . .	J. J. Williamson	36	12	do do	231 60
do do	J. C. Winsler . .	12	12	do	75 00
Woodstock and Houlton, Me.	F. A. Glidden . .	14	6	do	400 00
				Total	\$57,186 00

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy Postmaster General.

W. H. SMITHSON,
Accountant.

NOVA SCOTIA POSTAL DIVISION.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Nova Scotia Postal Division made within the Year ended 30th June, 1893.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Abercrombie and New Glasgow	R. Dunbar, sen.	5	2	12 months	68 00
Acadia Mines and Bass River	J. W. Davison	14	3	12 do	197 48
Acadia Mines and Londonderry Station	A. J. Gough	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	12 do	175 00
Advocate Harbour and Apple River	H. H. Mosher	10	6	12 do	345 00
Afton and Bayfield	M. Connor	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	12 do	100 00
Afton and Bayfield Road Station	do	do	12	12 do	65 00
Afton and Guysboro' Intervale	D. S. Ferguson	15	1	12 do	56 96
Afton Station and Railway Station	W. McLeod	50 yds.	3	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	6 25
Albert Bridge and Horn's Road	H. Horn	4	1	12 do	20 00
Alderney and Petite de Grat	W. Landry	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	3 do (to June 30, '92)	15 62
do do	A. McDonald	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	9 do from do	22 50
Alder Point and Little Bras d'Or	C. Stubbert	6	1	12 do	35 00
Alder River and Main Post Road	J. D. Chisholm	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	12 do	20 00
Alexander and Cape Mabou	F. Beaton	5	2	12 do	26 00
Alton and Railway Station	B. Lindsay	75 yds.	6	12 do	20 00
Amherst and Amherst Point	T. B. Stewart	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	12 do	67 00
Amherst and Fenwick	W. Pipes	6	1	12 do	32 00
Amherst and Hastings	E. Chapman	6	1	12 do	40 00
Amherst and Linden	K. Hunter	20	3	12 do	260 00
Amherst and Little River	G. A. Purdy	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do	240 00
Amherst and Railway Station	C. T. Hillson	$\frac{1}{2}$	as req.	12 do	500 80
Amherst and Tidnish	W. Blair	16	3	12 do	225 00
Amherst Station—Letter Box and Postal Cars	C. T. Hillson	30 yds.	36	12 do	25 00
Annapolis and Dalhousie West	J. Gormley	16	1	12 do	100 00
Annapolis and Granville Ferry	W. H. Weather- spoon.	1	6	12 do	250 00
Annapolis and Liverpool	G. & E. Stailing	67	6	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	1,199 50
do do	J. H. McLeod	67	6	6 do from do	1,747 50
Annapolis and Perrott Settlement	T. Goldsmith	9	1	12 do	55 00
Annapolis and Railway Station, &c.	G. S. Bishop	$\frac{1}{2}$	24	12 do	175 00
Annapolis and Saw Mill Creek	R. Harris	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	12 do	70 00
Anthony's Line and Scotch Village	S. Cochran	11 r. t.	2	12 do	55 00
Antigonishe and Arisaig, &c.	R. McDonald and J. Gillis	7 & 10	3 & 1	12 do	187 28
Antigonishe and Brophy's	T. Brophy	14	2	12 do	134 35
Antigonishe and Cloverville	J. McDonald	5	1	12 do	40 00
Antigonishe and Georgeville	R. McDonald	44 r. t.	4	12 do	398 00
Antigonishe and Lower West River	T. McAmis	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do	52 00
Antigonishe and Railway Station	W. G. Cuning- ham	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	12 do	135 00
Antigonishe and Sherbrooke	M. McGrath	40	3	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	559 64
do do	T. J. Sears	40	3	6 do from do	559 64
Antigonishe and William's Point	D. McDonald	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do	40 00
Antigonish Harbour (South Side) and Lower Settlement, South River	J. Kiely	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do	100 00
Antigonishe Station—Letter Box and Postal Cars	W. G. Cuning- ham	20 yds.	12	12 do	20 00
Antrim and Gay's River	W. Blades	16 r. t.	2	12 do	75 00
Apple River and Fast Apple River	A. L. Price	3	6	11 do (to Feb. 28, '93)	67 83
Apple River and River Hebert, West Side	J. O. Scott	35	6	1 do (from Mar. 1, '93)	70 50
Arcadia and East Chebogue	A. Andrews	4	2	12 do	34 00
Ardness and Lismore	A. McDonald	3	3	12 do	50 00

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Nova Scotia Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Ardoise Hill and Newport Station.	M. Harney.....	19 r. t.	6	12 months.....	135 00
Argyle and Argyle Head.....	A. J. Nickerson.	2	3	12 do	50 00
Argyle Sound and Lower Argyle...	E. Murphy.....	3½	1	3 do (to June 30, '92)	4 75
Arichat and Lennox Ferry.....	A. Martel.....	5	3	Season 1892, and extra trips	70 27
Arichat and Petite de Grat.....	A. McDonald.....	3	3	3 months (to June 30, '92)	22 50
do do.....	do	3	3	9 do from do	41 25
Arichat and Robins.....	F. L. Malzard...	4	6	12 do	70 00
Arichat and West Arichat.....	A. McDonald.....	3	6	3 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	25 00
Arlington and Canning.....	R. Wood.....	3	2	12 do	30 00
Ashfield and Whyccocmagh.....	H. McDonald.....	6	1	12 do	24 00
Askliton and West Bay Road Railway Station.....	H. A. Archibald	3	3	10 do (from June 1, '92)	50 00
Aspen and Glenelg.....	J. McGrath.....	4	3	12 do	42 48
Aspen and New Glasgow.....	J. Fraser.....	43	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	520 50
Athol and Railway Station.....	E. Donkin.....	1	12	12 do	100 00
Auburn and Greenwood.....	G. W. Eaton.....	6½ rt.	1	12 do	34 00
Auburn and Railway Station.....	G. O. Jacques.....	4	12	12 do	70 00
Auld's Cove and Railway Station.	H. McMillan.....	1½	6	12 do	55 00
Avondale Station and Railway Station.....	A. McLeán.....	1½	12	12 do	20 00
Avonport and Avonport Station.	J. B. Newcomb.	1½	6	12 do	100 00
Avonport Station and Railway Station.....	J. B. Newcomb.	12 yds.	12	12 do	30 00
Aylesford and Dalhousie Road.....	H. S. Brennan.....	26	1	1 do (to April 30, '92).	12 00
do do.....	E. C. Foster.....	26	1	11 do from do	132 91
Aylesford and Harmony.....	A. D. Nichols.....	20 rt.	1	12 do	57 00
Aylesford and Morden.....	W. J. Balcom.....	22 rt.	2	12 do	108 00
Aylesford and Railway Station.....	C. A. Williamson	4	12	12 do	60 00
Baccaro and Port La Tour.....	W. P. Snow.....	3	2	12 do	39 00
Baddeck and Big Bras d'Or.....	A. Matheson.....	26	3	12 do	523 00
Baddeck and Iona.....	D. McNeil, jr.....	15	1	12 do	92 00
Baddeck and New Campbellton.....	M. D. McInnes.....	32	3	12 do	497 00
Baddeck and Upper Settlement					
Baddeck River.....	D. N. Morrison.....	14	2	3 do (to June 30, '92).	17 43
do do.....	R. McLeán.....	14	2	9 do from do	47 25
Baddeck and Upper Settlement					
Middle River.....	W. A. Robertson	19½	2	12 do	151 88
Baddeck Bay and Plaister Mines	H. Fraser.....	4	2	12 do	27 00
Baddeck Bay and Rear Baddeck					
Bay.....	D. McKenzie.....	3½	1	12 do	25 00
Baddeck River, North Branch and Forks Baddeck					
Baie Verte and Linden.....	A. McInnes.....	2½	2	12 do	44 00
do do.....	S. Moore.....	21½	2 & 3	4 do (to July 31, '92).	80 33
do do.....	do	21½	2 & 3	8 do from do	212 86
Bailey's Brook and Railway Station	A. McLeán.....	4½	6	12 do	125 24
Baker Settlement and Greenfield...	H. Carver.....	3½	3 & 1	12 do	115 00
Balmoral Mills and The Falls.....	A. McKay.....	2½	3	12 do	58 00
Bank's Broad Cove and Sight Cove	J. D. McEachen	7	1	12 do	20 00
Bank's Broad Cove and Strathlorne	L. McDougall.....	4	1	12 do	15 00
Barney's River and Marsh.....	J. McIver.....	18 rt.	1	12 do	49 00
Barney's River and Railway Station	D. R. McKenzie.....	4½	6	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	66 94
do do.....	A. W. McKenzie	4½	6	6 do from do	59 94
Barney's River and Rossfield.....	G. Campbell.....	4	1	12 do	20 00
Barachois Harbour and Boisdale					
Barachois.....	N. L. Nicholson	3	1	12 do	35 00
Barra Glen and Iona.....	R. P. McNeil.....	4½	2	1 do (from Mar. 1, '93)	2 50
Barrington and Port Clyde.....	J. K. Hogg.....	30	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	247 50
do do.....	H. D. Ells.....	30	6	3 do from do	76 75
Barrington and Pubnico Beach.....	J. K. Hogg.....	22	6	12 do	539 00
Barrington and Shelburne.....	D. Mentzell.....	23	6	12 do	740 00
Barrington and Yarmouth.....	O. S. Davison.....	48	6	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	800 00
do do.....	J. Frost & Sons.	48	6	6 do from do	800 00

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Nova Scotia Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
Barrington Passage and Cape Sable Island	W. B. Smith	14	6	12 months	\$ 300 00
Barrios Beach and Big Tracadie	A. F. Bowden	4	3	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	15 00
do do	H. Petipas	4	3	6 do from do	16 00
Barry's Corner and Blockhouse	C. Barry	5	1	12 do	25 00
Barss' Corner and Chesley's Corner	F. W. Verge	3	6	6 do (from Oct. 1, '92)	78 24
Barss' Corner and Posters	J. A. De Long	17 r. t.	3	6 do do	58 50
Barss' Corner and S. Moore's	R. Barss	6	1	12 do	39 72
Barton and Railway Station	J. S. McNeill	3	12	12 do	104 00
Basin River Inhabitants and Lower River Inhabitants	P. McCarthy	3	2	12 do	36 00
Battery Hill and New Gairloch	R. McLeod	8	3	12 do	120 00
Battery Hill and Railway Station	F. H. Matheson	1	12	1 do (to April 30, '92).	5 00
do do	D. MacKay	1	12	11 do from do	55 00
Baxter's Harbour and Sheffield Mills	W. E. Harris	9½	1	12 do	59 16
Bay St. Lawrence and Englishtown	T. D. Curtis	74	3	12 do	1,625 00
Bay St. Lawrence and Meat Cove	B. McDonald	7	2	10 do (to Jan. 31, '93).	42 00
do do	A. B. McDonald	7	3	2 do from do	12 00
Bayside and Shad Bay	M. Fader	3	2	12 do	40 00
Bear Cove, Cheticamp and Meteghan	G. L. Comeau	4	2	12 do	40 00
Bear River, West Side, and Deep Brook, &c.	W. Lent	6 & 5	10 & 2	12 do	150 00
Bear River, West Side, and Lansdowne	R. M. McClelland	4	3	12 do	73 00
Beaulx and St. Andrew's	D. Forbes	6	1	12 do	40 00
Beaver Bank and Middle Sackville, &c.	R. Emmerson	13 r. t.	6 & 3	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	137 50
do do	L. L. Hamilton	13 r. t.	6 & 3	6 do from do	137 00
Beaver Bank and North Beaver Bank	E. Lively	8	2	12 do	75 00
Beaver Bank and Railway Station	D. Hallisey	12 yds.	12	12 do	93 00
Beaver Cove and Boisdale Chapel	D. N. McIntyre	3	3	10 do (from June 1, '92)	25 00
Beaver Cove and Rear Beaver Cove	A. Gillis	3	1	12 do	20 00
Beaver Harbour and Salmon River	A. Hartling	4	2	12 do	40 00
Beaver River Corner and Cedar Lake	A. Porter	18 r. t.	1	12 do	40 00
Bedford Basin and English Corner	N. Melvin	9½	3	12 do	159 00
Bedford Basin and Railway Station	W. McKenzie	100 yds.	42	12 do	130 00
Beech Hill and Chester Basin	D. Venoit	6	1	12 do	50 00
Beechmont and North West Arm	M. McLeod	4	2	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	12 50
do do	A. McKenzie	4	2	6 do from do	12 36
Belmont and Debert Station	C. W. McDormond	15 r. t.	2	12 do	104 00
Belmont and Railway Station	T. Lindsay	1½	12	12 do	120 00
Berwick and Buckley's	F. A. Kinsman	22½ r. t.	2	12 do	129 00
Berwick and Morrystown	S. H. Nichols	14 r. t.	1	12 do	40 00
Berwick and Railway Station	E. C. Foster	1	6	12 do	50 00
Big Bras d'Or and Black Rock	J. McDonald	2	1	12 do	15 00
Big Brook and River Dennis	H. A. Archibald	5	2	10 do (from June 1, '92)	37 50
Big Glen and Enon	W. K. McVicar	6	1	12 do	30 00
Big Harbour Island and Malagawatch	M. McIntosh	3	2	12 do	25 00
Big Intervale, Cape North and Cape North	M. McLennan	4½	1	12 do	25 00
Big Intervale Margaree and Margaree Forks	D. Campbell	17	3	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	87 50
Big Intervale Margaree and North East Branch Margaree	A. G. McDonald	13	3	6 do (from Oct. 1, '92)	64 50
Big Island and Merigomishe	D. Cameron	16	2	3 do (to June 30, '92).	21 25
do do	do	16	2	9 do from do	55 50
Big Lorraine and Sydney	R. W. Martin	31	3 & 2	12 do	349 00
Big Marsh and Maryvale	D. J. McDonald	3	1	12 do	16 00
Big Pond and Glengarry Valley	M. McNeil	4	1	12 do	20 00
Big Pond and Rear Ben Eoin	A. Gillis	6	1	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	12 50
do do	A. McDougall	6	1	6 do from do	9 24
Big Pond and Salem Road	H. D. Munro	12	2	12 do	68 00

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Nova Scotia Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
Big Port Le Bear and Sable River..	G. Harding.....	12	1	12 months.....	\$ cts. 90 00
Big Tracadie and Big Tracadie Platform.....	W. Gerrior.....	3	12	5 do 23 days (to Dec. 31, '92).....	47 82
do do	A. W. Gerrior..	3	12	3 do from do.....	37 50
Big Tracadie and Mattie.....	E. Coty.....	8	1	12 do.....	40 00
Big Tracadie and Railway Station.	W. Gerrior.....	100 yds.	12	3 do 8 days (to July 8, '92).....	10 87
Birchtown and Clyde River.....	F. G. Nicoll....	29	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).....	300 00
do do	J. Gibson.....	29	3	3 do from do.....	98 00
Bishopville and Hantsport.....	R. E. Bishop....	6	2	12 do.....	92 00
Black Branch and Meadowville Station.	H. Ross.....	4	3	12 do.....	97 48
Black River and Main Post Road.	R. D. Chisholm.	1/2	3	2 do (to Sept. 30, '92).....	4 00
Black Rock and Farrisboro'.....	W. Phinney....	6	1	12 do.....	65 00
Blanchard Road and New Glasgow.	J. J. Webster....	14	2	12 do.....	158 00
Blanche and Cape Negro.....	A. D. Perry.....	4	3	12 do.....	68 00
Blandford and Hubbard's Cove.....	W. A. Mitchell.	17	3	3 do (to June 30, '92).....	67 50
do do	J. E. Stratford.	17	3	9 do from do.....	243 75
Blandford and Tancook Island.	N. Chandler....	4 3/4	1	12 do.....	38 00
Blockhouse and Railway Station.....	I. Mossman....	4 1/4	6	12 do.....	100 00
Blomidon and Canning.....	P. Brown.....	7 3/4	6	12 do.....	199 04
Blomidon and Lower Blomidon.....	A. Kennedy.....	2 1/2	2	12 do.....	25 00
Bloomfield and Main Post Road.....	H. R. Jones....	1/2	12	12 do.....	25 00
Blue Mountain and New Glasgow, New Town, &c.....	J. Fraser.....	15, 22 1/2, 4	6 & 3	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93).....	232 00
Blue Rock and Lunenburg.....	E. J. Steverman	5	1	2 do (to May 31, '92).....	6 66
do do	do.....	5	2 & 1	10 do from do.....	46 66
Boisdale Barachois and Boisdale Railway Station.....	D. McNeil.....	3	3	10 do (from June 1, '92).....	40 83
Boisdale Chapel and Boisdale Railway Station.....	D. N. McIntyre.	1	6	10 do (from June 1, '92).....	25 00
Boom and Lower Washabuck.....	R. Palmer.....	50 r.t.	2	12 do.....	250 00
Boom and Whycoconagh.....	H. A. McDougall	15	1	12 do.....	51 00
Boulardarie and Little Bras d'Or.	D. Broderick....	14 & 6	2 & 3	12 do.....	265 00
Boulardarie and Point Clear.....	J. Munro.....	7	2	12 do.....	76 36
Boylston and Milford Haven Bridge.	W. Inlay.....	3	12	12 do.....	59 00
Boylston and Ragged Head.....	J. Tory.....	5 3/4	3	12 do.....	136 84
Brazil Lake and Railway Station.....	M. Iram.....	4	6	12 do.....	25 00
Brenton and South Ohio.....	S. Pennell.....	4	1	12 do.....	20 00
Brickton and Lawrencetown.....	C. W. Phinney..	3	1	12 do.....	25 00
Bridgetown and Dalhousie West.....	L. A. Dickie....	28 r.t.	1	6 do (to Sept 30, '92).....	45 00
do do	do.....	28 r.t.	1	6 do from do.....	32 50
Bridgetown and Granville Ferry.....	J. W. Rhodes....	14	3	12 do.....	250 00
Bridgetown and Lawrencetown.....	W. E. Poole....	10 1/2	1	3 do (to June 30, '92).....	18 75
do do	L. A. Dickie....	10 1/2	1	9 do from do.....	48 75
Bridgetown and Middleton.....	E. Poole.....	17	2	12 do.....	147 00
Bridgetown and Parker's Cove.....	J. F. Titus.....	27 r.t.	2 & 1	12 do.....	144 00
Bridgetown and Railway Station.....	F. Crosskill....	4	12	12 do.....	100 00
Bridgewater and Lunenburg.....	I. J. Hirtle....	1/4	.....	Special trip.....	1 50
do do	A. Feindel.....	.....	.....	do.....	1 00
Bridgewater and Mill Village.....	B. A. Mack.....	37	3	12 months.....	468 00
Bridgewater and New Canada.....	W. J. Cronin..	26 r.t.	1	3 do (to June 30, '92).....	20 00
do do	A. Feindel.....	26 r.t.	1	9 do from do.....	52 50
Bridgewater and Pleasant River.....	J. Whitman....	10	3 & 2	12 do.....	239 00
Bridgewater and Railway Station.....	A. Feindel.....	1/4	24	3 do (to June 30, '92).....	37 50
do do	do.....	1/4	20	9 do from do.....	93 75
Bridgewater and Rhodes Corner.....	A. E. McDonnell	7	3	12 do.....	156 00
Bridgewater and Shelburne.....	J. K. Hogg.....	89	6	2 do (to May 31, '92).....	806 74
do do	do.....	89	6	10 do from do.....	4,771 26
Brighton and Railway Station.....	E. Spittle.....	4	12	12 do.....	140 00
Briley's Brook and Railway Station.	A. McKinnon..	1/2	6	12 do.....	60 00
Broad Cove Mines and Lock Leven.	J. A. McLellan.	3 1/2	2	12 do.....	30 00
Broadway and Thorburn.....	C. Weir.....	11	3	7 do (from Sept. 1, '92).....	153 34
Brookfield and Forest Glen.....	S. Hamilton....	13 r.t.	2	12 do.....	69 00
Brookfield and Green's Creek.....	W. C. Kennedy..	8	2	9 do (from July 1, '92).....	67 50
Brookfield and Pleasant River.....	J. Hardy.....	8	3	12 do.....	149 00

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Nova Scotia Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Brookfield and Railway Station....	J. Graham.....	100 yds.	24	12 months.....	150 00
Brookfield and Upper Stewiacke...	J. J. Brenton...	18	6	12 do.....	524 72
Brookland and Salt Springs.....	W. Gray.....	3	2	12 do.....	30 00
Brooklyn and Yarmouth.....	J. S. Morrill....	4	2	12 do.....	50 00
Brook Village and Centreville East	N. McAskill....	5	1	12 do.....	20 00
Brook Village and Mull River.....	J. Beaton.....	4½	2	12 do.....	40 00
Brown's Mountain and Marshy Hope	A. McDonald....	5½	1	12 do.....	25 00
Brule and Denmark Road.....	J. R. Hogan....	5	3	12 do.....	48 00
Buckfield and Main Post Road.....	M. Wynott.....	1	1	12 do.....	10 25
Buckley's and Kentville.....	E. H. Fuller....	34 r.t.	5	12 do.....	418 00
Burlington and Victoria Harbour..	A. B. Hall.....	16 r.t.	1	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	19 74
do do	T. A. Baker....	16 r.t.	1	6 do from do	20 00
Burntcoat and Noel.....	J. Murray.....	4½	3	12 do.....	50 00
Cain's Mountain and McKinnon's Harbour.....	G. McKenzie....	3	1	12 do.....	20 00
Caledonia Corner and Malaga Gold Mines.....	J. H. McClelland	9	6	3 do (to June 30, '92).	62 50
Caledonia Corner and Malaga Gold Mines.....	W. Johnson....	9	6	9 do from do	187 50
Caledonia Corner and West Caledonia.....	J. McGinty....	3	3	12 do.....	85 00
Caledonia Corner and Whiteburn Mines.....	W. McGuire....	6½	3	12 do.....	74 00
Cambridge Station and Condon Settlement.....	J. Caldwell....	10½ r.t.	1	12 do.....	50 00
Cambridge Station and Railway Station.....	J. P. Neily....	50 yds.	12	12 do.....	40 00
Camden and Truro.....	E. Logan.....	9	2	12 do.....	115 00
Cameron Settlement and Pictou Road.....	D. M. Cameron.	22 r.t.	2&1	12 do.....	89 00
Campbell's Mountain and Whycomagh.....	J. McAskill....	7	1	12 do.....	35 00
Canaan and Kentville.....	J. B. DeWolf....	6	6	12 do.....	173 00
Canaan and Tusket.....	J. Hurlbert....	26 r.t.	1	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	35 00
do do	A. J. Lent.....	26 r.t.	1	6 do from do	34 50
Canada Creek and Waterville.....	W. B. Thomas..	9½	2	12 do.....	65 00
Canard and Lower Canard.....	E. H. Lockwood	2	12	11 do (to Feb. 28, '93).	114 58
Cannes and River Bourgeoise.....	C. Sampson....	2½	3	12 do.....	54 60
Canning and Kentville.....	J. L. Bishop....	12	6	11 do (to Feb. 28, '93).	426 14
Canning and Medford.....	J. B. Strong....	2½	6&3	11 do (to Feb. 28, '93).	109 08
Canning and North Medford.....	B. Weaver.....	4	1	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	10 00
do do	F. G. West....	4	1	6 do from do	10 00
Canning and Port William Station.	J. L. Bishop....	7	6	11 do (to Feb. 28, '93).	226 41
Canning and Railway Station.....	J. E. Hennigar.	100 yds.	24	1 do (from Mar. 1, '93)	6 25
Canning and Scott's Bay.....	W. H. Jess....	16	3	12 do.....	176 00
Canoe Lake and Gaberouse.....	A. Munro.....	4	1	12 do.....	20 00
Canso and Guysboro'.....	G. W. Scott....	34	6	12 do.....	1,600 00
Cape Dauphin and New Campbellton.....	D. McDermid..	4	1	12 do.....	25 00
Cape George and Georgeville.....	L. McIsaac....	20 r.t.	1	12 do.....	40 00
Cape John and River John.....	W. Gammon....	24 r.t.	3	12 do.....	149 00
Cape Mabou and North Cape Mabou	F. Beaton.....	3	2	7 do (from Sept. 1, '92)	15 16
Cape Negro Island and Purgatory Point.....	A. D. Perry....	3	2	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	41 25
Cape Negro Island and Purgatory Point.....	E. S. Perry....	3	2	3 do from do	15 00
Cape North and Dingwall.....	J. McPherson..	4½	2	12 do.....	38 00
Cape Sable Island and Clark's Harbour.....	J. K. Hogg....	20 r.t.	6	12 do.....	380 00
Carriboo Gold Mines and Upper Musquodoboit.....	A. Burnett....	8	3	12 do.....	156 00
Carriboo Island and Lower Carriboo	F. McLean....	3½	2	12 do.....	40 00
Carrigan and Cross Roads Ohio.....	D. Carrigan....	5	2	5 do (from Nov. 1, '92)	19 50

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Nova Scotia Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Carroll's Corner and Elmsdale	J. Carroll	19½ r.t.	2	12 months	64 00
Catalone and Catalone Gut	A. McDougall	4½	1	12 do	30 84
Catalone and Catalone Road	N. McDonald	3	3	9 do (from July 1, '92)	12 00
Catalone and Little Lorraine	D. McDonald	8	3 & 1	12 do	124 00
Catalone and New Boston	J. McDonald	4½	2	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	24 45
do do	A. McDonald	4½	2	3 do from do	9 20
Central Clarence and Mount Rose	C. Grant	3	2	12 do	30 00
Centredale and Hopewell	J. H. Grant	8	2	12 do	61 00
Centreville and Hall's Harbour	S. E. Roscoe	18 r.t.	1	12 do	94 00
Centreville and Railway Station	R. S. Thorpe	3	12	1 do (from Mar. 1, '93)	4 16
Chance Harbour and Pictou Landing	S. Fraser	4	1	12 do	26 00
Chapman Settlement and Head of Amherst	L. Green	6	1	12 do	30 00
Charlo's Cove and Larry's River	E. Peirine	4	2	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	39 00
Chebogue Point and Yarmouth	W. Cain	12 r.t.	3	12 do	110 00
Chelsea and Pleasant River	H. Dexter	9	1	12 do	60 00
Cherryfield and Railway Station	G. F. Acker	½	1	5 do (from Nov. 1, '92)	6 25
Chesley's Corner and Fosters	E. Woodworth	11½	1	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	29 00
Chesley's Corner and Hemford	do	7	1	12 do	30 00
Chesley's Corner and Meisner's	J. Meisner	5	2	3 do (to June 30, '92).	25 00
do do	G. Lohnes	5	2	9 do from do	56 25
Chesley's Corner and New Germany Station	J. H. McClelland	½	2	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	9 50
Chesley's Corner and New Germany Station	do	½	6	6 do from do	28 50
Chesley's Corner and Veinot's	E. Lohnes	5	1	12 do	26 00
Chester and Kentville	J. L. Bishop	46	2	12 do	650 00
Chester and Windsor	J. E. Millett	35	2	12 do	369 00
Cheverie and Kennetcook	L. Sanford	8	1	12 do	38 00
Cheverie and Newport	R. M. Wilcox	17	6	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	257 50
do do	J. H. Armstrong	17	6	6 do from do	232 50
Cheverie and Walton	R. Pratt	12	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	131 25
do do	R. M. Wilcox	12	3	3 do from do	38 75
Chignecto and Maccan	M. B. Harrison	3½	3	12 do	140 00
Chimney Corner and Dunvegan	L. M. McPherson	7	1	12 do	28 00
Chipman's Brook and Lakeville	C. N. Porter	18 r.t.	2	12 do	80 00
Chipman's Corner and Kentville	E. H. Fuller	2½	6	1 do (from Mar. 1, '93)	8 33
Christmas Island and East Bay	J. McDonald	31	3	12 do	624 00
Christmas Island and Grand Narrows, South	J. McDougall	2½	6	10 do (from June 1, '92)	62 50
Church Point and Railway Station	V. Thibodeau	2½	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	37 50
Churchville and Mountville	J. Urquhart	3	1	3 do (to June 30, '92)	5 00
do do	J. McMillan	3	1	9 do from do	17 25
Churchville and New Glasgow	W. West	6	3	4 do (to July 31, '92).	25 00
do do	J. R. McMillan	6	3	8 do from do	52 00
Claremont and River Philip	M. Chapman	3	2	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	21 75
do do	R. S. Thompson	4	2	3 do from do	14 50
Clarke's Harbour and The Hawk	R. W. Stephens	3½	6	3 do (to June 30, '92).	14 50
do do	M. Atwood	3½	6	9 do from do	45 00
Clarke's Road and Louisburg	A. McLean	4½	1	3 do (to June 30, '92).	9 75
do do	D. Johnson	4½	1	9 do from do	25 50
Clementsport and Clements vale	G. G. Hicks	4	3	12 do	70 00
Clementsport and Railway Station	E. P. Roop	½	12	12 do	90 00
Cleveland and Glendale	A. Boyd	12	3	12 do	230 00
Cleveland and West Bay	P. McFarlane	5	6	2 do (to May 30, '91)	24 16
Cloverdale and Middle Stewiacke	W. W. Winton	7	2	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	45 00
do do	do	7	2	3 do from do	20 30
Clyde River and Upper Clyde River	J. K. Hogg	25	1	12 do	98 00
Cogmagun River and Kennetcook	J. Reynolds	5	1	12 do	13 00
Coldbrook Station and Railway Station	N. Porter	60 yds.	12	12 do	31 00
Coldstream and Gay's River	G. A. Cochran	5	1	12 do	26 00
Cole Harbour and Port Felix	G. D. Jamieson	4	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	45 00
College Grant and Collegeville	T. J. Sears	3	2	12 do	50 00
Collegeville and Lochaber	do	1½	3	12 do	50 00

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Nova Scotia Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Collingwood Corner and Farmington	M. Chapman....	12½ r.t.	3	12 months.....	150 00
Collingwood Corner and Jackson's	do	6½	3	12 do	180 00
Collingwood Corner and River Philip Station	do	5	6	12 do	180 00
Comeau's Hill and East Chebogue.	N. Kinney	8	1	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	12 50
Comeauville and Railway Station.	F. A. Comeau	2¾	12	12 do	119 00
Concession and Railway Station.	J. L. Boudreau	2	3	12 do	38 00
Conn's Mills and Railway Station.	A. Conn	¾	6	12 do	35 00
Conquerall Bank and Conquerall Mills	A. Snyder	5	1	12 do	40 00
Cook's Brook and Little River	R. Cook	6	3	12 do	76 00
Musquodoboit	W. Weaver	14	2	12 do	190 00
Corberrie and Weymouth Bridge.	J. Andrews	25 r.t.	1	12 do	75 00
Cow Bay and Mira Gut	J. O'Callaghan	22¾	6	12 do	580 40
Cow Bay and Sydney	R. Martin	3	2	12 do	25 00
Coxheath and Sydney	J. F. Phillips	3½	3	1 do (to Apr. 30, '92)	2 08
Cranton Section and Frizzelton	do	3½	3	11 do	25 45
Cross Roads, Leitche's Creek and Leitche's Creek	D. Johnson	3	3	10 do (from June 1, '92)	37 50
Cross Roads, Leitche's Creek and North-west Arm	A. D. Clark	1	6	6 do (from Oct. 1, '92)	20 00
Cross Roads, Leitche's Creek and Railway Station	do	¼	6	6 do from do	15 00
Cross Roads Ohio and Ireland	P. W. Murphy	5	2	12 do	50 00
Cross Roads Ohio and James River Station	H. A. McDougall	10	6	12 do (and extra trips)	308 70
Crousetown and Petite Riviere Bridge	S. Hilton	3	1	12 do	20 00
Culloden and Digby	C. E. Turnbull	17 r.t.	1	12 do	64 00
Cummings Mountain and Sunnybrae	W. McDougall	3	1	12 do	16 00
Dalhousie Road and Lakeview	W. Franey	5	1	7 do (from Sept. 1, '92)	17 50
Dalhousie Road and Springfield	J. Langille	15	1	12 do	70 00
Dalhousie Settlement and Scotsburn Station	H. McKay	11	3	2 do (to May 31, '92)	22 50
Dalhousie Settlement and Scotsburn Station	do	11	3	10 do from do	132 17
Dartmouth and Halifax	J. E. Leadley	1¼	19	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	60 00
do do	do	1¼	19	6 do from do	112 50
Dartmouth and Montague Gold Mines	F. W. Cooper	7	3	12 do	120 00
Dartmouth and South-east Passage	J. A. Sheirs	6	1	12 do	52 00
Dartmouth and West Chezzetcook.	W. H. Isnor	48 r.t.	1	12 do	128 00
Dean and Shubenacadie	T. Cox	36	3	12 do (less fine)	1,075 00
Debert Station and Folly Mountain	R. English	17¾ r.t.	3	12 do	285 36
Debert Station and Masstown	E. G. Fraser	4	3	12 do	62 00
Deep Brook and Railway Station	J. R. Vroom	¾	12	12 do	60 00
Delap's Cove and Granville Ferry	W. Hardy	12	1	12 do	48 00
Denmark Road and Railway Station	J. W. McLeod	¼	6	12 do	15 00
Denmark Road and Truro	D. McKenzie	33	3	12 do	550 00
Dennistown and Judique	A. Gillis	7½	1	12 do	30 00
Descouse and Lennox Ferry	N. McDonald	3½	6	12 do	200 00
Descouse and Rocky Bay	C. Doyle	6	2	12 do	50 00
Devon and Goff's	T. Cox	5½	1	12 do	35 00
Digby and Railway Station	G. P. Burton	200 yds.	12	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	50 00
do do	A. Burton	200 yds.	12	3 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	25 00
do do	G. A. Robinson	200 yds.	12	3 do from do	25 00
Digby and Thorneville	J. W. Mussels	8	2	12 do	49 00
Digby and Westport	G. & E. Stailing	43	6	12 do	1,199 00
Digby Wharf and Railway Station	G. P. Burton	¼	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	93 75
do do	G. A. Robinson	¼	12	3 do from do	31 25
Doherty Creek and Hartford	R. S. Reid	3	3	12 do	48 00

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Nova Scotia Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Doherty Creek and Pugwash Junction Station.	W. K. Piers	½	3	12 months	18 48
Dover East and Peggy's Cove.	W. Baker	4 ½	2	12 do	60 00
Dufferin Mines and Salmon River.	A. Gallagher	3 ½	3	12 do	60 00
Dunmaglass and McAra's Brook	A. McGillivray	3	3	12 do	50 00
Earltown and West Earltown.	J. McKay	4	2	8 do (from Aug. 1, '92)	26 66
East Bay and McAdam's Lake	J. McEachern	6 ½	2	12 do	48 00
East Chezzetcook and Head of Chezzetcook	J. Smith	3	1	12 do	25 00
Eastern Harbour and Little River	L. Leblanc	2 ½	2	3 do (to June 30, '92)	6 25
do do	L. Chiasson	2 ½	2	9 do from do	26 25
Eastern Harbour and Pleasant Bay.	E. Poirier	24 ½	1	12 do	139 00
Eastern Harbour and Port Hastings, &c.	H. A. Archibald	101	6	3 do (to June 30, '92)	1,775 00
do do	do	101	6	9 do from do	5,606 91
East Jeddore and Jeddore Oyster Ponds	D. Mitchell	3 ½	2	12 do	65 00
East Mapleton and East Southampton	W. F. Lewis	6	2	12 do	104 00
East Margaree and Post Road.	D. McInnes	2	6	12 do	65 00
East Mines Station and Folly Village.	D. L. Urquhart.	4 ½	12	12 do	225 00
East Mines Station and Railway Station.	C. Morrison	20 yds.	12	12 do	70 00
East Mountain and Valley Station.	G. E. Johnson	2	2	12 do	40 00
East River, Ste. Mary's and Green's Brook	M. Green	5 ½	1	12 do	20 00
East Side Pubnico Harbour and Forbes Point	J. McComesky.	10 ½	3	12 do	183 00
East Side Ragged Island and Wall's Corner.	W. P. Hupman.	3	2	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	20 00
do do	do	3	2	6 do from do	37 50
East Southampton and Railway Station.	W. F. Lewis	½	12	12 do	60 00
East Southampton and South Brook	do	5	2	12 do	36 00
Eastville and Upper Stewiacke.	S. Ellis	18 ½ r. t.	6	12 do	400 00
East Wentworth and Wentworth Station.	J. Barclay	5	3	12 do	90 00
Economy Point and Main Post Road	J. F. Vance	1	6	12 do	80 00
Eel Cove and Main Post Road.	M. McLeod.	½	2	12 do	10 00
Eel Creek and Linden,	K. Hunter	9 r. t.	3	12 do	77 12
Ellershouse and Newport.	W. Woodroffe	6	2	3 do (to June 30, '92)	15 00
do do	W. M. Forrest.	6	2	9 do from do	53 25
Ellershouse and Railway Station.	J. McDonald.	50 yds.	24	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	37 50
do do	do	50 yds.	24	3 do from do	18 75
Elmsdale and Nine Mile River.	J. Urquhart.	8	1	12 do	44 80
Elmsdale and Railway Station.	E. Thompson.	80 yds.	12	3 do (to June 30, '92)	12 50
do do	do	80 yds.	12	9 do from do	54 00
Emerald and Main Post Road.	P. Tompkins	3 ½	1	3 do (to June 30, '92)	5 00
do do	M. J. Tompkins.	3 ½	2	9 do from do	15 00
Enfield and Oldham.	G. H. Dowell	3	6	12 do	100 00
Enfield and Railway Station.	H. F. Donaldson	20 yds.	12	12 do	50 00
Enfield and Renfrew.	G. H. Dowell.	7	1	12 do	50 00
Erinville and Roman Valley.	P. E. Farrell	7	1	12 do	20 80
Essex and Port Hastings	C. McNeil	15	1	12 do	60 00
Eatmere and Orangedale.	H. A. Archibald	12	3	10 do (from June 1, '92)	137 50
Eureka and Railway Station.	H. Grant.	½	24	12 do	100 00
Fairview Station and Rockingham Station.	E. McDonald	1	3	12 do	65 00

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Nova Scotia Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Falkland and Herring Cove.....	T. Hayes.....	3	2	12 months.....	45 00
Falmouth Station and Ry. Station.	W. Armstrong.....	12 yds.	12	12 do	47 00
Falmouth Station and Upper Falmouth.....	L. Aker.....	10 r. t.	3	12 do	116 00
Fauxburg and Lunenburg.....	E. Steverman.....	6½	1	12 do	65 00
Fifteen Mile Stream and Trafalgar.	J. Nelson.....	16	2	12 do	200 00
Fletcher's Station and Wellington Station.....	E. Lergie.....	¾	6	12 do	75 00
Folly Lake and Railway Station.....	N. McPherson.....	100 yds.	12	12 do	40 00
Fortiers Settlement and New Ross.	A. M. Ross.....	5	2	12 do	90 00
Fort Lawrence and Railway Station.	C. E. Baker.....	4	12	12 do	100 00
Fort Lawrence and Upper Fort Lawrence.....	M. Chapman.....	2½	3	12 do	60 00
Fort Louisburg and Louisburg.....	M. Pope.....	3½	2	12 do	25 00
Fosters and Newburn.....	J. Veinott.....	5½	1	12 do	39 00
Fouchie and Gaberouse.....	W. McDonald.....	12	3	12 do	175 00
Fouchie and Grand River.....	D. McLeod.....	30	3	12 do	448 00
Four Mile Brook and Six Mile Brook.....	J. McKay.....	2	3	7 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	17 50
do do.....	do.....	2	3	3 do from do	14 75
Four Mile Brook and West River.	J. McKay.....	5½	2	2 do (to May 31, '92).	4 00
Fox Harbour and Pugwash.....	S. P. Borden.....	12½	3	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	75 00
do do.....	F. Tuttle.....	11½	3	6 do from do	67 50
Framboise and North Framboise.....	L. McQueen.....	5	1	12 do	15 96
Fraser's Grant and Heatherton.....	A. McDougall.....	5	1	12 do	46 00
Fraser's Grant and New France.....	I. Perault.....	1½	1	12 do	12 00
French River and McGrath's Mountain.....	D. Cameron.....	6	1	8 do (to Nov. 30, '92)	18 66
do do.....	do.....	6	2	4 do from do	17 66
Frenchvale and North West Arm.....	B. Gouthro.....	7	1	12 do	27 00
Frizzleton and Marsh Brook.....	J. McLeod.....	4	3	12 do	35 00
Gaberouse and Gaberouse Barachois.....	T. Bagnell.....	1½	2	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	6 00
do do.....	do.....	1½	2	6 do from do	21 00
Gaberouse and Gull Cove.....	A. Hardy.....	4	1	12 do	25 00
Gaberouse and Sydney.....	R. Martin.....	28	3	12 do	370 36
Gaspereaux and Gaspereaux.....	R. Westcott.....	19 r. t.	1	12 do	63 00
Gaspereaux and Newtonville.....	R. Westcott.....	4	1	12 do	20 00
Gaspereaux and Wolfville.....	E. A. Davison.....	2½	6	12 do	94 48
George's River and Little Bras d'Or.	L. Day.....	5	1	12 do	32 00
Georgeville and Glebe Road.....	D. J. McInnis.....	15 r. t.	1	2 do (to May 31, '92).	9 00
do do.....	A. McInnis.....	15 r. t.	1	10 do from do	29 17
Gilbert Cove and Railway Station.	T. M. Kinney.....	3½	12	12 do	136 00
Gilbert Mountain and Halifax River Station.....	G. Rector.....	8	1	12 do	75 00
Gillanders Mountain and Middle River.....	C. McLennan.....	4	1	12 do	19 00
Glasgow and Shunacadie.....	S. McKinnon.....	4	2	10 do (from June 1, '92)	29 16
Glassburn and Main Post Road.....	R. D. Chisholm.....	¾	3	6 do (from Oct. 1, '92)	12 00
Glen Bard and Railway Station.....	J. McLean.....	1½	2	12 do	30 00
Glendale and Mabou.....	A. Boyd.....	22	2	12 do	393 00
Glendyer and Mabou.....	W. McDonald.....	3	6	12 do	74 00
Glengarry and Port Hood.....	A. MacDonald.....	8	1	12 do	39 00
Glengarry Station and Pleasant Valley.....	R. Fraser.....	28½ r. t.	3	12 do	205 80
Glengarry Station and Ry. Station.	D. Graham.....	100 yds.	12	12 do	50 00
Glen Margaret and Head St. Margaret's Bay.....	G. Dauphine.....	12	6	12 do	440 00
Glen Margaret and Peggy's Cove.....	J. Miller, sr.....	9	6	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	104 00
do do.....	do.....	9	6	6 do from do	139 00
Glenshee and Merigomishe.....	D. Campbell.....	9	2	5 do (to Aug. 31, '92).	31 25
Goff's and Waverley.....	M. D. Goff.....	11	1	12 do	52 00
Goldenville and Sherbrooke.....	M. McGrath.....	2½	6	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	67 50
do do.....	do.....	2½	3	6 do from do	32 50

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Nova Scotia Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Gore and Maitland	M. Tucker	20	3	12 months	375 00
Gore and Mount Uniacke	J. Thompson	27	3	12 do	350 00
Gore and Newport	I. W. Hennessy	41 r. t.	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	240 00
do do	J. W. Cochran	41 r. t.	3	3 do from do	81 90
Gore and Shubenacadie via Blois Road	A. Densmore	45 r. t.	1	12 do	133 44
Gore and Shubenacadie via North Salem	A. Densmore	42 r. t.	1	12 do	127 00
Goshen and North End Lochaber	A. Manson	7	2	7 do (to Oct. 31, '92)	46 66
do do	do	7	3	5 do from do	50 00
Grande Anse and Grandique Ferry	N. McDonald	3	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	70 50
do do	A. McPherson	3	6	3 do from do	20 00
Grandique Ferry and Lennox Ferry	G. M. Shaw	6	6	12 do	600 00
Grandique Ferry and West Arichat	A. McDonald	10	6	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	245 00
do do	do	10	6	6 do from do	240 00
Grand Lake Station and Railway Station	G. Nichols	300 yds.	12	12 do	35 00
Grand Narrows Rear and Iona	M. A. McDonald	5	1	12 do	40 00
Grand Narrows South and Railway Station	E. A. McNeil	1/2	12	10 do (from June 1, '92)	29 16
Grand Pré and Long Island	A. Fullerton	24	20	12 do	80 00
Grand Pré and Railway Station	A. Borden	2	12	12 do	100 00
Grand Pré and Wallbrook	A. Mitchell	2	1	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	10 00
Grand River and St. Peters	A. Morrison	17	6	12 do	399 00
Granton and Westville	J. R. Crockett	7	2	12 do	83 24
Granville Ferry and Victoria Beach	W. A. Piggott	17	6	12 do	367 08
Great Village and Londonderry Station	A. S. Kent	4	12	12 do	300 00
Great Village and Lower Five Islands	J. W. Brodrick	29 1/2	6	12 do	899 00
Green Cove and Ingonish	M. Timmons	6	2	3 do (to June 30, '92)	12 00
Greenfield and Middlefield	J. E. Tibert	5	2	12 do	47 00
Greenfield and Valley Station	R. Mackenzie	5 1/2	2	12 do	52 48
Green Harbour and Main Post Road	A. E. Enslow, jun	2	3	12 do	50 00
Green Hill and Westville	R. McCaul	6	3	3 do (to June 30, '92)	28 00
do do	J. R. McLean	6	3	9 do from do	67 50
Green's Creek and Lower Stewiacke	A. Bigelow	30 r. t.	1	3 do (to June 30, '92)	20 00
Greenville and Lower Greenville	H. G. Purdy	3 1/2	1	12 do	20 00
Greenville and Westchester	S. A. Purdy	16 r. t.	2	12 do	110 00
Greenville Station and Henderson Settlement	W. R. Henderson	5	3	12 do	68 00
Greenville Station and Middleboro	J. S. Mitchell	10	3	12 do	99 68
Greenville Station and North Greenville	G. Rushton	5	1	12 do	50 00
Greenville Station and Railway Station	J. S. Forshner	50 yds.	12	12 do	72 00
Grindstone Island, House Harbour and Etang du Nord	J. Patton	4	1	12 do	48 00
Grosses Coques and Railway Station	A. C. Melançon	4	12	12 do	285 00
Grosvenor and Railway Station	M. O'Neill	5	3	12 do	100 00
Gunning Cove and McNutts Island	S. H. Perry	3 1/2	1	12 do	20 00
Guysboro' and Heatherton	D. D. Harrington	26	6	12 do	1,378 00
Guysboro' and New Harbour	J. Tory	27 1/2	2	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	145 12
do do	do	27 1/2	2	3 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	84 00
Guysboro' and Salmon River Lake Settlement	T. O'Connor	13	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	138 75
do do	C. H. Carritt	13	3	3 do from do	40 00
Hainesville and North Range Corner	W. H. Hains	4 1/2	2	12 do	70 00
Half Island Cove and Main Post Road	W. S. Horton	1 1/2	6	12 do	60 00
Half Island Cove and Port Félix	W. Digdon	29 r. t.	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	123 75
Half Island Cove and White Head	R. Digdon	11	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	81 00
Halfway River Station and Harrison Settlement	J. Harrison	7	2	12 do	94 00

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Nova Scotia Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Halfway River Station and Railway Station	C. E. Davison	5	12	12 months	100 00
Halifax and Lower Prospect	G. H. Slaunwhite	22½	1	12 do	84 00
Halifax and Mahone Bay	G. Blair	62	6	12 do	3,100 00
Halifax and Prospect	J. Walsh	21	2	12 do	125 00
Halifax and Railway Station	E. Fishwick	1½	as req.	12 do	1,000 00
Halifax and Sambro	J. Smith, jun.	21½	2	12 do	110 00
Halifax Letter Carriers Service	N. S. Power Co., Limited			12 do	120 00
Halifax and West River Sheet Harbour	H. W. Quinn	80	3	12 do	1,387 60
Halifax and Wharf	S. Cunard & Co.			Season 1892-93	449 00
do do	Sundry persons			Special trips	12 15
Hansford and Main's Road	J. Duncan	2½	2	12 months	36 00
Hantsport and Lockhartville	B. Nason	3	3	12 do	74 00
Hantsport and Railway Station	S. H. Mitchner	16	24	12 do	68 00
Harbour au Bouche and Ry. Station	V. Levangie	2	12	12 do	78 00
Harbourville and Berwick Railway Station	G. Collins	11½	2	12 do	100 00
Harmony Mills and Westfield	R. Johnson	4	1	12 do	25 00
Hay River and Mount Young	A. N. McKinnon	1½	2	10 do (from June 1, '92)	25 00
Hazel Hill and Little Dover	P. Simpson	4	1	12 do	20 00
Head Indian Harbour Lake and Sherbrooke	M. McGrath	41 r. t.	3	12 do	224 64
Head of Jeddore and West Jeddore	J. A. Blakney	6	3	12 do	112 48
Head of South River Herbert and River Herbert	B. Baird	5	3	12 do	120 00
Head of South River Lake and Salmon River Lake Settlement	R. Flynn	15	1	12 do	44 00
Head of Tatamagouche Bay and Tatamagouche	W. Dobson	5	3	12 do	130 00
Head of Tatamagouche Bay and West Tatamagouche	G. Slade	3	1	5 do (from Nov. 1, '92)	6 25
Head of Wallace Bay, South Side, and Pugwash Junction Station	M. K. Dotten	5	3	12 do	100 00
Hearthell and Scotsburn Station	D. Cameron	3	3	12 do	75 00
Heatherton and Railway Station	C. Landry	½	12	12 do	80 00
Heatherton and Summerside	D. Boudriot	3	1	12 do	27 72
Hebron and Railway Station	G. F. Moses	½	12	12 do	34 00
Hectanooga and Railway Station	E. E. Archibald	50 yds.	12	12 do	40 00
Hemford and Pleasant River	H. Dexter	7	1	12 do	32 00
Hillaton and Railway Station	Chas. Harris	500 yds.	12	1 do (from Mar. 1, '93)	3 33
Hoveville and South Head of Cow Bay	H. Spencer	9	1	12 do	57 84
Hopewell and Melrose	H. E. Stewart	32½	6 & 3	8 do (to Nov. 30, '92)	512 61
do do	do	32½	6 & 3	4 do from do	260 32
Hopewell and Railway Station	E. McLean	1	12	12 do	49 00
Hopewell and Trafalgar	J. H. Grant	16	2 & 1	12 do	196 00
Horton Landing and Ry. Station	F. G. Curry	½	12	12 do	90 00
Indian Point and Mahone Bay	J. Ernest	5	1	12 do	30 00
Inglesville and Lawrencetown	R. Beale	3½	2	8 do (to Nov. 30, '92)	40 00
do do	H. Daniel	3½	2	4 do from do	23 00
Iona and Railway Station	R. A. Macneill	½	12	10 do (from June 1, '92)	41 66
Iron Ore and Sunnybrae	J. McDonald	4	1	12 do	26 00
Isaac's Harbour and Antigonishe Station	C. Grant	50	6	12 do	1,975 00
Isaac's Harbour and Isaac's Harbour East Side	S. McMillan	3	12	12 do	124 00
Isaac's Harbour, East Side, and New Harbour	A. McDonald	12	1	12 do	74 88
Jacksonville and North Sydney	J. B. Jackson	3½	6	6 do (from Oct. 1, '92)	50 00

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Nova Scotia Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
James River and James River Station	D. Chisholm....	3	2	12 months.....	50 00
James River Station and Morvan	D. Campbell....	9	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	90 00
do do	J. McDonald....	9	3	3 do from do	42 50
James River Station and Ry. Station	J. McDonald....	100 yds.	12	12 do	72 00
Jamesville and McKinnon's Harbour	N. McNeil....	2	3	5 do (to Oct. 31, '92).	16 25
do do	M. MacDonald....	2	3	5 do from do	16 25
Jauvrin's Harbour and West Arichat	P. Dorey....	7	2	12 do	100 00
Joggin's Bridge and Smith's Cove Railway Station	W. H. Randall....	1/4	12	12 do	50 00
Joggin's Mines and Lower Cove	P. P. Burke....	3	6	12 do	199 00
Joggin's Mines and Railway Station	F. E. Burke....	3/4	12	12 do	94 00
Johnson's Crossing and Ry. Station	G. Riese....	1/4	12	12 do	50 00
Jordan Bay and Shelburne	W. G. Swinesburg....	17 r. t.	& 3	12 do	195 00
Judique and Upper South-West Mabou	E. McDonnell....	11	1	12 do	50 00
Kempt and New Grafton	L. Kathrens....	3 1/2	1	12 do	28 00
Kempt Head and Upper Kempt Head	M. McKenzie....	3	2	12 do	42 00
Kennetcook Corner and Noel	J. Murray....	20 r. t.	2	12 do	80 00
Kennington Cove and Louisburg	J. McLean....	6	1	12 do	25 00
Kentville and Railway Station	E. E. Eaton....	200 yds.	24	12 do	150 00
Kerrowgare and Low Moor	J. McDonald....	4	1	12 do	20 00
Kerrowgare and Sunnybrae	D. K. McDonald....	4	2	12 do	46 00
Kewstoke and Whycocomagh	A. McQueen....	7 1/2	1	3 do (to June 30, '92).	8 75
do do	do	7 1/2	1	9 do from do	33 75
Kingsburg and Lunenburg	E. J. Steverman....	31 r. t.	1 & 2	8 do (to Nov. 30, '92).	215 06
do do	do	31 r. t.	1	4 do from do	113 50
Kingsport and Medford	W. West....	1 1/2	3	1 do (from Mar. 1, '93)	3 33
Kingsport and Railway Station	A. G. Donald....	100 yds.	24	1 do (from Mar. 1, '93)	5 00
Kingston Station and Melvern Square	T. Walker....	2 1/2	6	4 do (to Nov. 30, '92).	90 00
Kingston Station and Ry. Station	A. C. Vanbush-kirk....	100 yds.	12	12 do	50 00
Kingston Station and Rhodes	T. Walker....	15 r. t.	1 & 2	12 do	78 00
Kingston Station and Tremont	A. C. Vanbush-kirk....	16 r. t.	2	12 do	125 00
Kolbeck and Oxford	T. R. Smith....	16 r. t.	1	12 do	52 00
La Have Island and West Dublin	J. Remby....	5	1	12 do	85 00
Lake Ainslie, South Side, and Lewis Mountain	N. Martin....	4	1	12 do	16 00
Lake Ainslie, South Side, and Strathlorne	D. E. McLean....	17	2	12 do	142 00
Lake Annis and Railway Station	A. Whitman....	40 yds.	6	12 do	20 00
Lakelands and Railway Station	J. E. Brown....	5 1/2	6	12 do	30 00
Lake Ramsay and New Ross	G. Ross....	5	2	12 do	40 00
Lakevale and West Lakevale	J. Wallace....	3	4	12 do	68 00
Langilles and Lower Northfield	D. Jodrey....	3	1	12 do	35 00
Langilles and Northfield Ry. Stn.	J. Langille, jr....	1/2	2	3 do (to June 30, '92).	12 50
do do	W. Lowe....	1/2	2	9 do from do	26 25
L'Anse à la Cabane and Magdalen Islands	W. Cormier....	8 1/2	1	Season 1892.....	60 00
Lapland and Newcomb	S. Demon....	18 r. t.	1	12 months	51 00
Lawrencetown and Mineville	J. Conrad....	5	1	12 do	30 00
Lawrencetown and Outram	A. P. Phinney....	11 1/2	2	12 do	99 00
Lawrencetown and Railway Station	H. T. James....	1/4	12	12 do	74 00
Lawrencetown and Torbrooke	J. Balcom....	33 r. t.	2 & 1	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	62 12
do do	H. Daniels....	33 r. t.	2 & 1	6 do from do	59 50
Lawrencetown and West Inglesville	G. C. Banks....	8	1	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	15 00
do do	do	8	1	3 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	5 00

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Nova Scotia Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Lawrencetown and West Lawrence-town	S. J. Hiltz	4	1	12 months	20 00
Leamington and Spring Hill Mines	G. Nelson	4	1	5 do (to Aug. 31, '92).	14 58
do do	do	4	2	7 do from do	37 91
Leitches Creek and Upper Leitches Creek	M. Beaton	5	1	12 do	25 00
Lewis Bay and Marion Bridge	D. J. McKeagan	31½ r.t.	3	4 do (to July 31, '92).	77 00
do do	N. McDonald	32 r.t.	3	8 do from do	145 60
Lewis Bay and Upper Grand Mira.	D. M. Gillis	5	3	12 do	40 00
Lingan and Sydney	D. McDonald	35 r.t.	6	12 do	450 00
Linwood and Railway Station	T. W. Kinney	2	12	12 do	100 00
Liscomb Mills and West Liscomb.	L. F. Langilles	5½	2	12 do	80 00
Little Bass River and Pleasant Hills	D. McLaughlin	5	2	12 do	43 00
Little Bras d'Or and Long Island Main	N. A. Handly	6	1	12 do	50 00
Little Bras d'Or and Point Aconi.	D. J. Walker	7	1	12 do	50 00
Little Harbour and New Glasgow.	M. McKenzie	6	3	12 do	74 00
Little Harbour and Reidway	S. J. Reid	4	1	12 do	20 00
Little Judique and Rear River Judique	D. McMillan	4	1	12 do	20 00
Little Pond and Sydney Mines	J. Peck	4	1	12 do	20 00
Little River and Oxford.	H. S. Smith	4	2	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	35 25
do do	A. Baird	4	2	3 do from do	12 50
Liverpool and Milton	A. L. West	3	12	12 do	180 00
Liverpool and Port Medway	do	13	3	12 do	360 00
Liverpool and Western Head	A. A. Shand	7	3	12 do	195 00
Loch Broom and Railway Station	R. McLeod	3	12	12 do	30 00
Loch Lomond and Red Islands	M. McKenzie	15	2	12 do	98 80
Loch Lomond and Stirling.	J. Patterson	7	1	12 do	29 00
Logan's Tannery and Ry. Station.	D. Logan	¼	12	11 do (from May 1, '92)	63 14
Londonderry Station and Ry. St'n	D. Giddens	¾	12	12 do	30 00
Louisburg and South Louisburg.	M. McRury	2½	3	12 do	50 00
Lourdes and Railway Station	A. McDonald	¾	12	12 do	50 00
Lovat and West River	H. McKenzie	5	3	12 do	82 48
Lower Canard and Port Williams Station	J. L. Bishop	7	6	1 do (from Mar. 1, '93)	18 75
Lower Five Islands and Lynn	S. H. Webb	6	2	12 do	58 00
Lower Five Islands and Parrsboro.	J. W. Brodrick	13	6	12 do	340 00
Lower l'Ardoise and Point Michaud	T. McGrath	4	1	3 do (to June 30, '92).	4 75
do do	T. Brymer	4	1	9 do from do	13 50
Lower Meaghers Grant and Meaghers Grant	W. McCurdy	2½	3	12 do	50 00
Lower Meaghers Grant and Musquodoboit Harbour	G. A. W. Rowlings	14	1	12 do	70 00
Lower Onslow and Truro	J. G. Miller	22 r.t.	3	12 do	200 00
Lower River Hebert and Maccan	C. Carter	9½	3	12 do	141 08
Lower River Inhabitants and Port Hawkesbury.	G. Henesy	13	3	5 do (to Aug. 31, '92).	79 16
do do	do	15½	3	7 do from do	131 83
Lower Ship Harbour East and Main Post Road	T. Keating	2	3	12 do	30 00
Lower Stewiacke and Ry. Station.	W. J. Boomer	¼	12	3 do (to June 30, '92).	20 00
do do	R. J. Pollock	¾	12	9 do from do	75 00
Lower Stewiacke and Ramsay	W. Ramsay	5	1	12 do	25 75
Lower Stewiacke and Wittenburg.	E. H. McGregor	23 r.t.	2 & 1	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	87 75
do do	W. J. Boomer	23 r.t.	2 & 1	3 do from do	38 75
Lower Wentworth and Wentworth Station.	B. Stevens	8	3	12 do	99 00
Lower West Jeddore and West Jeddore	L. Blakeney	3	1	12 do	20 00
Lower West Pubnico and Pubnico Harbour.	N. A. D'Entremont.	7	3	3 do (to June 30, '92).	42 50
do do	do	9	3	9 do from do	146 25

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Nova Scotia Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Lunenburg and Railway Station	I. Hirtle	1	12	3 mos. (to June 30, '92)	30 00
do do	do	1	20	9 do from do	150 89
Lunenburg and Second Peninsula	E. Mason	5	1	12 do	40 00
McAulay's and Peter's Brook	J. McLeod	3	1	12 do	20 00
McCallum Settlement and Upper North River	A. McCallum	3	3	12 do	70 00
McCarthy's and Spry Bay	P. Flaherty	2½	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	33 75
do do	J. Flaherty	2½	3	3 do from do	11 25
McIntyre's Lake and Ry. Station	D. McIntyre	1	6	6 do (from Oct. 1, '92)	12 50
McKinnon's Harbour and Railway Station	J. Y. Gillis	1½	6	10 do (from June 1, '92)	25 00
McPherson's and Pinedale	J. McDonald	5	2	1 do (to April 30, '92)	3 33
McPherson's and Pinevale	do	7½	2	11 do (from May 1, '92)	50 41
McPherson's Mills and Meiklefield	D. Holmes	4	1	10 do (to Jan. 31, '93)	31 66
Mabou and Mabou Coal Mines	D. McDonald	4	3	2 do (to May 31, '92)	10 00
do do	do	8	3	10 do from do	75 00
Maccan and Railway Station	R. D. Roach	100 yds.	24	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	75 06
do do	do	100 yds.	24	3 do from do	37 50
Mader's Cove and Mahone Bay	A. Lohnes	3	6	12 do	110 00
Mahone Bay and Railway Station	A. C. Zwicker	1	24	3 do (to June 30, '92)	42 50
do do	J. B. S. Zwicker	1	20	9 do from do	84 06
Mahone Bay and Upper New Cornwall	J. E. Dunn	13	1	12 do	89 48
Main à Dieu and Scatarie Island	M. McCuish	9	1	12 do	150 00
Maitland and Noel	J. Woodworth	12	6	12 do	309 00
Maitland and Shubenacadie	T. Cox	20	6	12 do	540 00
Malagash Point and Wallace	J. A. Harvey	31 r. t.	3	12 do	198 92
Malagawatch and River Dennis	K. McKenzie	8	3 & 2	12 do	179 00
Malagawatch and West Bay	M. McLeod	16	3	7 do (to Oct. 31, '92)	119 86
do do	do	16	3	5 do from do	166 66
Malignant Cove and Merigonishe	D. A. McDonald	22½	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	900 00
do do	W. J. S. McDonald	22½	6	3 do from do	200 00
Manganese Mines and Valley Station	J. Irving	6½	2	12 do	57 50
Margaree Forks and Upper Settlement Middle River	N. McDaniel	18	2	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	65 00
Margaree Forks and N. E. Branch	A. G. McDonald	5	6	6 do (from Oct. 1, '92)	59 50
Margaretville and Middleton	L. P. Shaffner	22 r. t.	3	12 do	194 00
Margaretville and Morden	J. Redgate, jun.	14	1	12 do	59 00
Marion Bridge and Trout Brook	D. Lamond	5	1	4 do (to July 31, '92)	11 10
do do	N. Ferguson	5	1	8 do from do	16 66
Marshalltown and Railway Station	W. Marshall	1½	12	12 do	97 00
Marshy Hope and Railway Station	A. McDonald	100 yds.	3	12 do	30 00
Mattatall's Lake and Tatamagouche	A. Patriquin	9	1	12 do	40 00
Mavilette and Yarmouth	A. Bain	20	6	12 do	313 00
Meadow's Road and Sydney Forks	S. Gillis	4	2	12 do	40 00
Meadowville Station and Ry. Station	A. Fraser	1	6	1 do (to April 30, '92)	1 66
do do	do	1	12	11 do from do	36 66
Meiklefield and Main Post Road	D. McInnis	2	2	2 do (from Feb. 1, '93)	6 66
Merigonishe and Railway Station	J. W. Dunn	1	12	12 do	96 00
Meteghan and Railway Station	E. E. Sheehan	5½	12	12 do	200 00
Meteghan Station and Ry. Station	A. Geddry	1	12	12 do	49 00
Middleboro' and North Middleboro'	J. R. Chapman	2	3	10 do (from June 1, '92)	20 83
Middle Musquodoboit and Moose River Gold Mines	J. Higgins	14	2	12 do	137 00
Middle Musquodoboit and Murchyville	W. McCurdy	5	2	12 do	49 00
Middle Musquodoboit and South Branch	G. McLeod	12	1	7 do (from Sept. 1, '92)	43 75
Middle Musquodoboit and Newcomb's Corner	do	9	1	5 do (to Aug. 31, '92)	20 00
Middle Musquodoboit and Wyse's Corner	W. McCurdy	27 r. t.	3	12 do	180 00

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Nova Scotia Postal
Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Middleton and Nictaux West	E. Nichols	8	6	12 months	140 00
Middleton and Port George	R. G. Anderson	8	3	12 do	125 00
Middleton and Railway Station	D. Feindel	1	18	12 do (and arrears)	121 68
Milford Station and Railway Station	E. Currie	4	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	45 00
do do	J. W. Wickwire	4	12	3 do from do	15 00
Mill Road and New Ross	G. Ross	5	1	12 do	40 00
Minudie and River Hebert West Side	T. Mack	7	6	12 do	315 00
Monk's Head and Pomquet Chapel	F. Boudrot	2½	3	12 do	45 00
Mooseland and Tangier	T. Hichey	13	1	7 do (to Oct. 31, '92)	28 00
do do	do	13	2	5 do from do	40 00
Morden and Victoria Harbour	S. Balcom	3	1	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	12 00
do do	W. Dempsey	3½	1	6 do from do	12 00
Moser's River and West River Sheet Harbour	J. H. Dincock	35	3	12 do	600 00
Mossman's Grant and Northfield	W. H. Arenburg	2½	1	12 do	30 00
Mossman's Grant and Riversdale Railway Station	W. S. Baker	100 yds.	2	12 do	21 25
Mountain Road and River John	R. Holt	3	2	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	27 00
do do	H. Baillie	4	2	3 do from do	9 87
Mount Cusack and Sydney	H. Cusack	7	1	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	17 50
do do	do	7	1	6 do from do	22 50
Mount Denson and Railway Station	M. J. Shaw	½	6	12 do	80 00
Mount Thom Settlement and Salt Springs	A. McKay	6	2	12 do	70 00
Mount Uniacke and Oland	E. Pentz	22 r. t.	2	12 do	120 00
Mount Uniacke and Railway Station	J. McLearn	135 yds.	12	12 do	50 00
Munro's Bridge and Orangedale	H. A. Archibald	1½	2	1 do (to June 30, '92)	2 08
do do	do	1½	2	9 do from do	18 75
Musquodoboit Harbour and Petpeswick Harbour	B. Young	6	3	12 do	65 00
Musquodoboit Harbour and Pleasant Point	R. J. Stevens	11	2	12 do	110 00
Nappan Station and Railway Station	A. C. Barry	75 yds.	12	12 do	80 00
New Albany and Railway Station	H. L. Oakes	¾	2	12 do	25 00
New Campbellton and New Harris	D. Morrison	5	1	12 do	30 00
New Campbellton and North Sydney	L. Kehoe	20	3	12 do	340 00
New Cumberland and West LaHave Ferry	J. L. Corkum	9½	1	12 do	45 00
New Edinburgh and Weymouth Bridge	A. Deveau	5½	6	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	37 50
do do	do	5½	6	6 do from do	80 00
New Glasgow and Railway Station	J. W. Church	4	42	12 do	437 48
New Glasgow and Thorburn	R. P. Fraser	5	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	150 00
New Glasgow and Trenton	J. W. Church	1½	12	12 do	200 00
New Harbour and White Head	Wm. Diggdon	25	2	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	73 50
Newport and Newport Landing	G. Benedict	8 & 9	4 & 2	12 do	217 00
Newport and Newport Station	J. F. Rathbun	5	12	12 do	250 00
Newport and South Rawdon	J. W. Hennessy	24 r. t.	1	12 do	73 00
Newport and Upper Newport	do	10½ r. t.	1	3 do (to June 30, '92)	8 75
do do	R. G. Cochran	10½ r. t.	1	9 do from do	22 50
Newport and Walton	E. A. Bancroft	20	6	12 do	778 64
Newport Station and Ry. Station	L. H. Sweet	12 yds.	24	12 do	50 00
New Ross and Vaughans	C. F. Meister	15	2	12 do	135 00
Newtown and South End Lochaber	M. Carroll	8	1	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	10 00
Newville and Railway Station	D. P. Young	20 yds.	12	12 do	10 00
Nine Mile River and Shubenacadie	J. W. Densmore	32 r. t.	1	12 do	97 00
Noel and Shubenacadie	R. Webb	32	1	12 do	139 00
Noel and Walton	J. Woodworth	14	6	12 do	381 00
North Ainslie and Main Post Road	H. McDonald	1	2	12 do	20 00
North East Branch Margaree and Upper Settlement Middle River	N. McDaniel	13	2	6 do (from Oct. 1, '92)	46 94

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Nova Scotia Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.		Period.	Amount.
						\$ cts.
North End Lochaber and West Side Lochaber	J. A. Stewart	3	3		12 months	50 00
North Range Corner and Ry. Station	C. B. McNeill	3	12		12 do	65 00
North Range Corner & South Range	J. E. Marshall	3	2		12 do	40 00
North River Bridge and South Gnt St. Ann's	A. G. Morrison	14	2		12 do	108 16
North River Bridge and Tarbot	A. Morrison	3	3		12 do	26 00
North Side Grand Narrows and South Side Grand Narrows	H. A. Archibald	1	6		2 do (to May 31, '92)	66 66
North Sydney, North West Arm and Railway Station	J. W. Peppett	6 & ½	6 & 12		4 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	183 34
North Sydney and Port Hastings	H. A. Archibald	87	6		2 do (to May 31, '92)	834 17
North Sydney and Railway Station	A. McDougall	½	12		10 do (from June 1, '92)	104 40
North Sydney and Sydney	J. W. Peppett	15	6		2 do (to May 31, '92)	91 66
North Sydney and Sydney Mines	J. W. Peppett	2	12		12 do	146 00
North-west Arm and Rear Balls Creek	M. McMillan	3	1		12 do	20 00
Norwood and Railway Station	D. A. Saunders	100 yds.	6		12 do	50 00
Nyanza and West Side Middle River	A. McLennan	4	2		12 do	35 00
Oakfield and Railway Station	L. Mumford	4	12		12 do	40 00
Oban and St. Peter's	P. Morrison	16 r.t.	2		12 do	70 00
Odin and Stewiacke Cross Road	S. Deyarmond	8½	2		12 do	110 00
Old Bridgeport Mines and Main Post Road	F. J. Mitchell	1	6		12 do	50 00
Onslow Station and Railway Station	A. McCurdy	4	12		12 do	60 00
Orangedale and Railway Station	H. A. Archibald	4	6		5 do (to Oct. 31, '92)	16 66
do do	do	4	6		5 do from do	33 33
Outer Island, Port Hood and Port Hood	W. D. Smith	3	3		12 do	30 00
Oxford and Railway Station	N. S. Thompson	3½	12		3 do (to June 30, '92)	100 00
do do	do	3½	12		9 do from do	206 25
do do	F. A. Black	4	12		12 do	72 00
Oxford and Rocky	W. E. Burnside	10	2		3 do (to June 30, '92)	22 50
do do	G. H. Lewis	10	2		9 do from do	66 75
Paradise Lane and Railway Station	W. F. Morse	1	12		12 do	80 00
Paradise Lane and Roxbury	W. Gormley	7	1		12 do	35 00
Parrsboro' and Partridge Island	J. Gilbert	2	6 & 2		12 do	75 00
Parrsboro' and Railway Station	F. McAleese	½	12		12 do	65 00
Parrsboro' and Three Sisters	J. W. York	45	6		6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	583 32
do do	do	32 & 13	6 & 3		6 do from do	499 06
Parrsboro' and Two Islands	T. W. McKay	6½	2		12 do	65 00
Pennant and Sambro	J. E. Tough	3	2		12 do	20 00
Pictou and Pictou Island	J. Currie	12	1		12 do	260 00
Pictou and Pictou Landing	G. J. Christie	1½	6		12 do	235 00
Pictou and Railway Station	W. McDonald	4	48		24 days (to April 24, '92)	19 77
do do	do	4	36		2 months 6 days (to June 30, '92)	41 81
do do	do	4	42		9 do from do	229 78
Pictou and Steamer	B. Flynn				Season 1892	25 05
do do	E. McPhail				Season 1892-93	50 00
Pictou and Toney River	T. G. Anderson	30 r.t.	3		12 months	298 00
Pictou and West River Station	T. G. Anderson	25½	3		12 do	342 56
Piedmont Valley and Ry. Station	J. A. McDonald	4	6		12 do	48 00
Pine Tree and Railway Station	R. Mitchell	1½	3		12 do	60 00
Pirate Harbour and Ry. Station	R. Peebles	½	12		12 do	80 00
Pirate Harbour and St. Francis Harbour	H. Whooten	18	3		12 do	220 00
Pleasant Valley and Ry. Station	L. Craig	1½	2		12 do	50 00
Plympton and Railway Station	G. MacDonald	3	12		12 do	120 00
Point Edward and Sydney	D. Beaton	8 & 4½	1		12 do	40 00
Pomquet Chapel and Ry. Station	C. Duong	2	6		12 do	70 00

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Nova Scotia Postal
Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Port Acadie and Ry. Station	V. Thibodeau	2½	12	9 mos. (to Dec. 31, '92).	112 50
Port Beckerton and Port Hillford	G. S. Taylor	8	1	12 do	52 00
Porter's Lake and West Chezzetcook	J. T. Bishop	4½	3	12 do	80 00
Port Hastings and Point Tupper	H. A. Archibald	5½		Special trips	40 00
Port Hastings and Point Tupper Railway Station	H. A. Archibald	6½	12	1 month (to June 30, '92)	43 50
do do	do	6½	6	3 do 16 days (to Oct. 16, '92)	76 59
do do	do	6½	12	5 do 15 days from do	238 26
Port Hastings and Port Hawkesbury	A. McDonald	3½	12	2 do (to May 31, '92)	36 66
Port Hastings and Railway Wharf	H. A. Archibald	4	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	118 00
do do	do	4	6	3 do from do	19 25
Port Hastings and The Long Stretch	do	4½	1	10 do (from June 1, '92)	33 33
Port Hawkesbury and Ry. Wharf	A. McDonald	4	12	2 do (to May 31, '92)	26 00
Port Hawkesbury and Sydney	J. Morrison	100	6	12 do	9,000 00
Port Hawkesbury, Railway Wharf and Point Tupper	A. McDonald	1	As req	3 do (to June 30, '92).	62 40
Port Hood and Port Hood Island	J. Smith	1½	2	12 do	52 00
Port Joli and St. Catharines River	L. Robertson	6	1	12 do	40 00
Port Matoon and South-west Port Matoon	C. Therian	4	1	12 do	32 00
Port Mulgrave and Railway Wharf	R. Trites	¾	12	12 do	80 00
Port Philip and Pugwash	G. King	4½	3	3 do (to June 30, '92).	15 00
do do	G. H. Lewis	4½	3	9 do from do	45 75
Port Royal and West Arichat	A. McDonald	3	3	12 do	100 00
Port Williams and Port Williams Station	J. L. Bishop	1	6	12 do	70 56
Port Williams and Town Plot	E. Burbidge	2½	3	12 do	55 00
Port Williams Station and Railway Station	F. E. Forsyth	12 yds.	24	12 do	62 60
Port Williams Station and White Rock Mills	J. L. Bishop	5	3	12 do	67 00
Preston and Main Post Road	J. Deloughry	¼	6	12 do	60 00
Princeport and Truro	J. D. Nelson	23 r. t. & 16 r. t.	6, 2 & 1	3 do (to June 30, '92).	60 00
do do	W. Archibald	23 r. t. & 16 r. t.	2, 2 & 1	9 do from do	168 00
Pugwash and Pugwash River	D. H. Fraser	6	3	12 do	80 00
Pugwash and Railway Station	M. Chapman	½	12	12 do	100 00
Quinan and Tusket	L. Porter	12	2	12 do	90 00
Rear Black River and West Bay	M. Morrison	4 r. t.	2	12 do	71 00
River Bourgeoise and River Tear	M. Boudrot	3	6	12 do	94 00
Riverdale and Weymouth Bridge	J. H. Sabine	10	1	3 do (to June 30, '92).	10 00
do do	J. E. Wagoner	10	1	9 do from do	25 50
River Dennis and Ry. Station	H. A. Archibald	1½	6	1 do (to June 30, '92).	3 75
do do	do	1½	6	9 do from do	33 75
River Dennis and River Dennis Centre	D. Cameron	3	2	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	7 50
River Dennis Station and Railway Station	P. McLean	¾	6	6 do (from Oct. 1, '92)	5 00
River Hebert and River Hebert Station	T. A. Gowther	1½	12	12 do	200 00
River Hebert, West Side, and Shulie	B. W. David	14	3	11 do (to Feb. 28, '93).	250 25
River John and Railway Station	W. Gammon	1	12	12 do	100 00
River John and Welsford	J. A. McKay	3	3	12 do	40 00
Riversdale and Railway Station	D. Fraser	¼	12	12 do	44 00
Riversdale and Upper Kemptown	K. J. McLean	8½	2	12 do	163 20
Rockingham and South Ohio	J. E. Allen	11 & 9	3 & 2	12 do	225 00
Rockingham Station and Railway Station	L. E. Smith	½	12	12 do	80 00
Roman Village and St. Andrews	P. E. Farrell	15	3	12 do	166 00

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Nova Scotia Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Roseburn and Whycocomagh	J. D. McLean	8	1	12 months	26 00
Round Hill and Railway Station	C. E. Spurr	½	12	do	75 00
St. Andrews and Upper Springfield	L. Cameron	5 & 9½	1	8 do (from Aug. 1, '92)	72 48
St. Andrews and Vernal	do	5	2	4 do (to July 31, '92)	25 00
St. Peters and West Bay	H. McDougall	28	3	12 do	400 00
Sable River and Swansburg	W. Herkins	10½	3	12 do	200 00
Salem and Stanley	H. Logan	2 & 4	2	12 do	40 00
Salt Springs Station and Railway Station	J. W. Black	20 yds.	12	12 do	20 00
Sandford and Yarmouth	N. L. Trefry	20 r. t.	2	3 do (to June 30, '92)	30 93
do do	A. Bain	20 r. t.	2	9 do from do	78 75
Sand River and Shulie	E. J. White	7	3	11 do (to Feb. 28, '93)	158 11
Saulnierville and Railway Station	T. H. Saulnier	1½	12	12 do	100 00
Saulnierville Station and Railway Station	B. Comeau	½	6	12 do	25 00
Scotch Village and Woodville	S. Cochran	10 r. t.	1	12 do	45 00
Scotsburn Station and Railway Station	D. McKay	50 yds.	6	1 do (to April 30, '92)	3 08
do do	do	50 yds.	12	11 do from do	45 83
Shad Bay and White's (Prospect Road)	M. Burke	2	4	12 do	45 00
Sheffield Mills and Railway Station	W. A. Bishop	¾	12	1 do (from Mar. 1, '93)	5 00
Shelburne and Upper Ohio	E. D. Hogg	38 r. t.	1	12 do	82 00
Sherbrooke and West River, Sheet Harbour	J. S. Cameron	60	3	12 do	750 00
Ship Harbour Lake and Ship Harbour Lake	J. W. Webber	23 r. t.	3	12 do	190 00
Shubenacadie and Railway Station	A. Kirkpatrick	100 yds.	36	12 do	190 00
Shunacadie and Railway Station	S. McKinnon	½	6	10 do (from June 1, '92)	25 00
Six Mile Brook and West River	J. McKay	6	2	2 do (to May 31, '92)	5 00
Six Mile Road and Wallace Grant	C. Cooke	5½	3	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	33 00
Six Mile Road and Wallace Station	A. Benjamin	3	3	12 do	30 00
Skye Mountain and Whycocomagh	A. G. Nicholson	6	1	12 do	31 50
Sluice Point and Surette Island	J. J. Surette	2	1	12 do	25 00
Sluice Point and Tusket	A. J. Lent	6	1	12 do	40 00
Smith's Cove and Bear River Railway Station	E. W. Potter	½	12	12 do	50 00
Sober Island and Watt Section, Sheet Harbour	J. Wessell	6	3	12 do	80 00
Somerset and Berwick Railway Station	G. W. Kinsman	2¾	4	12 do	70 00
Southampton and Railway Station	G. S. Davison	¾	12	12 do	75 00
South Branch and UpperStewiacke	G. Cox	19 r. t.	3	12 do	98 00
South Farmington and Railway Station	A. W. Randall	1½	12	12 do	36 00
South Farmington and Torbrook Mines	G. E. Spurr	3	3	9 do (from July 1, '92)	37 50
South Harbour and White Point	J. McPherson	9	2	12 do	95 00
South Merland and Tracadie	M. Delorey	8	1	12 do	34 00
South Ohio and Railway Station	W. Crosby	½	12	12 do	40 00
South-west Margaree and Upper Margaree	A. D. McLellan	5	2	12 do	36 40
Springfield and Railway Station	S. P. Grimm	½	2	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	7 50
do do	do	½	6	6 do from do	36 66
Spring Hill Junction and Railway Station and Transfer	J. A. Dunn	½	12	12 do	62 50
Spring Hill Mines and Railway Station	J. Anderson	½	24	12 do	240 00
Spring Hill Mines and Windham Hill	F. Schurman	7	2	12 do	80 00
Stellarton and Railway Station	J. Bartley	½	36	12 do	250 00
Stoddart's and Dalhousie Railway Station	C. W. Stoddart	¾	2	12 do	29 72

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Nova Scotia Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Strathlorne and Whycocomagh	J. A. McKinnon	26	2	12 months	228 00
Street's Ridge and Thomson's Mills	W. E. Lockhart	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	12 do	279 00
Sydney and Railway Station	J. McKinnon	$\frac{1}{4}$	12	10 do (from June 1, '92)	83 33
Tatamagouche and Railway Station	W. B. McLellan	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	12 do	75 00
Tatamagouche and Tatamagouche Mountain	R. Dobson	25 r. t. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	12 do	175 00
Tatamagouche and The Falls	J. H. Lombard	16 r. t.	3	12 do	186 64
Tatamagouche & West New Annan	D. Menzie	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	8 do (from Aug. 1, '92)	66 66
Thomson's Mills and Ry. Station	J. S. Ross	$\frac{1}{4}$	12	12 do	40 00
Thomson's Mills and Westchester	E. J. Purdy	13	2	12 do	150 00
Thorburn and Merigonish Station	C. Weir	5	6	5 do (to Aug. 31, '92)	99 58
Tidnish Bridge and Main Post Road	D. Amos	1	3	12 do	31 20
Torbrooke and Tremont	W. Brown	5	1	12 do	50 00
Tracadie and Railway Station	P. Delorey	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	12 do	60 00
Truro, Railway Station and Street Letter Boxes	C. B. Archibald	$\frac{1}{2}$ & $\frac{1}{4}$	60 & 18	12 do	400 00
Truro, Railway Station Letter Box and Postal Cars	do	50 yds.	36	12 do	25 00
Tupperville and Railway Station	D. S. Chipman	$\frac{1}{4}$	12	12 do	50 00
Tusket Wedge and Yarmouth	B. LeBlanc	12	6	12 do	200 00
Upper Clements and Potter's Railway Station	F. Williams	$\frac{1}{8}$	12	12 do	50 00
Upper Dyke Village and Railway Station	R. Harris	3	12	1 do (from Mar. 1, '93)	9 83
Upper Musquodoboit and West River Street Harbour	J. S. Stewart	26	12	12 do	394 00
Upper Newport and Woodville	O. R. Sweet	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	3 do (to June 30, '92)	3 36
do do do	do	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	9 do from do	15 00
Valley Station and Railway Station	M. A. Johnson	600 yds.	12	12 do	75 00
Wallace and Railway Station	B. Betts	2	12	12 do	180 00
Wallace and Wallace Bridge	do	2	6	12 do	100 00
Wallace Grant and Wallace Station	R. H. Tingley	4	3	6 do (from Oct. 1, '92)	24 80
Wallace Station and Railway Station	J. F. Allan	$\frac{1}{4}$	6	12 do	30 00
Waterville and Railway Station	J. S. Pineo	100 yds.	12	12 do	50 00
Waterville and South Waterville	F. Parrish	11 r. t.	1	12 do	32 00
Waverly and Windsor Junction	J. Otto	3	6	12 do	130 00
Wentworth Creek and Windsor	J. Trider, sen.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	12 do	70 00
Wentworth Station and Railway Station	A. Barclay	135 yds.	12	12 do	60 00
West Bay and West Bay Road Railway Station	P. McFarlane	5	6	10 do (from June 1, '92)	120 83
West Branch River John and Scotsburn Station	W. A. Berry	14	6	12 do	460 00
Westbrook and Railway Station	N. F. Taylor	1	12	12 do	110 00
Westbrook Mills and Railway Station	S. Roscoe	1	12	12 do	100 00
West Merigonish and Railway Station	J. R. McDonald	1	6	12 do	40 00
West River Station and Railway Station	M. B. Fraser	75 yds.	12	12 do	40 00
Westville and Railway Station	J. Maxwell	$\frac{1}{4}$	24	12 do	120 00
Weymouth and Railway Station	C. D. Jones	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	12 do	156 00
Weymouth Bridge and Railway Station	G. J. Hoyt	$\frac{1}{4}$	12	12 do	40 00
Whycocomagh and Orangedale Railway Station	H. A. Archibald	10	6	10 do (from June 1, '92)	250 00
Wilmot and Railway Station	E. Cumming	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	12 do	95 00

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Nova Scotia Postal Division, &c.—*Concluded.*

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
Windsor and Railway Station.....	P. S. Burnham..	½	24	12 months.....	312 00
Windsor Junction and Railway Station.....	P. Hessian	½	36	12 do	80 00
Windsor Junction, Halifax and Annapolis and Halifax and Moncton, P.C.....	do	20 yds.	6	12 do	60 00
Wolfville and Railway Station.....	G. V. Rand	¼	24	12 do	100 00
Woodbourne and Railway Station..	D. Ballentine...	1½	2	12 do	50 00
Yarmouth and Railway Station....	A. Bain	½	12	12 do	149 00
Yarmouth and Street Letter Boxes.	A. J. Hood.....	2 r.t.	12	12 do	120 00
Total.....					\$132,421 38

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy Postmaster General.

W. II. SMITHSON,
Accountant.

OTTAWA POSTAL DIVISION.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Ottawa Postal Division,
made within the year ended 30th June, 1893.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Alexandria and Dornie.....	H. A. Ahern....	4½	2	2 months (from Feb. 1, '93)	8 00
Alexandria and Kirkhill.....	A. McGillivray..	11	6	3 do 15 days (from Dec. 17, '92)	94 50
Alexandria and McCrimmon.....	A. D. McLeod..	9	6	12 do	190 00
Alexandria and Railway Station...	A. J. McDonald..	1	24	12 do	112 68
Alexandria and Green Valley Station	A. McMillan....	4	12	4 do 16 days (from Nov. 15, '92)	66 11
Alexandria and St. Raphael West	J. Andre.....	9 & 11	6	12 do	335 00
Alexandria and Vanleek Hill.....	A. Mercier.....	19	6	8 do 16 days (to Dec. 16, '92)	333 34
Alfred and Montebello.....	L. Larocque....	9	6	12 do	200 00
Alice and Pembroke.....	H. Tabbert.....	11	1	12 do	50 00
Allumette Island and Pembroke..	J. J. McGuire..	7	2	12 do	110 00
Almonte and Carleton Place.....	W. Lawson.....	8	12	10 do 9 days (from May 23, '92)	162 86
Almonte and Clayton.....	J. Khull.....	10 & 12	6	12 do	200 00
Almonte and Railway Station.....	E. Dowdall....	½	24	3 do (to June 30, '92)	41 02
do do	D. Shaw.....	½	24	9 do from do	150 00
Almonte and West Huntley.....	B. Manion.....	12	3	12 do	196 00
Althorpe and Maberly.....	J. Norris.....	10½	2	3 do (to June 30, '92)	21 13
do do	J. Ritchie.....	10½	2	9 do from do	60 00
Angers and Railway Station.....	L. Moncion....	½	6	12 do	60 00
Annesley and North Onslow.....	P. Killoran....	4	1	12 do	35 00
Apple Hill and Railway Station...	D. McCallum..	½	12	4 do 16 days (from Nov. 15, '92)	35 46
Appleton and Carleton Place.....	J. Coultice....	4½	12	12 do	195 00
Archer and Boucks Hill.....	J. Cramer.....	9	3	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	56 00
do do	A. Gallinger....	9	3	6 do from do	45 00
Arnprior and Fitzroy Harbour.....	H. Somerville..	12	6	12 do	268 00
Arnprior and Railway Station.....	H. Hatton.....	½	24	12 do	175 28
Arnprior and White Lake.....	P. Doolan.....	33	6	12 do	515 00
Arundel and Rockaway Valley.....	C. Sinclair.....	5	1	12 do	30 00
Ashton and Prospect.....	W. Burrows....	11	3	12 do	235 00
Ashton and Railway Station.....	H. S. Conn....	2	6	12 do	100 00
Aultsville and Bush Glen.....	H. E. Bush....	9	2	12 do	89 00
Aultsville and East Williamsburg..	W. Casselman..	3	6	12 do	75 00
Avonmore and Railway Station.....	S. E. Shaver...	½	12	4 do 16 days (from Nov. 15, '92)	22 66
Aylmer and Railway Station.....	A. M. Holt.....	½	24	12 do	208 66
Baie des Pères and Haileyburg...	C. C. Farr.....	14s. 5 w.	1	12 do	50 00
Baie des Pères and Lake Temisca- ningue.....	J. Mann.....	½	1	12 do	20 00
Baie des Pères and North Temisca- ningue.....	A. McBride....	22	1	12 do	200 00
Bainsville and Railway Station...	D. D. McCuaig..	½	12	12 do	60 00
Balderson and Preston Vale.....	C. McNiece....	5	3	12 do	80 00
Balvenie and Strains' Corners.....	J. Holly.....	1	2	12 do	10 00
Bark Lake and Brudenell.....	M. & J. Billings	22	1s. 2w.	12 do	190 00
Bark Lake and Murchison.....	B. Reynolds....	17	1	12 do	120 00
Barryvale and Railway Station.....	P. Barry.....	150 yds.	6	12 do	20 00
Basin Depot and Eganville.....	R. Reeves.....	49	2	12 do	525 00
Bassin du Lièvre and Ry. Station...	F. H. Nanaville	½	6	12 do	66 00
Beachburg and Gower Point.....	T. W. Carswell..	9	2	12 do	110 00
Bearbrook and Canaan.....	C. Armstrong...	19	3	12 do	170 00
Bearbrook and Railway Crossing...	do	3	6	12 do	105 00

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Ottawa Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Bearbrook and Sarsfield.....	S. Daoust.....	10	3	12 months	140 00
Beckstead and Dunbar.....	J. J. Colquhoun.....	13	3	12 do	116 00
Beechgrove and Quyon.....	S. Mohr.....	4½	3	12 do	100 00
Bell Mount and Otter Lake.....	G. Palmer.....	6	2	12 do	55 00
Benoit's Mills and Nosbonsing.....	E. Benoit.....	6	3	1 do 10 days (to May 10, '92).	5 50
Billerica and Railway Station.....	E. A. Pritchard.....	½	12	12 do	20 00
Bishop's Mills and Prescott.....	C. W. Knapp.....	16	3	12 do	255 00
Bissett's Creek and Railway Station.....	C. Carmichael.....	20 yds.	12	12 do	24 00
Blakburn and Orleans.....	R. Dagg.....	3	2	12 do	50 00
Blanche and Thurso.....	G. Bickler.....	16	3	12 do	179 00
Boileau and Vernet.....	P. Mahew.....	4	1	9 do (from July 1, '92).	22 50
Fois Franc and Mattawa.....	C. Rankin.....	40	1	12 do	400 00
Booth and Dumoine.....	J. Lafrenier.....	46	1	12 do	300 00
Borromée and Orleans.....	A. Chartrand.....	4	1	12 do	25 00
Bouck's Hill and Froatsburn.....	W. Lapoint.....	4	2	12 do	40 00
Bowesville and Railway Station.....	P. Nelligan.....	2	3	12 do	60 00
Braeside and Railway Station.....	J. Gillies.....	175	12	12 do	50 00
Prays Crossing and Ry. Crossing.....	C. Bray.....	20 yds.	2	12 do	11 00
Breadalbane and Vanleek Hill.....	C. Campbell.....	5	3	12 do	75 00
Bristol and Glengyle.....	G. Morrison.....	10	6	12 do	200 00
Britannia Bay and Railway Station.....	B. McAmmond.....	30 yds.	12	12 do	5 00
Bristol Mines and Elmside.....	R. Campbell.....	3	3	3 do (from Jan. 1, '92).	18 75
Brockville and Morristown, N. Y.....	T. Burns.....	2	6	12 do	148 00
Brockville and Railway Station.....	W. Curry.....	1	12	12 do	140 85
do do	J. E. Cavanagh.....	1	14	12 do	91 25
Brockville and C. P. and G. T. R. transfers.....	do	20 yds.	Asreq	12 do	370 00
Brockville and Street Letter Boxes.....	J. McKenney.....	3½	Asreq	12 do	150 00
Brockville Junction and G. T. R. transfers.....	J. E. Cavanagh.....	5	Asreq	12 do	57 50
Brodie and Glen Robertson.....	W. Sabourin.....	5	6	1 do 21 dys. (from Feb. 8, '93)	25 28
Brooke and Wemyss.....	B. McKeracher.....	3	2	12 do	70 00
Brudenell and Castile.....	E. Bennett.....	9	1	12 do	80 00
Brudenell and Emmett.....	E. Ring.....	13½	2	12 do	127 40
Bryson and Portage du Fort.....	J. Murtagh.....	8	6	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	100 00
do do	C. Murtagh.....	8	6	6 do from do	100 00
Bryson and Railway Station.....	J. Murtagh.....	5	12	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	97 50
do do	C. Murtagh.....	5	6	6 do from do	97 50
Buckingham and High Rock.....	C. W. Pearson.....	23½	6s. 3w.	12 do	600 00
Buckingham and Railway Station.....	do	4 & ¼	12s12w	12 do	97 00
Burnstown and Springtown.....	A. Wilson.....	5	3	12 do	80 00
Burritt's Rapids and North Montague.....	H. Thompson.....	7	1	12 do	45 00
Cahore and Crysler.....	G. S. Johnston.....	4	3	12 do	62 00
Calabogie and High Falls.....	T. Dillon.....	7	1	12 do	52 00
Calabogie and Railway Station.....	D. Dillon.....	½	12	12 do	98 00
Caldwell and Glengyle.....	R. Horner.....	1	6	12 do	50 00
Caldwell and Weirstead.....	do	3	1	12 do	20 00
Caldwell's Mills and Railway Station.....	M. McDonald.....	¾	12	12 do	50 00
Caledonia Springs and L'Original.....	I. Lalande.....	9	3	12 do	155 50
do do	E. Lalande.....	9	3	Season 1892.	63 00
Calumet and St. Remi d'Amherst.....	L. Champagne.....	39	1	3 months (to June 30, '92)	70 00
Calumet Island and Campbell's Bay.....	J. E. Cahill.....	1½	13	12 do	93 33
Calumet Island and Dunraven.....	C. Barsalon.....	5	3	12 do	78 00
Camelot and North Bay.....	R. B. Jessop.....	4½	1	4 do (from Dec. 1, '92)	15 00
Campbell's Bay and Railway Station.....	P. McNally.....	40 yds.	12	12 do	19 16
Cantley and Kirk's Ferry.....	M. Reid.....	3	3	12 do	90 00
Cantley and Lucerne.....	R. Blackburn.....	19	1	12 do	125 00
Cantley and Wilson's Corners.....	H. Wilson.....	5	1	2 do	30 50
Cardinal and Hyndman.....	J. Hyndman.....	15½	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	175 96

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Ottawa Postal Division,
&c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Cardinal and Hyndman.....	J. Hyndman.....	15½	3	3 mos. (from Jan. 1, '93).	72 50
Cardinal and Railway Station.....	W. Stitt.....	1	21	12 do	109 50
Carleton Place and Railway Station.....	P. P. Salter.....	42	12	do	406 90
Carleton Place and Scotch Corners.....	D. Sinclair.....	7	2	12 do	65 00
Carp and Elm.....	W. Falls.....	3	3	12 do	75 00
Carsonby and North Gower.....	A. Eastman.....	3½	3	12 do	75 00
Carswell and Railway Station.....	D. Carswell.....	3	2	3 do (to June 30, '92).	13 25
do do	F. E. Saunders.....	3	2	5 do (to Nov. 30, '92).	22 09
Carswell and Renfrew.....	F. Saunders.....	5	1	4 do (from Dec. 31, '92).	16 67
Cascades and Railway Station.....	T. M. Reid.....	1	12	11 do (from May 1, '92)	18 33
Cashion Glen and Cornwall.....	J. J. Cashion.....	15	3	12 do	290 00
Casselman and Crysler.....	E. Bradley.....	11	6	3 do (to June 30, '92).	61 25
do do	J. E. Gagnon.....	11	6	9 do from do	220 50
Casselman and Railway Station.....	R. McLeod.....	3	12	12 do	34 00
Castleford and Railway Station.....	J. Warnock.....	2½	6	12 do	200 00
do do	J. B. Dickson.....	200 yds.	12	12 do	10 00
Cawood and Danford Lake.....	G. Tanner.....	9	1	3 do (to June 30, '92).	13 00
do do	H. Heney.....	9	1	3 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	13 00
do do	J. Taggart.....	10	1	6 do from do	22 50
Cedar Hill and Pakenham.....	S. Connery.....	5½	3	12 do	105 00
Chalk River and Railway Station.....	T. Field.....	2½	12	12 do	200 00
Chapeau and Fort Colonge.....	J. G. Poupore.....	21	3	12 do	345 00
Chard and Pendleton.....	W. J. Brown.....	4	2	12 do	60 00
Charters and North Clarendon.....	J. Ralph.....	3	3	12 do	40 00
Chelsea and Gatineau Mills.....	A. Duhamel.....	1	6	2 do 17 days (to July 17, '92)	9 58
Chelsea and Old Chelsea.....	G. Edmonds.....	1½	6	12 do	60 00
Chelsea and Railway Station.....	H. B. Prentiss.....	12	1	3 do (from May 1, '92)	27 50
Chêneville and Duhamel.....	F. D. Larose.....	13	1	3 do (to June 30, '92).	13 00
Chêneville and Nominigüe.....	do	45	1	9 do (from July 1, '92)	150 00
Chêneville and Namur.....	N. Massie.....	9	3	3 do (to June 30, '92).	25 00
Chêneville and Papineauville.....	H. N. Raby.....	23	6	12 do	230 00
Chêneville and St. Remi d'Amherst.....	V. Frison.....	33	3	9 do (from July 1, '92)	225 00
Chesterville and Connaught.....	J. Jordan.....	5	2	12 do	90 00
Chesterville and Morewood.....	H. Dillabough.....	8	6	12 do	142 00
Chesterville and Morrisburg.....	J. S. Marselis.....	18½	6	12 do	550 00
Chesterville and Railway Station.....	J. G. Gillespie.....	1	12	12 do	85 86
Christie's Lake and Elliott.....	I. G. Palmer.....	3½	1	12 do	25 00
Chute aux Iroquois and L'Annonciation.....	J. B. Berthiaume.....	16	1	12 do	75 00
Chute aux Iroquois and St. Jovite.....	do	20	2	12 do	180 00
Clarence Creek and The Lake.....	S. Ouellete.....	5	2	12 do	60 00
Clarence Creek and Thurso Railway Station.....	F. Laflamme.....	8	6	12 do	225 00
Clayton and Halpenny.....	I. Halpenny.....	5	1	12 do	30 00
Clayton and Rosetta.....	G. McFarlane.....	6	2	12 do	100 00
Clayton and Tatlock.....	P. Guthrie.....	14	3	12 do	168 00
Clontarf and Foymount.....	H. McDonald.....	8	3	12 do	156 00
Cobden and Osceola.....	J. Ross.....	4 & 22	3 & 3	1 do 14 days (from Feb. 15, '93)..	34 37
Cobden and Railway Station.....	do	1	12	12 do	100 00
Cobden and Westmeath.....	J. Cardiff.....	20	6	12 do	500 00
Cullfield and Railway Station.....	M. Hughes.....	1	6	12 do	50 00
Combermere and Eganville.....	P. Furlong.....	35	6	12 do	1,400 00
Cornwall and Railway Station.....	J. Barlow.....	1	1	12 do	20 00
Cornwall and St. Andrew's West.....	J. W. Graham.....	7	3	12 do	180 00
Cornwall and Street Letter Boxes.....	M. McCracken.....	2½	12	12 do	563 40
Cornwall and Tayside.....	D. J. Rivier.....	23	3	12 do	330 00
Cornwall Centre and Milleroches.....	P. Tyo.....	2½	3	12 do	68 00
Crysler and Wales.....	B. Coriar.....	23	6	12 do	499 00
Cullton and Douglas.....	P. Cull.....	4	1	12 do	26 00
Cumberland and Railway Station.....	J. Winsor.....	2½	12	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	75 00
do do	N. Foubert.....	2½	12	6 do from do	82 50
Curry Hill and River Beaudette.....	M. C. Curry.....	5	3	12 do	100 00
Cushing and Little Rideau.....	J. Little.....	4½	6	12 do	170 00

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Ottawa Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Cyrville and Ottawa.....	J. N. Beaudoin.....	3	3	12 months.....	25 00
Dacre and Esmonde.....	P. Curry.....	6	2	12 do.....	60 00
Dacre and Griffith.....	C. Holmes.....	20	2	12 do.....	200 00
Dacre and Renfrew.....	D. Brownlee.....	22	3	7 do (to Oct. 31, '92)..	218 75
Dacre and Ashdad Railway Station	M. Shady.....	14	3	5 do (from Nov. 1, '92)	97 08
Dalkeith and Glen Robertson.....	D. Cameron.....	8	6	10 do 7 days (to Feb. 7, '93)	165 97
Dalkeith and Railway Station.....	A. McLeod.....	4	12	3 do 15 days (from Dec. 17, '92) ..	13 50
Danford Lake and Kazubazua.....	H. Heeney.....	9	3	12 do.....	135 00
Danford Lake and Otter Lake.....	do.....	19	1	12 do.....	127 00
Daniston and Orleans.....	L. Proulx.....	3	3	12 do.....	31 00
Davis Mills and Pembroke.....	R. Davis.....	8	1	12 do.....	45 00
Deux Rivières and Railway Station	T. Legge.....	4	12	12 do.....	100 00
Diamond and Kinburn.....	D. McMillan.....	3	3	12 do.....	90 00
Dirleton and Fitzroy Harbour.....	J. Drummond.....	7½	2	12 do.....	60 00
Dixon's Corners and Dundela.....	J. E. Tuttle.....	4	3	12 do.....	75 00
Dixon's Corners and Pleasant Valley	G. Gilmer.....	10½	3	12 do.....	134 00
Douglas and Burgess Corners.....	J. Biledo.....	5	6	10 do 14 days (to Feb. 14, '93) ..	122 50
Douglas and Grattan.....	M. B. McFarlane.....	7	2	12 do.....	75 00
Douglas and Railway Station.....	J. Biledo.....	4	12	1 do 14 days (from Feb. 15, '93) ..	12 50
Doyle and Sheenboro'.....	M. Doyle.....	12	1	12 do.....	59 50
Duclos and East Aldfield.....	C. V. Casault.....	6	1	12 do.....	35 00
Duclos and Wakefield.....	S. F. Gagnail.....	15	2	2 do (to May 31, '92)..	15 83
do do.....	A. F. Duclos.....	15	6	10 do from do.....	229 17
Dunbar and Grantley.....	J. C. Munro.....	5	3	12 do.....	70 00
Dunmore and Spence's Corners.....	D. J. McLeod.....	3	3	10 do 14 days (to Feb. 14, '93) ..	70 00
Dunrobin and South March.....	P. Orchard.....	18 r. t.	3	12 do.....	150 00
Dunrobin and Woodlawn.....	W. H. Wilson.....	4	3	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	49 00
do do.....	P. Orchard.....	4	3	6 do from do.....	37 50
Eardley and Railway Station.....	W. H. Maclean.....	¾	6	12 do.....	96 00
Eastman's Springs and Piperville.....	J. Preston.....	4½	1	12 do.....	26 00
Eastman's Springs and Railway Station.....	X. Brousseau.....	½	12	12 do.....	55 00
East Templeton and Perkins.....	C. Robitaille.....	9	2	12 do.....	100 00
East Templeton and Railway Station.....	D. W. McLaurin.....	1	12	12 do.....	130 00
Eauclaire and Railway Station.....	W. Mackey.....	4	6	12 do.....	40 00
Eganville and Cobden Station.....	J. C. Pilatzke.....	18	12	10 do 14 days (to Feb. 14, '93) ..	262 50
do do.....	do.....	13	6	9 days (from Mar. 23, '93)	13 75
Eganville and Golden Lake.....	S. Sunstrum.....	15	2	12 months.....	180 00
Eganville and Killaloe.....	M. Roche.....	20	3	4 do 23 days (from Nov. 8, '92) ..	69 43
Eganville and Pembroke.....	M. J. McCann.....	26	3	12 do.....	324 00
Eganville and Perreault.....	T. Power.....	6½	1	12 do.....	50 00
Eganville and Railway Station.....	J. E. Pilatzke.....	4	12	1 do 14 days (from Feb. 15, '93) ..	15 65
Elliott and Manion.....	J. DeWitt.....	7	2	12 do.....	50 00
Elmside and Bristol Mines.....	R. Campbell.....	3	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	56 25
Elmside and Railway Station.....	do.....	3½	6	12 do.....	125 00
Emmet and Wilno.....	M. J. O'Grady.....	5	1	12 do.....	50 00
Fairfield East and Railway Station.	A. C. Johns.....	r	3	12 do.....	34 05
Farran's Point and Osnabruk Centre, &c.....	G. Kerr.....	6½	6 & 12	12 do.....	313 00
Farrellton and Maniwaki.....	W. Brooks.....	60	6	11 do (from May 1, '92)	3,850 00
Farrellton and Railway Station.....	P. Rice.....	4	6	11 do (from May 1, '92)	18 33
Farrellton and Stagsburn.....	A. McDonald.....	6	1	12 do.....	40 00

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Ottawa Postal Division,
&c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Felton and Russell.....	C. York.....	4	2	12 months.....	50 00
Fenaghvale and St. Amour.....	M. Poirier.....	2½	2	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	20 63
do do.....	J. Levac.....	2½	3	do from do.....	6 87
Ferguslea and Railway Station.....	S. Reid.....	4	6	5 do (from Nov. 1, '92)	8 33
Ferguslea and Shamrock.....	R. Reid.....	7	3	5 do from do.....	58 33
Ferguson's Falls and Perth.....	J. Foy.....	18½	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	274 25
do do.....	J. Morris.....	18½	6	3 do from do.....	91 42
Flower Station and Railway Station.....	S. M. Lyon.....	18	12	12 do.....	15 00
Fort Coulonge and Railway Station.....	J. G. Bryson.....	4	6	12 do.....	70 00
Fort William and Pembroke.....	J. Jewell.....	22	6	12 do.....	568 00
Fournier and Routhier.....	J. O. Poirier.....	6	6	12 do.....	189 00
Franktown and Railway Station.....	J. Edwards.....	1½	12	12 do.....	150 00
Galbraith and Middleville.....	R. J. Penman.....	6½	2	12 do.....	52 00
Gatineau Mills and Railway Station.....	A. Duhamel.....	3	12	8 do 14 days (from July 18th, '92)..	21 11
Glengyle and Railway Station.....	G. Morrison.....	50 yds.	12	12 do.....	20 00
Glennore and Maitland.....	E. Coville.....	9	3	12 do.....	145 00
Glen Robertson and North Lancaster.....	J. Robertson.....	25	6	12 do.....	337 00
Glen Robertson and Railway Station.....	D. McDonald.....	4	24	12 do.....	100 00
Glen Robertson and Ste. Anne de Prescott.....	J. Laframboise.....	7	6	12 do.....	125 00
Glen Roy and Munro's Mills.....	M. Munroe.....	4	3	12 do.....	88 62
Glen Smail and Spencerville.....	E. Ellis.....	3	2	12 do.....	50 00
Goldfield and South Finch.....	M. McLean.....	2½	3	12 do.....	60 00
Goodstown and Richmond.....	T. H. Mills.....	3	2	12 do.....	40 00
Greenfield and Railway Station.....	A. McDougall.....	1	24	12 do.....	125 00
Greer Mount and Thorne Centre.....	F. Maxwell.....	6	3	12 do.....	75 00
Griffith and Metawatchan.....	A. McFayden.....	13	1	12 do.....	68 68
Grovetown and Spencerville.....	J. McAuley.....	3	2	12 do.....	48 00
Hallville and Kemptville.....	J. Dickinson.....	13	3	12 do.....	235 00
Halverson and Martin's Lake.....	J. C. Martin.....	5	1	12 do.....	40 00
Halverson and Masham Mills.....	J. Moore.....	11	2	12 do.....	106 15
Hathaway and Railway Station.....	W. Cosgrove.....	1½	6	12 do.....	60 00
Hazledene and Stittsville.....	A. Abbott.....	3½	3	12 do.....	75 00
Hawkesbury and Railway Station.....	B. McManus.....	4	24	3 do 15 days (from Dec. 17, '92)..	36 00
Hawkesbury and Calumet Railway Station.....	W. Lawlor.....	5	6	3 do 15 days (from Dec. 17, '92)..	135 00
Henry and L'Orignal.....	S. Buchan.....	4½	3	12 do.....	76 00
Heyworth and Railway Station.....	M. McVeigh.....	2	6	12 do.....	80 00
High Rock and Notre Dame du Laus.....	D. McMillan.....	31½	1	12 do.....	170 00
High Rock and Poltmore.....	J. Robinson.....	6	3s. 2w.	12 do.....	70 00
Holland's Mills and Chalifoux Point.....	G. Gowan.....	2½	3	12 do.....	70 00
Hopetown and Lanark.....	G. Thurlow.....	7	3	12 do.....	65 00
Hopetown and White.....	R. Jordan.....	12	1	12 do.....	55 00
Hull, Ottawa and Railway Station.....	H. Dupuis.....	1 & 2	36 & 36	12 do (to June 30, '93).	843 37
Hull and Street Letter Boxes.....	E. Dorion.....	3½	12	12 do.....	120 00
Hurtubise and Casselman.....	E. N. Hurtubise.....	2	12	12 do.....	30 00
Inkerman and Iroquois.....	J. H. McKnight.....	23 & 17	6	12 do.....	324 00
Irena and Rowena.....	J. K. Smyth.....	3	3	12 do.....	68 00
Ironside and Railway Station.....	H. J. Cole.....	½	12	4 do (to Aug. 31, '92)..	10 00
do do.....	C. Lesage.....	½	12	7 do from do.....	17 50
Jockvale and Ottawa.....	J. Clouthier.....	15	3	12 do.....	216 38
Joynt and North Wakefield.....	R. Joynt.....	12½	3w. 2s.	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	115 63
do do.....	do.....	12½	3w. 2s.	6 do from do.....	180 62

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Ottawa Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Kazubazua and Lake St. Mary	B. Emond	5	2	12 months	88 00
Kazubazua and Venosta	J. McCaffrey	7	1	12 do	52 00
Kemptville and Merrickville	C. M. Putnam	19½	6	12 do	572 92
Kemptville and Millar's Corners	A. W. Lamkins	11	3	12 do	173 00
Kemptville and North Rideau	A. W. Power	5½	2	12 do	60 00
Kemptville and Railway Station	W. Dickinson	1	18	12 do	272 31
Kenmore and North Branch	P. A. Harrison	2	6	1 do 4 days (to May 4, '92)	13 39
do do	do	2	6	7 do 26 days (from Aug. 6, '92)	48 92
Killaloe and Ruby	J. Rankins	7	2	7 do 7 days (to Nov. 7, '92)	54 28
Kilmarnock and Smith's Falls	W. G. Halliday	7	2	12 do	105 00
Kirk's Ferry and Railway Station	L. Reid	½	12	2 do (to June 30, '92)	4 17
do do	M. Reed	½	12	9 do from do	18 75
Klock's Mills and Railway Station	J. B. Klock	¾	12	12 do	10 00
Lac Rond Namur	B. Corbeil	7	1	3 do (to June 30, '92)	10 00
Lac Rond and St. Emile de Suffolk	do	4	1	9 do (from July 1, '92)	22 50
Lake Talon and Railway Station	F. McDonald	100 yds.	6	12 do	40 00
Lake Temiscamingue and Mattawa	E. J. Smith	139	1	12 do	1,392 64
Lalonde and Plantagenet	W. McKay	5	1	12 do	35 00
Lammermoor and Watson's Corners	W. R. Gibson	7	1	12 do	45 00
Lanark and Middleville	C. J. Jackson	7	6	12 do	170 00
Lanark and Perth	R. Hogan	12	6	12 do	64 00
Lanark and Watson's Corners	J. McFarlane	7	3	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	45 00
do do	J. Y. McIntyre	7	3	6 do from do	50 00
Lancaster and Martintown	J. Ross	12	6	12 do	290 00
Lancaster and South Lancaster	W. Gillespie	1	12	12 do	125 00
L'Annonciation and Nominingue	V. Martineau	12	1	12 do	80 00
Lavant and Watson's Corners	A. Browning	13	2	12 do	100 00
Lemieux and South Casselman	D. McCormick	6½	6	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	100 00
do do	H. Bradley	6½	3	6 do from do	50 00
Letter Kenny and Rockingham	J. Gallagher	6	1	12 do	46 00
Lime Bank and Manotick Station	F. Hardy	3½	3	12 do	80 00
Loch Garry, Maxville and Railway Station	A. J. Kennedy	11 & ½	6 & 6	12 do	494 00
Loch Winnock and Railway Station	R. Storie	½	3	12 do	90 00
Low and Maniwaki	W. Brooks	54	3	1 do (to April 30, '92)	141 67
Low, Maniwaki and North Wakefield	do	54 & 11	3 & 6	1 do (to April 30, '92)	158 33
L'Orignal and Calumet Station	J. Lee	3	6	12 do	313 00
Luskville and Railway Station	E. Desbiens	2	6	12 do	65 00
McDonald's Corners and McLaren's Depot	S. Burns	11	6	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	119 50
McDonald's Corners and McLaren's Depot	H. McLean	11	6	6 do from do	102 00
McMillan's Corners and Strathmore	D. McIntosh	4½	3	12 do	56 66
Maberly and Railway Station	J. Morrow	1½	6	12 do	80 00
Mackie Station and Railway Station	J. Dunlap	¾	12	12 do	62 60
Malakoff and North Gower	A. Johnston	4	3	12 do	75 00
Maniwaki and Montceff	P. Paradis	15	1	12 do	95 00
Maniwaki and River Joseph	T. White	8	1	12 do	54 00
Maniwaki and St. Boniface	C. Gauthier	7	1	12 do	60 00
Maniwaki and Railway Station	B. McCarnen	3½	6	12 do	62 60
Maryland and Railway Station	M. J. Bell	7	6	12 do	10 00
Masham Mills and Wakefield	P. Bertrand	1	2	2 do (to May 31, '92)	8 33
Mattawa and Railway Station	E. J. Smith	1	12	12 do	200 32
Maxville and Railway Station	A. McArthur	½	18	12 do	75 00
Maxville and Riceville	W. H. Metcalfe	17½	6	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	223 50
do do	J. B. Baker	17½	6	6 do from do	222 50
Merrickville and Irish Creek Station	D. Crozier	9	6	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	150 00

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Ottawa Postal Division,
&c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	Nc. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Merrickville and Irish Creek Station	C. W. Putnam	9	6	6 mos. (from Oct. 1, '92)	140 00
Merrickville and Railway Station	M. Fitzgerald	12	12	do	86 39
Merrickville and Newmanville	N. Buck	5½	1	4 do 29 days (from Nov. 2, '92)	20 65
Metcalfe and Ottawa	R. L. Hornidge	21	6	12 do	645 00
Monckland Station and Railway Station	A. B. McDonald	½	12	4 do 16 days (from Nov. 15, '92)	22 66
Montebello and Railway Station	F. X. Major	¼	12	12 do	40 00
Montebello and St. Amédé	E. McCluskey	6	2	12 do	75 00
Montpellier and Ripon	S. Montpellier	7	1	12 do	50 00
Moose Creek and Moulinette	S. Flanigan	20	6	12 do	495 00
Moose Creek and Railway Station	T. Dorey	½	12	12 do	50 00
Morehead and Railway Station	W. Clarke	⅞	6	12 do	10 00
Morewood and Railway Station	J. Cochrane	20	6	12 do	468 00
Morrisburg and Waddington, N.Y.	W. J. Murphy	3	6	12 do	75 00
Morrisburg and Winchester	T. Ross	17	6	12 do	450 00
Moulinette and Milleroches Station	S. Forsyth	1	2	12 do	120 00
Mountain and Railway Station	R. Shaver	⅞	12	4 do 16 days (from Nov. 15, '92)	11 82
Mountain and Vancamp	do	3¼	6	3 do (to June 30, '92)	27 30
do do	do	do	6	9 do	105 00
Mountain and South Mountain	E. Mills	3¾	12	4 do 16 days (from Nov. 15, '92)	37 77
Mud Creek and Smith's Falls	W. Sheridan	6	2	12 do	80 00
Nipissing Junction and C. P. Railway Station	M. H. Ritchie	1½	12	12 do	110 00
Nipissing Junction and N. & P. Railway Station	do	1½	6	12 do	40 00
North Augusta and Bellamy's Station	W. Pear	4½	6	12 do	198 25
North Augusta and Prescott	P. Bolger	19¾	2	9 do (from July 1, '92)	55 50
North Bay and Railway Station	W. McDonald	⅞	18	12 do	200 00
Northcote and Renfrew	J. McConnell	14	2	7 do (to Oct. 31, '92)	78 66
do do	D. Brownlee	15	3	5 do from do	104 16
North Gower and Osgoode Railway Station	A. Higgins	8	6	12 do	198 00
North Gower and Reeve Craig	T. Salter	3	2	12 do	43 33
North Nation Mills and Railway Station	D. Landriau	3½	6	12 do	175 00
North Onslow and O'Connell	J. Murphy	7	2	12 do	80 00
North Onslow and Quyon	W. Richardson	7	3	12 do	100 00
North Onslow and Rutledge	J. J. Rutledge	4½	2	9 do (from July 1, '92)	33 75
North Valley and Osnabruk Centre	M. Dunbar	4	3	12 do	70 00
North Wakefield and Railway Station	S. E. Blair	400 yds.	12	11 do (from May 1, '92)	18 33
North Williamsburg and Strader's Hill	W. C. Strader	5	1	12 do	29 50
Nosbonsing and Railway Station	M. Cahill	1	6	12 do	100 00
Notre Dame du Laus and St. Gerard de Montarville	P. St. Louis	37	1	3 do (to June 30, '92)	45 00
Notre Dame du Laus and St. Gerard de Montarville	P. Filiatrault	37	1	9 do from do	135 00
Oliver's Ferry and Railway Station	W. McCue	5½	6	12 do	240 00
Oliver's Ferry and Rideau Centre	A. Smith	1¾	6s&1w	12 do	35 00
Orleans and Ottawa	L. Proulx	11¼	6	12 do	275 00
Osgoode Station and Railway Station	J. Buckels	40 yds.	6	12 do	15 00
Oscuela and Stafford	D. Childerhose	8	3	3 do (to June 30, '92)	35 00
Ottawa and Experimental Farm	A. Ardley	3	12	12 do	475 00

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Ottawa Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips p r Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Ottawa Letter Carrier's Service	Electric Street Railway Co.			12 months	610 00
Ottawa and Ottawa East	A. Pettipiece	1½	6	12 do	69 00
Ottawa Post Office and Post Office Department	E. Batterton	1½	18	12 do (to June 30, '93)	558 40
Ottawa and Railway Stations	P. McKenna	1	as req.	12 do	3,882 24
Ottawa and Ramsay's Corners	R. Ramsay	7½	3	12 do	175 00
Ottawa and Richmond	H. Rielly	20	6	12 do	725 00
Ottawa and Wharf	P. McKenna	¾	12	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	57 00
Otter Lake and Shawville	C. R. Morrison	24	3	12 do	275 00
Otter Lake and Thornby	J. Hill	7	2	12 do	87 00
Oxford Station and Railway Station	W. Black	¼	3	12 do	32 00
Pakenham and Panmure	G. McClinton	20	6	12 do	297 00
Pakenham and Railway Station	D. Shaw	¼	18	12 do	187 80
Parkman and Portage du Fort	A. S. Smart	5	1	9 do (from July 1, '92)	26 25
Pembroke and Railway Station	M. Belaire	¼	24	12 do	400 00
Pembroke and Ryan's Mills	C. Ryan	11	1	12 do	63 00
Pembroke and Stafford	D. Childerhose	16	3	9 do (from July 1, '92)	150 00
Pendleton and Railway Station	H. Roy	17	6	12 do	500 00
Perreton and Government Road Crossing	L. Matheson	4½	6	12 do	124 52
Perth and Playfair	G. C. Mills	14	6	12 do	400 00
Perth and Railway Station	J. Allan	½	29	12 do	258 84
Perth and Stanleyville	P. McParland	9½	4	12 do	170 00
Perth and Tennyson	J. Lambert	10	1	3 do (to June 30, '92)	17 50
do do	A. J. Robertson	10	1	9 do from do	52 50
Petawawa and Railway Station	S. Devine	1½	3	12 do	90 00
Point Alexander and Railway Station	T. McNulty	6	3	12 do	100 00
Pointe Gatineau and Quinnville	M. Gahagan	6½	1	12 do	50 00
Pointe Gatineau and Railway Station	M. Foley	1½	12	12 do	114 00
Pointe Fortune and St. Eugène	X. Proulx	7½	6	4 do 16 days (from Nov. 15, '92)	83 33
Portage du Fort and Railway Station	D. M. Rattray	7	18	12 do	312 00
Portage du Fort and Ross	D. McLaren	3	3	12 do	66 25
Prescott and Ogdensburg, N. Y.	C. Plumb	2	18	12 do	578 25
Prescott and Railway Station	E. Leslie	¾	18	12 do	140 85
Prescott and Street Letter Boxes	J. Dowsley	2	18	12 do	144 00
Prescott and Throoptown	P. Bulger	16	2	3 do (to June 30, '92)	24 88
Quyon and Railway Station	W. Richardson	1	12	12 do	100 00
Radford and Shawville	J. A. Armstrong	3	3	12 do	65 00
Rapides des Joachims and Mackie's Station	J. Dunlop	8	3	12 do	180 00
Rapides des Joachims and Rowanton	H. R. Downey	20	3	12 do	350 00
Renfrew and C. P. Railway Station	D. Brownlee	¼	24	12 do	313 00
Renfrew and K. & P. Railway Station	J. Rousselle	¼	12	12 do	67 30
Richmond West and Stapleton	T. Stapleton	¾	3	3 do (to June 30, '92)	10 00
do do	T. E. Riley	¾	3	9 do from do	60 00
Rigaud and St. Eugène	F. Jarry	9	6	7 do (to Oct. 31, '92)	228 75
Ripon and St. André Avillon	O. Chêne	7	6	9 do (from July 1, '92)	131 25
Ripon and Thurso Railway Station	G. Dalairé	18	6	3 do (to June 30, '92)	100 00
Rockingham and Wingle	J. Wingle	14	2	12 do	135 00
Rockland and Railway Station	A. Campbell	2½	6	12 do	198 94
Rockliffe and Railway Station	W. H. McIntyre	50 yds.	12	12 do	20 00
Russell and Bearbrook Railway Crossing	C. York	8	6	12 do	137 00

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Ottawa Postal Division,
&c.—*Concluded.*

Name of Route,	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Russell and Osgoode Railway Station	P. Levia.	21½	6	12 months	480 00
St. Eugène and Vankleek Hill	X. Proulx	10	6	12 do	290 00
Sand Point and Railway Station	J. R. McDonald.	10	12	12 do	109 55
Sandringham and Tayside	A. Fraser	1½	3	12 do	35 00
Shamrock and Whelan	S. Whelan	7	2	12 do and arrears.	75 00
Shawville and Railway Station	W. C. McGuire.	1	12	12 do	75 00
Sheedy and Ashdad Railway Station	M. Sheedy	9¾	3	7 do (to Oct. 31, '92)	89 83
Skye and Greenfield Railway Station	D. McMillan	8	6	12 do	200 00
Smith's Falls and Railway Station—Day service.	H. Carley	½	24	12 do	175 00
Smith's Falls and Railway Station—Night service.	H. Carley	½	24	12 do	225 00
Snake River and Railway Station	G. Douglas	4	3	12 do	109 99
South Casselman and Railway Station	A. Lalonde.	1	6	12 do	40 00
South Finch and Railway Station.	D. G. McMillan.	¾	12	4 do 16 days (from Nov. 15, '92).	37 77
South Indian and Railway Station.	J. K. Meredith.	¾	12	12 do	60 00
South March and Railway Station.	P. Orchard	15½	6	12 do	400 00
Spencerville and Railway Station.	A. Carmichael.	1½	6	12 do	80 00
Stittsville and Railway Station	S. Mann	120 yds.	6	12 do	21 91
Summerstown and Summerstown Station	A. Cameron	3	6	12 do	96 00
Summerstown Station and Railway Station.	J. A. Cameron.	200 yds.	12	12 do	50 08
The Brook and South Indian Railway Station.	A. Lefebvre.	10	6	3 do (to June 30, '92)	50 00
do do	W. Brazeau.	10	6	9 do from do	131 25
Toye's Hill and Winchester Springs	J. B. McQuaigg.	3	3	12 do	60 00
Valencay and Thurso Railway Station	D. Quevillon	14	3	3 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	37 50
do do	L. Ouellette	14	3	6 do from do	75 00
Vankleek Hill and Railway Station	W. Lawlor	12	6	8 do 16 days (from Dec. 16, '92)	446 00
do do	A. Mercier	½	24	3 do 15 days (from Dec. 16, '92)	36 00
Vars and Railway Crossing	R. Armstrong	½	6	12 do	20 00
Ventnor and Railway Station	W. Cook	5½	6	12 do	90 00
Vinton and Railway Station.	W. Gilchrist	1	7	12 do	100 00
Wales and Railway Station	W. Alguire	1½	12	12 do	80 00
Waller and Harney's Crossing.	P. Harney	1½	2	12 do	30 00
Wemyss and Railway Station	R. Ritchie	¾	6	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	7 50
do do	G. Korry	¾	6	6 do from do	12 00
Wendover and Railway Station	H. St. Pierre	3	6	12 do	170 00
Winchester and Osgoode Railway Station	A. Campbell	24½ & 22	3 & 3	12 do	660 00
Winchester and Railway Station	A. Kendrick	1	12	12 do	82 75
Wylie and Railway Station	J. Lyons	2½	3	12 do	77 50
				Total	\$66,610 41

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy Postmaster General.

W. H. SMITHSON,
Accountant.

Report of the Postmaster General.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND POSTAL DIVISION.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Prince Edward Island Postal Division, made within the year ended 30th June, 1893.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Albany and Railway Station.....	H. Terrell.....	1 ¹ / ₆	12	12 months	31 23
Albany and Victoria.....	G. Francis.....	10	6	12 do	215 00
Alberton and Kildare.....	W. Clark.....	10	2	12 do	62 40
Alberton and Lot 6.....	W. Hardy.....	6	2	12 do	52 00
Alberton and Railway Station.....	R. Tuplin.....	1 ¹ / ₂	12	12 do	62 60
Alma and Railway Station.....	J. Mountain.....	2	2	12 do	26 00
Appin Road and Bonshaw.....	J. McCaulder.....	4	2	12 do	41 00
Argyle Shore and Bonshaw.....	N. McNevin.....	3	2	12 do	25 00
Armada and Railway Station.....	H. A. McPhee.....	1 ¹ / ₂	3	12 do	20 00
Auburn and Pownal.....	W. J. Carver.....	10 ¹ / ₂	2	12 do	113 80
Augustine Cove and Lansdowne Hotel.....	D. Howatt.....	3	3	12 do	77 00
Baldwin's Road and Perth Station.....	J. A. Moar.....	1 ¹ / ₂	2	12 do	20 80
Bangor and Morell Station.....	J. McGregor.....	4	2	12 do	48 25
Bay Fortune and Souris East.....	J. Leslie.....	10 ¹ / ₂	3	12 do	113 88
Beach Point and Montague Bridge.....	J. Kennedy.....	22	3	12 do	346 00
Beaver River and Clear Springs.....	A. Gillis.....	8	3	12 do	104 00
Bear River and Railway Station.....	D. Costello.....	1 ¹ / ₂	3	12 do	20 28
Bedeque and Lansdowne Hotel.....	S. W. Newsom.....	8	3	12 do	105 00
Bedeque and Sea Cow Head.....	W. A. Noonan.....	4 ¹ / ₂	2	12 do	46 80
Bedeque and Summerside.....	P. McLeod.....	9 ¹ / ₂	6	12 do	255 00
Belfast and Charlottetown.....	E. Hurry.....	24	6	12 do	730 00
Belfast and Garfield.....	A. A. Martin.....	3	2	12 do	30 00
Belfast and High Bank.....	M. Martin.....	22 ¹ / ₂	3	12 do	400 00
Belfast and Point Prim.....	M. Martin.....	6 ¹ / ₂	2	12 do	50 48
Bloomfield and Railway Station.....	J. W. Smith.....	2	3	12 do	44 00
Bloomfield Station and Ry. Station.....	F. Peters.....	1 ¹ / ₂	6	12 do	25 00
Blooming Point and Tracadie Cross.....	J. McDonald.....	4 ¹ / ₂	2	12 do	52 00
Bonshaw and Nine Mile Creek.....	N. H. McNevin.....	12	2	12 do	77 61
Bradalbane and New London.....	M. Reid.....	12	6	12 do	358 00
Bradalbane and Railway Station.....	M. Matheson.....	1 ¹ / ₆	12	12 do	56 63
Bradalbane and South Granville.....	M. Matheson.....	3 ¹ / ₂	2	12 do	36 00
Brockton and Lot 4.....	J. McCarthy.....	3	2	9 do (from July 1, '92)	20 25
Brooklyn and Glen Martin.....	F. A. McPherson.....	2	2	12 do	21 00
Caledonia and Iris.....	A. Beaton.....	3	2	12 do	32 00
Caledonia and Orwell.....	J. N. McLeod.....	10 ¹ / ₂	3	3 do (to June 30, '92).	30 05
do do	N. M. Gillis.....	10 ¹ / ₂	3	9 do from do	95 25
Caledonia and Rona.....	J. McQueen.....	4	2	12 do	27 00
Cape Egmont and Fifteen Point.....	L. D. Gallant.....	5	2	12 do	52 00
Cape Traverse and Summerside.....	J. A. Strang.....	15	as req.	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	79 90
Cape Traverse and Newton.....	M. Carey.....			Special trip	5 00
Cape Traverse Boat House and Railway Terminus.....	J. A. Strang.....	1 ¹ / ₆	as req.	3 months (from Jan. 1, '93)	33 12
Cape Wolfe and Lot 4.....	J. J. Fish.....	6	2	12 do	65 00
Cardigan Bridge and Corraville.....	J. Sigsworth.....	6	2	12 do	52 00
Cardigan Bridge and Head of Cardigan.....	M. McAuley.....	4	2	12 do	41 60
Cardigan Bridge and Launching Place.....	J. J. Campbell.....	26	3	3 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	49 25
do do	D. Foley.....	26 r. t.	3	6 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	65 50
Cardigan Bridge and Lot 56.....	J. E. McDonald.....	15	3	3 do (to June 30, '92).	42 50
do do	J. J. Campbell.....	15	3	9 do from do	123 75
Cardigan Bridge and Mitchell River.....	H. McPhee.....	3	2	3 do (to June 30, '92).	10 00

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Prince Edward Island
Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Cardigan Bridge and Ry. Station..	J. McVean.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	3 mos. (to June 30, '92).	10 00
do do	F.D McCormack	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	9 do from do	25 86
Cavendish and Hunter's River.....	W. Jewell...	$32\frac{3}{4}$	3	12 do	226 00
Charlottetown and Marshfield.....	W. Miller.....	$4\frac{1}{2}$	6	12 do	50 00
Charlottetown and Railway Station	J. W. Matheson.	$\frac{1}{2}$	as req.	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	156 96
do do	J. H. Gill.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	as req.	3 do from do	62 90
Charlottetown and Rocky Point...	D. Miller.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do	50 00
Charlottetown and St. Letter Boxes.	R. K. Brace.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	18	3 do (to June 30, '92).	29 34
do do	J. W. Matheson.	$2\frac{1}{2}$	18	6 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	39 61
do do	J. Dalziel.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	18	3 do from do	20 00
Charlottetown and Victoria.....	J. Ferguson.....	$21\frac{1}{2}$	3	12 do	280 00
Cherry Grove and New Harmony...	J. McDonald...	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do	26 00
Cherry Valley and China Point...	D. McGillivray.	$3\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do	40 00
China Point and Gallas Point.....	W. Young.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do	30 00
Clermont and Kensington.....	A. Campbell...	$3\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do	34 00
Clinton and New London.....	G. McKay.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do	29 00
Clyde Station and Railway Station.	E. Crabbe.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	12 do	14 00
Coleman and Railway Station.....	A. McKinnon...	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	12 do	30 00
Commercial Road and Peter's Road	J. M. Johnston.	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do	30 00
Covehead Road and Grand Tracadie	C. Reardon.....	$5\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do	70 00
Crapaud and Upper Westmoreland.	R. McVitie.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	12 do	35 00
Darlington and Kelly's Cross.....	C. McKenna...	11	3	12 do	108 48
Darlington and Princetown Road...	D. L. McLeod...	$3\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do	23 00
Darlington and Railway Station...	do	$3\frac{1}{2}$	6	12 do	45 00
Darlington and Rose Valley.....	do	8	3	12 do	132 00
Darnley and Kensington.....	T. W. Larkins..	15	3	12 do	140 00
DeBlois Station and Railway Station	C. Perry.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	12 do	20 00
De Gros Marsh and Newport.....	M. McPhee.....	$4\frac{1}{2}$	3	3 do (to June 30, '92).	6 25
Dromore and Railway Station.....	J. McCabe.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do	40 56
Dundas and Mount Hope.....	J. Dockendorff..	$6\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do	55 00
Dunedin and New Haven.....	D. McPhee.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3	12 do	15 00
East Baltic and Red Point.....	D. McEachern..	4	2	12 do	30 00
East Point and Souris East.....	J. Kennedy.....	15	3	3 do (to June 30, '92).	37 50
do do	do	15	2	9 do from do	168 75
Ebenezer and Wheatley River.....	A. McCallum...	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do	32 00
Elliott's Mills and Railway Station	R. Elliott.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	12 do	15 60
Elliotvale and Peake's Station.....	J. Edmonds.....	$3\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do	27 00
Elnira and South Lake.....	L. McDonald...	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	3 do (to June 30, '92).	5 98
do do	F. J. McKinnon	2	2 & 3	9 do from do	20 00
Elmsdale and Railway Station.....	J. Adams.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	12 do	22 00
Emerald and Grahams Road.....	J. Harding.....	7	3	12 do	90 00
Emerald and Railway Station.....	F. P. Murphy...	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	12 do and extra trips..	102 44
Emerald and Shanrock.....	P. Duffy.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do	24 00
Emerald and West Newton.....	W. Clarke.....	4	2	12 do	65 00
Farmington and Head of St. Peters Bay	S. Walsh.....	5	2	12 do	40 00
Farmington and Mansfield.....	P. Gorman.....	$3\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do	27 88
Fifteen Point and Miscouche.....	S. McNeill.....	9	2	12 do	70 00
Fitzgerald Station and Lot 14.....	P. Cameron.....	5	3	12 do	59 72
Fitzgerald Station and Railway Station	do	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	12 do	26 24
Flat River and Selkirk Road.....	F. Dougherty...	$6\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do	41 20
Forest Hill and Head of St. Peter's Bay	R. Matheson...	6	2	12 do	68 00
Fortune Cove and O'Leary Station.	T. E. Hogan...	7	1	12 do	32 48
Fredericton and Railway Station...	J. Weeks.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	12 do	20 00
Freetown and Lower Freetown.....	T. Taylor.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	12 do	56 00
Freetown and Railway Station.....	R. B. Auld.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	12 do	50 00
French Village and Mount Stewart	C. McIntyre...	5	2	12 do	64 00

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Prince Edward Island Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Georgetown and Murray Harbour North	R. Thornton	30 r. t.	3	3 mos. (to June 30, '92).	66 25
do do	J. Phillips	30 r. t.	3	9 do from do	178 50
Georgetown and Newport	P. McIntyre	2½	3	3 do (to June 30, '92).	17 00
Georgetown and Railway Station	R. R. Jenkins	3	3	12 do	136 35
Georgetown and Steamer "Stanley"	do	3	as req.	Special trips	13 40
Glencorrodale and Priest Pond	J. McPhee	3½	2	12 months	36 00
Glengarry and Railway Station	P. Griffin	5½	1	12 do	25 00
Glen William and Murray River	M. McDonald	3½	2	12 do	28 00
Gowan Brae and Souris East	J. Mallard	3	2	12 do	30 00
Greenwich and Head of St. Peter's Bay	A. B. Hyndman	3½	2	12 do	40 00
Harrington and Winsloe Road	P. Cooke	1½	2	12 do	40 00
Head of Hillsborough and Mount Stewart	D. D. Coffin	4½	2	12 do	52 00
Head of St. Peter's Bay and Monticello	A. D. Cummings	8½	2	12 do	60 00
Head of St. Peter's Bay and Railway Station	A. McAulay	1	12	12 do	120 00
Heatherdale and Whim Road Cross	A. McDonald	1½	3	12 do	39 00
Higgins Road and Wellington Station	D. McNeill	13	3	12 do	120 00
Hopfield and Murray River	A. McPhee	4	2	12 do	40 00
Hunter's River and North Rustico	R. Stevenson	16	3	3 do (to June 30, '92).	38 75
do do	do	16	6	9 do from do	232 50
Hunter's River and Railway Station	P. McGrath	17	12	12 do and extra trips	79 36
Inverness and Railway Station	P. J. Kilbride	2½	2	12 do	50 96
Johnston's River and Southport	W. Brazel	12½	2	12 do	71 25
Kensington and Park Corner	H. McLeod	18½	3	3 do (to June 30, '92).	51 00
Kensington and Sea View	T. W. Larkins	17	3	9 do (from July 1, '92)	108 75
Kensington and Princetown	J. Glover	7	3	12 do	125 00
Kensington and Railway Station	G. Glover	1	12	12 do and extra trips	82 04
Kildare Capes and Tignish	J. DesRoches	4	2	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	20 80
do do	S. DesRoches	4	2	6 do from do	19 00
Kildare and Railway Station	H. Gaudet	3	2	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	6 24
do do	N. J. Perry	3	6	6 do from do	7 80
Kinkora and Middleton	J. L. McDonald	2	3	12 do	52 00
Kinkora and Railway Station	J. Farmer	1	12	12 do	40 95
Kinross and Lyndale	A. Lamont	3	1	12 do	24 00
Kinross and Orwell	J. Murchison	1	3	3 do (to June 30, '92).	13 75
do do	R. Wood	1	3	9 do from do	26 25
Lansdowne Hotel and Ry. Station	J. A. Strang	1	6	3 do (to June 30, '92).	1 25
do do	do	1	6	9 do from do	70 50
Launching Place and Newport	A. Morrison	8	2	3 do (to June 30, '92).	16 25
Little Tignish and Tignish	J. J. Buote	4	2	12 do	36 25
Little York and Railway Station	T. H. Lawson	1	12	12 do	40 00
Little York and Union Road	P. Cooke	24	3	12 do	162 00
Locke Road and Mill River	M. Howard	4½	2	6 do (from Oct. 1, '92)	26 00
Lot 4 and Miminegash	J. Doyle	5	2	12 do	70 00
Lot 4 and Railway Station	H. Chappell	4	6	12 do	103 28
Lot 10 and Railway Station	H. Ritchie	1½	2	12 do	26 00
Lot 11 and Railway Station	M. J. Kilbride	5½	3	12 do	50 28
Lot 12 and Railway Station	W. Hayes	2	12	12 do	112 68
Lot 35 and Railway Station	P. Lawlor	1½	2	12 do	40 00
Lot 40 and Railway Station	A. H. McEwen	1	6	12 do	56 32
Lot 56 and Sailor's Hope	F. McDonald	7	2 & 3	12 do	85 08

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Prince Edward Island
Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Millburn and Morell Station.....	T. Mullin.....	9	3	12 months.....	72 00
Mill Cove and Railway Station.....	J. Hughes.....	2	2	12 do.....	19 25
Mill River and Railway Station.....	F. Peters.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do.....	15 00
Mill View and Vernon River Bridge	F. Storey.....	2	6	3 do (to June 30, '92).	19 00
Mill View and Vernon River.....	J. Murphy.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	6	9 do from do.....	63 75
Milton Station and North Milton.....	W. McNeill.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do.....	26 00
Milton Station and Railway Station.....	W. McNeill.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3	12 do.....	31 00
Miscouche and Railway Station.....	J. H. DesRoches.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	12	12 do.....	34 00
Miscouche and South-west Lot 16.....	S. McNeill.....	$9\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do.....	76 00
Montague Bridge and Railway Station.....	F. D. McCormack.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	12 do.....	219 48
Montague Bridge and Valleyfield.....	A. J. McLeod.....	5	3	12 do.....	69 40
Montague Bridge and Victoria Cross.....	J. Dewar.....	3	3	12 do.....	49 00
Montague Cross and Murray Harbour Road.....	J. McLean.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	12 do.....	25 35
Morell Rear and Morell Station.....	R. D. Sterns.....	$4\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do.....	40 00
Morell Station and Railway Station.....	M. Coffin.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	12	12 do.....	18 00
Mount Herbert and Southport.....	R. Wood.....	$6\frac{1}{2}$	2	3 do (to June 30, '92).	12 50
do do.....	H. Smallwood.....	$6\frac{1}{2}$	2	9 do from do.....	40 50
Mount Pleasant and Railway Station.....	F. Callaghan.....	$3\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do.....	40 56
Mount Stewart and Railway Station.....	H. McEachren.....	1	12	12 do.....	35 00
Murray Harbour South and White Sands.....	H. J. Brehaut.....	3	2	3 do (to June 30, '92).	11 50
do do.....	D. Bell.....	3	2	9 do from do.....	29 25
New Acadia and Railway Station.....	P. Gallant.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do.....	10 00
New Annan and Railway Station.....	W. B. Bowness.....	$6\frac{1}{2}$	6	12 do.....	62 40
New Annan and Wilnot Valley.....	W. B. Bowness.....	$3\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do.....	52 00
New Haven and Riverdale.....	D. McFadyen.....	$3\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do.....	36 00
Newton Cross and Orwell.....	D. Cody.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	3 do (to June 30, '92).	8 12
do do.....	J. Morrissey.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	9 do from do.....	15 00
New Wiltshire and Ry. Station.....	C. Easter.....	$6\frac{1}{2}$	6	12 do.....	17 00
New Zealand and Railway Station.....	J. Cantwell.....	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3	12 do.....	27 36
Northam and Railway Station.....	H. J. Folland.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	6	12 do.....	30 00
Northam and Victoria West.....	N. M. Lemon.....	5	2	6 do (from Oct. 1, '92).	18 00
North Lake and Souris East.....	W. McLaren.....	24	3	12 do.....	226 00
North River and South Wiltshire.....	R. H. Simmons.....	4	3	12 do.....	50 00
O'Leary Station and Railway Station.....	R. Ellis.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	6	12 do.....	15 64
O'Leary Station and West Cape.....	W. Ellis.....	9	2	3 do (to June 30, '92).	20 87
do do.....	J. Dennis.....	9	2	9 do from do.....	58 11
Orwell and Orwell Cove.....	N. M. Gillis.....	2	3	12 do.....	43 00
Palmer Road and Railway Station.....	W. Kinch.....	3	2	12 do.....	35 00
Palmer Road and Waterford.....	W. Kinch.....	4	2	3 do (to June 30, '92).	5 00
do do.....	A. McDonald.....	4	2	9 do from do.....	14 25
Peake's Station and Railway Station.....	J. F. McDonald.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3 & 6	12 do.....	24 61
Peake's Station and Ruskin.....	H. R. Mooney.....	6	2	12 do.....	64 00
Peake's Station and St. Patrick's Road.....	A. McDonald.....	$3\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do.....	36 40
Pisquid and Railway Station.....	P. A. McDonald.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do.....	36 00
Pisquid and Webster's Corner.....	J. McNally.....	6	3	3 do (to June 30, '92).	13 00
do do.....	C. McAree.....	6	3	9 do from do.....	37 44
Pisquid Road and Vernon River.....	E. O'Keefe.....	3	2	12 do.....	46 00
Piusville and Railway Station.....	A. Wedge.....	2	2	12 do.....	35 00
Port Hill and Railway Station.....	H. B. S. Birch.....	4	12	12 do.....	112 68
Pownall and Village Green.....	M. Jardine.....	3	2	12 do.....	22 48

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Prince Edward Island Postal Division, &c.—*Concluded.*

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
St. Andrews and Railway Station	J. McDonald...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	12 months	25 00
St. Eleanors and Summerside	T. Lyle.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	12 do	68 00
St. Mary's Road and St. Mary's Road, East	T. Daley	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	8 do (from Aug. 1, '92)	16 67
St. Teresa and Railway Station	A. Bradley	3	3	12 do	39 00
Scotchfort and Railway Station	J. McDonald	2	2	12 do	16 00
Sea Cow Pond and Tignish	J. M. Nelligan	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do	44 00
Skinner's Pond and Tignish	P. Aylward	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do	58 00
Souris East and Railway Station	A. McCormack	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	12 do	62 83
Suffolk Station and Railway Station	J. A. Ferguson	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do	20 80
Summerside and Railway Station	R. Glover	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do as req.	152 28
Summerside and Street Letter Boxes	R. Glover	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	12 do	32 00
Summerville and Vernon River	E. Fraser	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	12 do	52 00
Ten-Mile House and Railway Station	J. Fitzpatrick	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do	30 00
Tignish and Railway Station	F. Des Roches	12	6	do (to Sept. 30, '92)	25 00
do do	H. Gaudet	12	6	do from do	22 00
Tracadie and Railway Station	A. Johnson	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	12 do	30 00
Traveller's Rest and Railway Station	T. Townsend	1	3	12 do	39 00
Wellington and Wellington Station	P. Ayers	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do	23 00
Wellington Station and Railway Station	F. J. Arsenault	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	12 do	25 00
West Devon and Railway Station	J. Morshead	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	12 do	10 00
Western Road and Railway Station	P. Reid	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do	25 00
West Point and Railway Station	P. McPhee	13 & 14	2	12 do	108 00
West St Peters and Railway Station	J. McDonald	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do	40 00
Winsloe Station and Railway Station	J. Burrows	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	12 do	18 00
Wood Islands and Wood Islands, North	D. Crawford	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	12 do	45 00
Total.....					\$13,693 90

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy Postmaster General.

W. H. SMITHSON,
Accountant.

QUEBEC POSTAL DIVISION.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Quebec Postal Division made within the year ended 30th June, 1893.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Adderly and St. Pierre Baptiste	P. A. Drolet	3	3	12 months	60 00
Adstock and Robertson Station	R. Bolduc	9	2	12 do	105 00
Agnes and Nadeau's Crossing	P. Roy	4½	1	12 do	25 00
Agnes and Three Lakes	H. W. Albro	10	1	12 do	44 00
Albanel and Normandin	A. Laprise	7	2	4 do (from Dec. 1, '92)	20 00
Allard Settlement and Nouvelle	J. Keays	3	1	12 do	20 00
Allen's Mills and Railway Station	D. Vir	½	as req.	10 do (from June 1, '92)	30 00
Amqui and Railway Station	T. Ross	63 yds.	12	12 do	60 00
Ancienne Lorette and Champigny	N. Alain	2	6	12 do	60 00
Armagh and St. Raphaël	T. Ray	15	3	12 do	130 00
Aubert Gaillon and St. George, Beauce	M. G. Pozer	¾	6	12 do	35 00
Avignon and Metapedia	L. Blanquière	7	6	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	82 00
do do	A. Gallant	7	6	6 do from do	77 50
Bagotville and Grande Baie	J. Savard	3	as req.	Season 1892	36 00
Bagotville and Wharf	E. Levéque	½	as req.	do	20 00
Baillargeon and Railway Station	B. Huot	3	3	12 months	58 33
Barachois de Malbaie and Wharf	T. S. Vardon	4	as req.	Season 1892	63 25
Barrière St. Valier and St. Sauveur de Québec	E. Emond	1	12	12 months	40 00
Beaubien and Cap St. Ignace Station	N. Dugal	½	12	10 do (from June 1, '92)	16 66
Beauce Junction and Jersey Mills	A. Lessard	26½	6	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	339 00
do do	R. Groleau	26½	6	6 do from do	396 00
Beauce Junction and Railway Station	V. Bilodeau	1	12	12 do	25 00
Beauce Junction and Sts. Anges	C. Drouin	8	3	12 do	120 00
Beaudet and Railway Station	F. Petitclere	½	3 & 6	12 do	14 22
Beaupré and Féréol	F. Michel	7	3	12 do	100 00
Belair and Railway Station	A. Couture	1	6	1 do (from Mar. 1, '93)	4 16
Bennett and Maple Grove	J. Bennett	3	3	12 do	52 50
Bergerville and Québec	J. Drolet	3	6	12 do	90 00
Bersimis and Sault au Cochon	E. Miller	26	2	12 do	600 00
Bersimis and Moisie	R. H. Montgomery	280	4	Season 1892-93	1,160 00
Berthier and Railway Station	V. Guilmet	2½	12	12 months	78 00
Bic and Railway Station	J. B. Colclough	10	as req.	12 do	36 00
Bic and St. Valérien de Rimouski	J. Moisan	3½	6	12 do	100 00
Bishop's Crossing and Dudswell	H. B. Bishop	3	2	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	30 00
Black Cape and Querry	A. Querry	4½	3	12 do	60 00
Black Lake and Railway Station	A. Blondeau	100 yds.	12	11 do (from May 1, '92)	18 34
Black Lake and Reed's Mines	C. Paradis	2	3	10 do (from June 1, '92)	45 83
Blanchet and St. Lambert	J. Paquet	12	12	12 do	35 00
Bonaventure Island and Percé	G. Aubert	3	3	12 do	115 00
Bourg Louis and Railway Station	P. Russell	3	6	12 do	75 00
Broughton Station and East Broughton	L. Beaudoin	5½	6	12 do	150 00
Broughton Station and Railway Station	J. McGee	50 yds.	12	12 do	24 00
Broughton Station and West Broughton	M. Rousseau	6½	6	12 do	140 00
Buckland and St. Lazare	L. Kemner	15	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	146 25
do do	F. Labonté	15	6	3 do from do	85 00
Buckland and St. Magloire	P. Tanguay	18	3	12 do	177 00
Cacouna and Railway Station	J. B. Beaulieu	5	12	12 do	250 00

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Quebec Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Cacouna and Railway Station, Express.....	T. Dionne	2½	12	3 months 16 days (to Oct. 16, '92)...	45 36
Campbellton and Paspebiac.....	A. Cyr.....	88	6	12 do	4,843 33
Cap à L'Aigle and Murray Bay.....	P. Savard	3	as req.	Season 1892.....	81 00
Cape Cove and Wharf.....	F. Cass.....	½	as req.	do	57 50
Cap Rouge and Quebec.....	J. Drolet.....	9	6	12 months	199 00
Cap St. Ignace and Railway Station	H. C. Larue	½	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).....	67 50
do do	J. Bessinotte	½	12	3 do from do	20 00
Cap St. Ignace and Ste. Apolline de Patton.....	J. Fournier.....	21	1	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93).....	20 00
Cap Santé and Les Ecureuils.....	O. Gauvreau.....	4½	6	12 do	218 00
Cap Santé and Portneuf.....	E. Marcotte.....	5	6	12 do	150 00
Casault and Railway Station.....	J. Ouellet.....	2	3	12 do	40 00
Castlebar and Danville.....	J. Jarvis.....	5	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).....	131 25
Causapescal and Railway Station.....	R. A. Blais.....	250 yds.	12	12 do	50 00
Cedar Hall and Railway Station.....	J. Smith.....	60 yds.	6	12 do	12 00
Chambord and Métabéhouan.....	C. Gagnon.....	9	6	12 do	422 52
Chambord and Railway Station.....	J. Bilodeau.....	½	6	3 do (to June 30, '92).....	23 17
do do	do	1	12	9 do from do	78 95
Champigny and Railway Station.....	H. Robitaille.....	1	12	12 do	100 00
Channay and Popolis.....	F. Poulin.....	9	1	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).....	30 00
do do	H. Ryan.....	9	1	6 do	25 00
Charlesbourg & Charlesbourg West.	E. Lefebvre.....	2½	2	12 do	40 00
Charlesbourg and Quebec.....	do	5	2	12 do	125 00
Chaudière Curve and Railway Station.....	E. Fontaine.....	30 yds.	12	12 do	40 00
Chaudière Mills and Railway Station.....	G. Breakey.....	3½	6	12 do	100 00
Chaudière Station and Railway Station.....	A. McTeer.....	300 yds.	6	12 do	35 00
Chemins Taché and St. François-Xavier de Viger.....	F. April.....	6	2	12 do	80 00
Chicoutimi and Grande Baie.....	M. Tremblay.....	13	3	3 do (to June 30, '92).....	41 92
do do	do	13	6	9 do from do	210 00
Chicoutimi and Hébertville.....	J. B. Simard.....	40	3	3 do (to June 30, '92).....	149 72
do do	do	40	6	9 do from do	750 00
Chicoutimi and Laterrière.....	L. Maltais.....	10	3	3 do (to June 30, '92).....	48 96
do do	do	10	6	9 do from do	243 75
Chicoutimi and Wharf.....	A. Guimond.....	½	as req.	Season 1892.....	34 50
Chicoutimi and Tremblay.....	C. Jean.....	2	3	3 mcs. (to June 30, '92).....	17 96
do do	do	2	6	9 do from do	90 00
Clairvaux and St. Cassien des Caps.	J. Guay.....	6	3	12 do	60 00
Clapham and Inverness.....	J. Forbes.....	13½	3	12 do	156 00
Coleraine Station and Railway Station.....	J. Roberge.....	67 yds.	12	12 do	40 00
Coleraine Station and Sanborn.....	P. Devlin.....	14	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).....	130 50
Coleraine Station and Wolfestown.....	M. Bilodeau.....	9	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).....	66 75
Craig's Road Station and Railway Station.....	N. Fournier.....	10 yds.	12	12 do	24 00
Cranbourne and Cudaff.....	W. Wilson.....	5	3	3 do (to June 30, '92).....	16 87
do do	do	5	6	9 do from do	67 50
Cranbourne and Frampton.....	V. Lacroix.....	8	3	3 do (to June 30, '92).....	30 00
do do	do	8	6	9 do from do	157 50
Cross Point and Ste. Anne de Restigouche.....	J. M. Olscamp.....	2	6	12 do	100 00
Cross Point and Sellarville.....	J. Hume.....	10½	2	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).....	57 00
do do	W. Adams.....	10½	2	3 do from do	21 25
Cumberland Mills and River Gilbert	I. J. Taylor.....	8	1	12 do	50 00
Dablon and Railway Station.....	G. Laroche.....	½	3 & 6	12 do	32 99
Danville and Railway Station.....	T. B. Curtis.....	½	5	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).....	28 50
Danville and St. Camille.....	U. Nault.....	17	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).....	183 75

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Quebec Postal Division,
&c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Danville and St. George de Windsor	J. Godbout	10	3	3 mos. (to June 30, '92).	30 00
do do	R. Pinard	10	3 & 6	6 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	137 50
Danville and South Ham	L. A. Turcotte	24	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	277 50
Delisle and St. Joseph d'Alma	F. Gagné	8	2	12 do	92 48
Demison's Mills and Richmond Station	J. R. Denison	8	2	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	93 75
Dequen and Railway Station	O. Couture	2	3	12 do	60 00
Deschambault and Railway Station	D. Perrault	2½	12	12 do	39 00
Desjardins and Railway Station	A. Blondeau	100 yds.	12	1 do (to April 30, '92).	1 66
D'Israëli and Railway Station	J. E. Rheault	120 yds.	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	24 00
Douglstown and Wharf	C. Kennedy	1	as req.	Season 1892	58 50
Dudswell Centre and Railway Station	C. H. Evans	2½	12	9 mos. (to Dec. 31, '92).	150 00
East Angus and South Dudswell	E. F. Orr	4½ & 6½	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)..	58 50
East Magdala and Lyster	A. Rousseau	4	1	12 do	26 00
Elgin Road and Railway Station	F. Belanger	1	3	12 do	40 00
Escuminac and Fleurant	J. Doherty	8	1	12 do	37 00
Esquimaux and Natashquan	P. Prevèreau	100	4	Season 1892-93.	150 00
Esquimaux Point and Moisie	P. Dupuis	125	4	do	475 00
Etchemin and Lévis	F. Joncas	6	12	12 months	400 00
Etchemin and St. Jean Chrysostôme	A. Pichet	3	6	12 do	112 00
Etchemin and St. Nicholas	M. Carrier	9	6	12 do	375 00
Etchemin and South Quebec	P. E. Bourassa	4	6	12 do	100 00
Father Point and Railway Station	J. Heppel	2	12	12 do	119 00
Fleurian and Ste. Luce Station	A. Caron	18	3	12 do	148 00
Fontenelle and Gaspé Basin	J. Stanley	8	1	12 do	36 00
Fortin and Matane	N. Fortin	6	1	12 do	37 50
Fox River and Grande Grève	E. Tapp	20	3	12 do	285 00
Fox River and La Petite Madeleine	J. B. Jalbert	51	2	12 do	618 83
Frampton and Ste. Hénédiine	J. Audet	13	6	12 do	250 00
Frampton and Springbrook	J. Clark	4	3	12 do	60 00
Fréchette and St. Nicholas	A. Fortier	5	3	12 do	78 00
French Village and Richmond Station	G. Houle	15	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	225 00
Garthby Station and Railway Station	T. Jacques	½	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	54 99
Gaspé Basin and Gaspé Basin South	J. H. Eden	4½	3	12 do	63 75
Gaspé Basin and Grande Grève	T. J. Miller	15	3	12 do	224 00
Gaspé Basin and Paspebiac	W. P. Ramier	103	6	12 do	6,720 00
Gaspé Basin and Wharf	J. F. Davis	¼	as req.	Season 1892	65 00
Grande Baie and L'Anse St. Jean	R. Gagnon	54	2	12 months	230 00
Grande Baie and St. Urbain	A. Fortin	63	3	Season 1892-93.	666 26
Grande Caspédia and New Richmond	W. Robertson	4½	2	12 months	80 00
Grandes Coudées and Jersey Mills	E. J. Cahill	14	3	12 do	180 00
Grand Métis and Métis Point	W. E. Pagé	6	6	Season 1892	52 50
Grand Métis and Railway Station	do	3	12	12 months	200 00
Grand Pabos and Ste. Adélaïde de Pabos	T. Soucy	4	4	Season 1892	57 50
Grand River and Wharf	T. A. Beaudin	4	as req.	do	58 50
Greenshields and Richmond Station	R. E. Dyson	4½	1	9 months (to Dec. 31, '92)	112 50
Grondines and Railway Station	L. Côté	3½	12	12 do	240 00
Harvey Hill Mines and West Broughton	A. McCallum	3	6	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	40 00
Hébertville and Métabéhouan	E. Girard	12	6	12 do	390 00
Hébertville and St. Joseph d'Alma	F. Gagné	12	3 & 6	12 do	264 52
Hedleyville and St. Roch de Québec	J. Deblois	¾	12	12 do	62 60

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Quebec Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Immigration Shed Letter Box and Quebec Central Post Office.....	E. Corneil.....	3	as req.	Season 1892.....	20 00
Inverness and Kinnear's Mills.....	W. Cox.....	9½	3	12 months.....	116 00
Inverness and Leeds.....	H. McCutcheon.....	12	6	12 do.....	448 00
Inverness and New Ireland.....	J. Neagle.....	17	3	12 do.....	170 00
Inverness and Ste. Julie Station.....	P. Lapointe.....	11	7	12 do.....	290 00
Isle aux Coudres and St. Paul's Bay	J. Dufour.....	9	1	3 do (to June 30, '92).	37 50
do do	do.....	9	2	9 do from do	150 00
Isle aux Grues and Montmagny.....	N. Lebel.....	6	2	12 do.....	250 00
Isle Verte and Notre-Dame de l'Isle Verte.....	P. F. Fraser.....	6	1	12 do.....	80 00
Isle Verte and Railway Station.....	L. A. Bertrand.....	1	12	12 do.....	80 00
Isle Verte and St. Paul de la Croix.....	A. Boucher.....	10	2	12 do.....	104 00
Ivry and Notre-Dame du Lac.....	J. S. Gagné.....	1½	6	6 do (from Oct. 1, '92).	50 00
Jersey Mills and Marlow.....	M. Cahill.....	13	3	3 do (to June 30, '92).	57 50
do do	E. J. Cahill.....	13	3	9 do from do	172 50
Kamouraska and Railway Station.....	J. B. Pelletier.....	5	24	12 do.....	375 00
Kingsey Falls and Lorne.....	M. Morin.....	4	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	172 50
Kingsey Falls and Robson.....	H. Gagnon.....	7	2	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	45 00
Kinnear's Mills and Leeds.....	J. McCutcheon.....	9	3	12 do.....	160 00
Kiskisink and Railway Station.....	J. Bernier.....	½	3	12 do.....	20 00
La Beauce and Railway Station.....	J. B. Grégoire.....	½	12	12 do.....	50 00
La Beauce and St. Elzéar de Beauce	F. Guay.....	3	6	12 do.....	92 00
Lachevrotière and Railway Station.....	V. Portelance.....	½	6	12 do.....	18 00
Lac au Sable and Notre-Dame des Anges.....	J. B. Darveau.....	6	3	1 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	6 25
Lac au Sable and Railway Station.....	do.....	100 feet.	12	6 do (from Oct. 1, '92)	11 25
Lac Edouard and Railway Station.....	R. Rowley.....	15 yds.	6 & 12	12 do.....	13 18
Lac St. Joseph and Railway Station.....	L. Piché.....	½	12	12 do.....	25 00
La Decharge and Tremblay.....	J. Sheehy.....	21	1	12 do.....	103 00
Lake Aylmer and Lake Weedon.....	U. St. Cyr.....	12	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	104 82
Lake Beauport and Quebec.....	P. Brown.....	13	2	12 do.....	168 75
Lake Etchemin and Langevin.....	L. Mercier.....	12	6	12 do.....	290 00
Lake Etchemin and Ste. Rose de Watford.....	A. Chabot.....	12	1	12 do.....	50 00
Lake Etchemin and Standon.....	J. Fortin.....	12	6	12 do.....	270 00
Lake Weedon and Railway Station.....	J. Beaupré.....	60 yds.	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	56 25
Lamartine and Railway Station.....	R. Cloutier.....	3	4	12 do.....	50 00
Lambton and Railway Station.....	C. Fortier.....	14	6	12 do.....	350 00
Lambton and St. Samuel de Gahurst.....	J. Roy.....	16	6	8 do (from Aug. 1, '92)	266 00
Lambton and St. Sebastien de Beauce.....	N. Boutin.....	8	6	4 do (to July 31, '92).	80 00
Lamontagne and Ste. Sophie de Mégantic.....	A. Malhoit.....	2½	3	1 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	3 33
Landvilla and Railway Station.....	C. Lavallée.....	2	6	12 do.....	56 00
L'Anse à Gilles and Railway Station.....	J. F. Giasson.....	2	6	12 do.....	95 00
L'Anse au Foin and Tremblay.....	L. Grenon.....	8	3 & 4	12 do.....	150 37
L'Anse St. Jean and St. Etienne du Saguenay.....	L. H. Gagnon.....	21	2	1 do 20 days (to May 20, '92).....	35 00
do do	do.....	21	2	5 do 12 days (from Oct. 20, '92).....	117 50
L'Anse St. Jean and Bagotville.....	R. Gagnon.....	58	2	2 do 20 days (to July 23, '92).....	60 00
La Petite Rivière Québec and Quebec.....	J. Tardif.....	6	6	1 do (to April 30, '92)	11 66
La Petite Madeleine and Ste. Anne des Monts.....	A. J. Sasseville.....	56	2	12 do.....	545 72
La Petite Rivière St. François Xavier, and St. Cassien des Caps.....	P. Bouchard.....	7	6	12 do.....	220 00

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Quebec Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Lauzon and Lévis.....	J. B. Carrier.....	2	12	12 months.....	95 00
Lauzon and St. Joseph de Lévis.....	E. Ruël.....	1½	12	12 do.....	141 25
Lauzon and St. Joseph de Lévis Street Letter Box.....	J. B. Carrier.....	½	18	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	3 75
Laval and Quebec.....	T. Keough.....	17	2	12 do.....	100 00
Lazy Bogan and New Richmond.....	R. Brash.....	45	6	2 do 2 days (to Aug. 15, '92).....	273 00
Leeds and Wilson's Mills.....	H. McCutcheon.....	2	6	12 do.....	100 00
Les Eboulements and Quai des Eboulements.....	J. Dufour.....	3	3	Season 1892.....	53 50
Les Eboulements and Strttington.....	T. Audet.....	8	3	3 months (to June 30, '92)	20 62
Les Eboulements and St. Hilarion.....	do.....	8	6	6 do (to Dec. 31, '92).....	80 00
do do.....	F. Perron.....	8	6	3 do from do.....	36 25
Les Eboulements and Wharf.....	F. Tremblay and N. Dégagne.....	5	as req.	Season, 1892.....	132 00
Les Escoumains and Sault au Cochon.....	J. Boissonneau.....	35	3	12 months.....	675 00
Les Escoumains and Tadousac.....	F. Brisson.....	27	4	12 do (less fine).....	578 00
Les Saules and Quebec.....	J. Tardif.....	6	6	11 do (from May 1, '92)	128 34
Lévis and Notre-Dame de Lévis.....	M. Gagnon.....	½	13 & 19	12 do.....	210 00
Lévis and Quebec.....	W. Moore.....	1	18 & 12	12 do.....	350 00
Lévis and Railway Station (G.T.R.).....	C. Laflamme.....	½	6	12 do.....	15 00
Lévis and Railway Station (I.C.R.).....	H. Martin.....	½	24	12 do.....	90 00
Lévis and Railway Station (Q.C.).....	F. Bégin.....	½	12	12 do.....	45 00
Lévis and Railway Station.....	W. Thibault.....	½		Special trip.....	2 00
Lévis and St. Michel.....	E. Poiré.....	15	6	12 months.....	300 00
Lévis and Street Letter Boxes.....	M. Gagnon.....	4	18	12 do.....	362 09
Linière and St. Zacharie.....	M. Gagné.....	9½	3	8 do (to Nov. 30, '92).....	64 66
Linière and Metgermette.....	J. Morin.....	13½	3	4 do (from Dec. 1, '92).....	45 66
L'Islet and Railway Station.....	T. Breen.....	2½	12	3 do (to June 30, '92).....	35 00
do do.....	B. Morin.....	2½	12	9 do from do.....	93 75
Lorette and Railway Station.....	J. B. Linteau.....	½	12	12 do.....	37 50
Lorne and Railway Station.....	E. D. Adams.....	200 yds.	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).....	30 00
Lourdes and Somerset.....	J. B. G. Nadeau.....	8	1	12 do.....	50 00
Lourdes du Blanc Sablon and Nastashquan.....	J. Hébert.....	271	4	Season 1892-93.....	350 00
Lower Ireland and Theford Mines.....	G. R. Henderson.....	12	1	3 months (from Jan. 1, '93).....	13 00
Malhiot and Ste. Sophie de Megantic.....	A. Malhoit.....	2½	3	4 do (from Dec. 1, '92).....	20 00
Maple Grove and Richardville.....	G. Smith.....	7	3	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).....	47 50
do do.....	J. Lynaugh.....	7	3	6 do from do.....	47 50
Maple Grove and Wolfestown.....	R. Boulanger.....	6½	2	12 do.....	75 00
Marbleton, Linié Ridge and Railway Station.....	O. W. Côté.....	3½	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).....	127 50
Maria and Maria East.....	J. Bejold.....	5	3	12 do.....	75 00
Maria and New Richmond.....	A. Cyr.....	32	1	23 days (to Aug. 15, '92).....	10 00
Marlow and United States Boundary Line.....	J. Farley.....	14½	3	9 months (to Dec. 31, '92).....	90 00
do do.....	A. A. Wilson.....	14½	3	3 do from do.....	37 25
Matane and Petit Métis Railway Station.....	G. L. Pelletier.....	32		Special trip.....	3 50
Matane and Railway Station.....	G. Lévesque.....	32	6	12 months (less fine).....	640 00
Matane and Ste. Anne des Monts.....	L. A. Litalieu.....	57	3	4 do (to July 31, '92).....	256 33
do do.....	E. Lepage.....	57	3	8 do from do.....	449 33
Matapedia and Railway Station.....	E. Dorion.....	200 yds.	12	12 do.....	45 00
Matapedia and Runnymede.....	J. Lawlor.....	12	1	12 do.....	70 00
Melbourne and Richmond Station.....	J. Largie.....	1½	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).....	150 00
Mercier and Notre-Dame du Rosaire.....	J. Mercier.....	6	3	12 do.....	80 00
Métabéhouan and St. Gédéon.....	T. Ducharme.....	8	3 & 6	12 do.....	269 92
Metgermette and St. Zacharie.....	V. B. C. Vannier.....	4	3	8 do (to Nov. 30, '92).....	26 66
Miquasha and St. Jean L'Évangéliste.....	A. Labilloy.....	5	1	12 do.....	25 00
Mont Carmel and Railway Station.....	R. Lavoie.....	3	4 & 6	12 do.....	92 06

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Quebec Postal Division,
&c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Montmagny and Railway Station (Express).....	A. Lamache.....	1	12	12 months.....	72 00
Montmagny and Railway Station (Local).....	C. Larcher.....	1	12	12 do.....	100 00
Montmorency Falls and Quebec.....	L. Tessier.....	8	6	12 do.....	280 00
Montmorency Falls and Montmorency Village.....	J. Mathieu.....	4	6	12 do.....	25 00
Morigeau and St. François de Montmagny Railway Station.....	O. Tremblay.....	2	6	12 do.....	40 00
Mouth of St. Francis and Upper St. Francis.....	R. Connors.....	4	3	12 do (and arrears)....	100 00
Murray Bay and Ste. Agnes.....	T. Lapointe.....	9	3	12 do.....	68 00
Murray Bay and St. Paul's Bay.....	A. Bouchard.....	30	6	12 do.....	1,170 00
Murray Bay and St. Siméon.....	H. Savard.....	20	4 & 3	12 do.....	272 00
Murray Bay and Wharf.....	G. Bouliane.....	3	as req.	Season 1892.....	128 00
Newbois and Scott Junction.....	C. Genest.....	9	6	12 months.....	300 00
New Carlisle and Wharf.....	T. Caldwell.....	3	as req.	Season 1892.....	58 50
Newport and Wharf.....	J. Jessop.....	3	do	do.....	58 00
Newport Point and Wharf.....	do.....	3	do	do.....	58 00
New Richmond and Wharf.....	J. Robertson.....	3	2	do.....	45 75
New Richmond and Stanley House.....	R. Brash.....	1½	12	do.....	80 40
Normandin and St. Félicien.....	L. Carbonneau.....	20	3	12 months.....	175 00
Notre-Dame de Levis and Villemay.....	M. Gagnon.....	1	6	12 do.....	60 00
Notre-Dame de Rinouski and Railway Station.....	A. Parent.....	½	6 & 12	12 do.....	75 00
Notre-Dame des Anges & St. Ubalde.....	A. Gravel.....	11	3	3 do (to June 30, '92).	37 50
Notre-Dame des Anges and Railway Station.....	J. Chateauvert.....	1	12	9 do (from July 1, '92)	41 25
Notre-Dame du Portage and Railway Station.....	J. B. Thibault.....	7	6	12 do.....	124 00
Notre-Dame du Rossaire and St. Apolline de Paton.....	J. Fournier.....	15	1	4 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	26 66
Old Lake Road, St. Antonin and Railway Station.....	P. Caron.....	4½ & ½	12 & 6	12 do.....	100 00
O'Donnell Siding and O'Donnell Siding Railway Station.....	P. Girard.....	600 yds.	3	6 do (from Oct. 1, '92)	12 50
Paspebiac and Wharf.....	C. D. Loisel.....	¾	as req.	Season 1892.....	87 75
Percé and Wharf.....	T. E. Flynn.....	½	do	do.....	57 50
Perthuis and Railway Station.....	E. Sewell.....	200 yds.	12	12 months.....	25 00
Peters' Mines and Main Post Road.....	A. Bélanger.....	2	2	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	45 00
Pointe aux Originaux and Rivière Ouelle.....	J. B. Hudon.....	2½	12 & 6	12 do.....	58 32
Pointe aux Trembles and Quebec.....	F. Voyer.....	22	6	3 do (to June 30, '92).	149 50
do do.....	A. Augers.....	22	6	9 do from do.....	370 50
Pointe Bleue and Roberval.....	L. E. Otis.....	5	3	12 do.....	85 00
Point St. Peter and Wharf.....	P. Bond.....	¼	as req.	Season 1892.....	47 20
Pointe Séche and St. Paschal.....	A. Desjardins.....	11	3	12 months.....	120 00
Point Rouge and Railway Station.....	J. Denis.....	¾	12	12 do.....	90 00
Port Daniel Centre and Wharf.....	J. Lawrence.....	3	as req.	Season 1892.....	184 00
Portneuf and Railway Station.....	E. Marcotte.....	1	12	12 months.....	100 00
Price and St. Octave Station.....	P. Bourgoin.....	3	6	12 do.....	75 00
Quai de Rinouski and Rimouski.....	C. Gosse.....	2	6	12 do.....	80 00
Quebec and Railway Stations.....	G. Hough.....	½	12	12 do.....	1,119 10
Quebec, St. Jean & St. François, I.O.....	A. Maranda.....	27	6	12 do.....	780 00
Quebec, St. John Suburbs and Street Letter Boxes.....	M. Gingras.....	3	30	12 do.....	369 12
Quebec and St. Sauveur de Québec.....	F. Gignac.....	1½	31	12 do.....	398 00

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Quebec Postal Division,
&c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Quebec and St. Tite des Caps	F. Cloutier	33	6	12 months	1,000 00
Quebec and Spencer Cove	A. Cullen	5	12	do	220 00
Quebec and Wharf	G. Hough	$\frac{1}{2}$	as req.	12 do	1,589.97
Quebec and Richelieu Co.'s Wharf	J. Chamberland	$\frac{3}{4}$	12	Season 1892	120 00
Quebec and Stoneham	J. Corrigan	17	2	12 months	145 00
Quebec and Street Letter Boxes (Lower Town)	C. Gagné	1	30	12 do	180 00
Quebec, Richmond and Saguenay Steamers	G. Hough	$\frac{1}{8}$	as req.	Season 1892	4 20
Reedham and Robertson Station	J. Savage	4	1	12 months	30 00
Rimouski and Railway Station	L. Lavoie	$\frac{1}{2}$	12 & 24	12 do	175 00
Rimouski and Ste. Blandine	P. Proulx	9	2	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	45 00
do do	J. Ross	9	2	3 do from do	13 62
Risborough and St. Samuel de Gayhurst	E. Dallaire	8	1	12 do	30 00
River Gilbert and River Gilbert Gold Mines	J. Quirion	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	12 do	140 00
Rivière à L'Ours and La Fourche des Chemins	J. B. Gaudin	4	1	12 do	40 00
Rivière à Pierre and Railway Station	J. S. Murphy	120 yds.	12	12 do	20 00
Rivière au Doré and St. Félicien	P. Belanger	12	1	8 do (from Aug. 1, '92)	43 33
Rivière aux Pins and St. Gabriel Railway Station	P. Hayes	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do	52 00
Rivière du Loup and Railway Station	M. L. Marchand	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 & 50	12 do	774 08
Rivière du Loup and Wharf P.O.	A. Bérubé	3	12	2 do 3 days (from July 13, '92)	62 40
do do	L. T. Pinze	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	as req.	Season 1892	48 00
Rivière Ouelle and Railway Station	N. Ancilil	5	12	12 months	200 00
Rivière Ste. Marguerite and Tadoussac	J. Brisson	21	1	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	62 50
do do	A. Fortin	21	1	6 do from do	47 00
Rivière Trois Pistoles and Railway Station	A. Rioux	240 yds.	12	12 do	60 00
Robertson Station and Railway Station	A. Talbot	60 yds.	12	12 do	40 00
Robertson Station and Sacré Cœur de Marie	J. Vallière	6	6	12 do	186 00
Roberval and Railway Station	C. Potvin	$\frac{1}{4}$	6 & 12	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	23 98
do do	J. Potvin	$\frac{1}{4}$	30	6 do from do	15 56
Roberval and St. Prime	J. Fradet	10	3 & 6	12 do	210 95
Ste. Adelaide de Pabos and Wharf	R. Duguay	$\frac{1}{2}$	as req.	Season 1892	57 50
St. Adolphe de Dudswell and Marbleton Station	O. W. Côté	5	6	9 months (to Dec. 31, '92)	37 50
St. Adrien and Wotten	N. Dubois	10	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	90 00
St. Alban and Railway Station	R. Rivard	7	6	12 do	119 00
St. Alexandre and Railway Station	R. Fortin	400 yds.	12	12 do	50 00
St. Alexandre and St. Eleuthère	A. Rousseau	24	1	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	46 00
do do	R. Fortin	24	1	6 do from do	50 00
St. Anaclet and Railway Station	C. Rousseau	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	47 00
do do	L. St. Pierre	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	6 do from do	46 00
St. André and Railway Station	E. Michaud	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	12 do	200 00
Ste. Angèle de Rimouski and Ste. Flavie Station	N. Beaulieu	8	3 & 6	12 do	140 00
Ste. Anne de Lapocatière and Stations	J. Ouellet	1	12	12 do	230 00
Ste. Anne de Lapocatière and St. Onézime	C. Ouellet	6	3	12 do	76 50
St. Anselme and Railway Station	F. Lamontagne	1	12	12 do	80 00
St. Anselme and Ste. Claire	F. Lamontagne	7	6	12 do	175 00
St. Arsène and Viger	O. Gagnon	6	6	12 do	150 00

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Quebec Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
St. Aubert and Railway Station	C. Dubé	1½	12	12 months	100 00
St. Aubert and St. Pamphile	P. St. Pierre	31	2	12 do	212 50
St. Bazile and Railway Station	F. Paquet	2½	6	12 do	80 00
St. Bazile Station and Ry. Station	C. A. Delage	120 yds.	6	12 do	12 00
St. Benoit Labre and St. Honoré de Shenley	B. Tanguay	9	1	12 do	40 00
St. Bruno and St. Paschal	P. Côté	7	1	12 do	50 00
St. Casimir and Railway Station	L. Martin	4½	12	12 do	216 00
St. Casimir and St. Ubalde	J. Soulard	11	6	12 do	270 00
St. Catherine and Railway Station	P. Julien	1	6	12 do	70 00
St. Charles and Railway Station	E. Bilodeau	1	6	12 do	25 00
St. Claire and St. Malachie	P. Turgeon	10	6	12 do	230 00
St. Clément and St. Cyprien	J. Dionne	5	2	12 do	40 00
St. Clément and St. Eloi	J. Roy	12	3	12 do	125 00
St. Cyrille and St. Marcel	J. Bélanger	15	1	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	37 50
do do	F. Touchette	15	1	6 do from do	37 50
St. Cyrille and Railway Station	J. B. Cloutier	7½	2	3 do (to June 30, '92)	26 00
do do	do	7½	3	9 do from do	112 50
St. Damase de Rimouski and Railway Station	A. Langlois	7	3	12 do	80 00
St. David de Lévis and Hadlow Cove	J. Hallé	1	6	12 do	50 00
St. Denis and Railway Station	F. Thibeault	4	12	12 do	125 00
St. Edmond and Stoneham	J. Corrigan	5	2	12 do	50 00
St. Eloi and Railway Station	P. Langelier	3	6	12 do	100 00
St. Etienne du Saguenay and Tadousac	H. P. Blair	10	2	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	124 65
do do	J. Murray	10	2	6 do from do	147 00
St. Evariste de Forsyth and Railway Station	F. St. Pierre	26	6	12 do	524 72
St. Evariste de Forsyth and St. Hilaire de Dorset	A. Begin	8½	1	12 do	45 00
St. Evariste de Forsyth and St. Honoré	J. Jobin	7	6	12 do	120 00
St. Fabien and Railway Station	E. Jean	1	12	12 do	47 00
St. Famille and St. Pierre, I.O.	A. Maranda	8	3	12 do	120 00
St. Félicien and St. Prime	P. Mousseau	9	3	3 do (to June 30, '92)	29 94
do do	do	9	6	9 do from do	101 89
St. Félicien and Ticonabé	O. Perreault	5	3	6 do (to Oct. 31, '92)	45 00
St. Flavie and Railway Stations	P. E. Chouinard	3	12	12 do	400 00
St. François de Montmagny and Railway Station	E. C. Boulet	1½	12	12 do	100 00
St. François de Salles and O'Donnell Siding	P. Gérard	600 yds.	3	2 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	4 16
St. François-Xavier de Viger and Viger	J. Martin	6	3	12 do	100 00
St. Frédéric and Railway Station	J. Baillargeon	2	6	12 do	100 00
St. Frédéric and St. Séverin de Beauvillage	F. X. Plante	6	3	12 do	100 00
St. Gabriel Station and Railway Station	K. Landrigan	½	6	12 do	16 00
St. George East and St. Prosper de Dorchester	M. Gagnon	12½	2	12 do	80 00
St. Gervais and Railway Station	F. Roy	5½	6	12 do	95 90
St. Gervais and St. Lazare	J. Bélanger	6	6	12 do	179 00
St. Gervais and St. Nérée	J. Goulet	9	3	12 do	100 00
St. Hélène and Railway Station	H. Beaulieu	½	12	12 do	20 00
St. Hérodine and Railway Station	J. Mercier	½	12	12 do	50 00
St. Henri and Railway Station	T. Couet	½	12	12 do	70 00
St. Henri and St. Isidore	M. Fortin	10	6	12 do	200 00
St. Henri and St. Lambert	M. Buteau	10	6	12 do	200 00
St. Henri Station and Railway Station	G. Demers	¼	12	12 do	75 00
St. Jean de Dieu and Trois Pistoles	M. D'Auteuil	17	3	12 do	188 00
St. Jean Port Joli and Railway Station	G. Bitras	1½	12	12 do	160 00

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Quebec Postal Division,
&c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Ste. Louise and Railway Station	A. Gagnon	1½	12	12 months	49 00
Ste. Luce and Railway Station	H. Morisset	2	12	12 do	116 00
St. Malachie and Standon	J. Fortin	13	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	202 50
do do	do	13	6	3 do from do	80 25
St. Mathieu and St. Simon	A. D'Anjou	3	3	3 do (to June 30, '92)	19 75
do do	F. Parent	3	3	9 do from do	59 25
St. Modeste and St. Modeste Railway Station	D. Chouinard	4½	6	12 do	115 00
St. Moïse and Railway Station	J. Smith	2½	6	12 do	90 00
St. Moïse Station and Railway Station	J. Vaillancourt	1	12	12 do	24 00
St. Pacôme and Railway Station	F. Michaud	1½	12	12 do	125 00
St. Patrick and Railway Station	T. C. Picard	4	12	Season 1892	221 00
St. Paul du Buton and St. Pierre de Montmagny	E. Proulx	17	3	12 months	275 00
St. Paul's Bay and St. Tite des Caps	F. Bouchard	26	6	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	624 00
do do	T. Dufour	26	6	6 do from do	380 00
St. Paul's Bay and St. Urbain	T. Fortin	9	6	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	108 33
do do	T. Tremblay	9	6	6 do from do	75 00
St. Paul's Bay and Wharf	C. Bouchard	3	as req.	Season 1892	186 00
St. Philippe de Néry and Railway Station	F. Deschene	¾	12	12 months	40 00
S. Pierre de Montmagny and Railway Station	N. Sampson	2	12	12 do	100 00
St. Raphaël and Railway Station	P. Gouthier	6	6	12 do	150 00
St. Raymond and Railway Stations	J. Beaupré	½	12	12 do	88 30
St. Roch de Quebec and Stadacona	F. Chiche	1½	3	10 do (from June 1, '92)	41 66
St. Samuel de Grayhurst and St. Sebastien de Beauce	C. Boutin	8	4	4 do (to July 31, '92)	49 16
St. Sauveur de Québec and Street Letter Boxes	F. Gignac	2	24	12 do	195 00
St. Siméon and Tadousac	F. Boulliane	22	4 & 3	12 do	460 00
St. Simon and Railway Station	J. B. Martin	1	12	12 do	48 00
Ste. Sophie de Mégantic, Somerset and Maple Grove	E. Gosselin	10 & 13	6 & 3	12 do	350 00
St. Valier and Railway Station	J. Corrievau	3	6	12 do	95 00
Sayabec and Railway Station	H. Boulay	60 yds.	12	12 do	18 00
Scott Junction and Railway Station	G. Garon	60 yds.	12	12 do	50 00
Sillery Cove and Spencer Cove	M. A. McCormick	1½	6	12 do	42 00
Somerset and Railway Station	J. B. Lemieux	1	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	37 50
do do	P. Chamberland	1	6	3 do from do	12 50
Somerset and Street Letter Box	H. Jutras	¾	6	12 do	15 00
South Ham and Railway Station	L. P. A. Darche	12	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	204 75
South Québec and Railway Station	J. Ritchie	200 yds.	36	12 do	150 00
Stoneham and Tewkesbury	X. Deschamps	7½	2	12 do	50 00
Tadousac and Portage à Savard	F. Boulliane	1	as req.	1 do 8 days (to Sept. 30, '92)	3 00
Tadousac and Wharf	P. Marquis	1	as req.	Season 1892	28 20
Thetford Mines and Railway Station	N. S. Laroche	150 yds.	12	12 months	30 00
Trahan's Mills and Weedon Station	A. Tanguay	1½	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	56 25
Tring Station and Railway Station	E. Vallée	¾	12	12 do	40 00
Trois Pistoles and Railway Stations	T. Pelletier	¾	12	12 do	80 00
Trois Saumons and Railway Station	B. Gammond	2	6	12 do	68 00
Valcartier and Railway Station	J. McBain	6	6	12 do	185 00
Village des Aulnais and Railway Station	J. B. Sirois	5	12	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	112 50
do do	L. Francoeur	5	12	6 do from do	90 00

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Quebec Postal Division,
&c.—*Concluded.*

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
Weedon Centre and Railway Station	L. Geguierre....	2	12	9 mos. (to Dec. 31, '92).	\$ cts. 82 50
				Total	\$69,221 68

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy Postmaster General.

W. H. SMITHSON,
Accountant.

STRATFORD POSTAL DIVISION.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Stratford Postal Division,
made within the Year ended 30th June, 1893.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Aberdeen and Durham	L. Elvidge	11	3	12 months	93 60
Aberdeen and Railway Station	G. Christie	$\frac{1}{4}$	6	12 do	70 00
Allan Park and Hampden	H. Byers	5	2	12 do	75 00
Allan Park and Lamdash	E. Earls	5	3	12 do	101 75
Allenford and French Bay	H. Shannon	$8\frac{1}{2}$	2	9 do (from July 1, '92).	90 00
Allenford and Owen Sound	J. D. Stoddart	$13\frac{1}{2}$	6	12 do	300 00
Allenford and Railway Station	J. Dean	$\frac{1}{4}$	18	12 do	179 80
Allenford and Skipness	J. Davidson	$4\frac{1}{2}$	2	3 do (to June 30, '92).	20 00
Allenford and Southampton	W. Gilbert	11	6	12 do	275 00
Alma and Railway Station	G. B. Wray	$\frac{1}{4}$	12	12 do	110 00
Alma and Winfield	J. Hattin	8	3	12 do	124 00
Alsfeldt and Railway Station	H. Zeigler	$1\frac{1}{2}$	6	12 do	100 00
Amaranth Station and Railway Station	J. Lacon	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	12 do	40 00
Amberly and Lurgan	J. W. Gamble	$4\frac{1}{2}$	3	12 do	80 00
Arkwright and Mount Hope	W. F. Sithes	$3\frac{1}{2}$	2	8 do (to Nov. 30, '92).	45 83
do do	do	$3\frac{1}{2}$	2	2 do 12 days (from Jan. 20, '93)...	12 82
Armow and Kincardine	F. Robertson	11	3	12 do	167 00
Arnott and Railway Station	W. G. Murray	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	12 do	60 00
Arthur and Fergus	W. E. Draper	12	6	12 do	190 00
Arthur and Metz	W. D. Crites	6	2	12 do	100 00
Arthur and Monk	W. Hamilton	13	2	12 do	204 00
Arthur and Mount View	W. Jackson	8	1	1 do (from Mar. 1, '93)	3 33
Arthur and Railway Station	J. Buschlen	1	24	12 do	125 00
Ashley and Rockford Station	G. Follis	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3	12 do	50 00
Atwood and Mitchell	G. Kort	17	6	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	212 50
do do	A. Morrison	18	6	6 do from do	212 50
Atwood and Railway Station	D. Gordon	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	12 do	52 00
Auburn, Blyth and Fordyce	M. A. Moore	6 & 12	6 & 3	12 do	385 73
Ayr and Railway Station	C. D. Green	$\frac{1}{2}$	24	12 do	200 00
Ayton and Railway Station	A. O'Farrell	$\frac{1}{4}$	18	12 do	140 00
Baden and Wellesley	C. Harefeld	9	6	12 do	350 00
Badenoch and Mildmay	A. Kleist	$4\frac{1}{2}$	1 & 2	12 do	38 33
Balaclava and Owen Sound	T. P. Johnston	$15\frac{1}{2}$	3	12 do	218 00
Ballinafad and Georgetown	J. W. McPhee	6	6	12 do	250 00
Bamberg and St. Agatha	A. Starr	$5\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do	72 00
Bayfield and Seaforth	R. Beattie	15	6	3 do (to June 30, '92).	87 50
do do	W. J. Clarke	15	6	9 do from do	236 25
Beechwood and Seaforth	G. K. Holland	$6\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do	115 00
Belfast and Lanes	J. Mullin	4	3	12 do	100 00
Belfast and St. Helens	do	$2\frac{1}{2}$	6	12 do	150 00
Belgrave and Marnoch	P. Porterfield	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$	12 do	60 00
Belgrave and Railway Station	S. Tufts	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	12 do	132 00
Belgrave and Sunshine	J. Watson	$3\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do	70 00
Belmore and Wroxeter	A. Orr	$6\frac{1}{2}$	6	12 do	174 00
Belwood and Craigsholme	J. Hanna	2	3	12 do	60 00
Belwood and Dracon	do	$7\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do	71 00
Belwood and Fergus	do	.....	.....	Special trip	2 00
Belwood and Railway Station	do	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	12 months	65 00
Benmiller and Goderich	J. Miller	6	3	12 do	150 00
Berkley and Glascott	R. English	6	2	12 do	84 00
Berkley and Railway Station	J. Lund	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	40 00
do do	H. Baker	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	7 do (from Sept. 1, '92)	46 66
Berlin and Crosshill	W. Wilford	$16\frac{1}{2}$	6	1 do (to April 30, '92).	29 17

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Stratford Postal Division,
&c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Berlin and Crosshill.....	T. Playford.....	16½	6	11 mos. (from May 1, '92).	330 00
Berlin and Railway Station.....	M. S. Shantz.....	24	3	do (to June 30, '92).	18 75
do do.....	E. B. Shantz.....	24	9	do from do	56 25
Berlin and Street Letter Boxes.....	H. Bachman.....	1½	18	12 do	200 00
Berlin and West Montrose.....	E. Hilliard.....	14½	6	12 do	480 00
Binkham and Erin.....	W. Wansbrough.....	4½	2	12 do	70 00
Black's Corners and Laurel.....	J. Graham.....	4	2	12 do	80 00
Blair and Railway Station.....	J. Renshaw.....	1½	12	12 do	40 00
Bluevale and Railway Station.....	J. Gardner.....	1½	12	12 do	139 00
Blyth and Railway Station.....	W. Bell.....	3	24	12 do	175 00
Bognor and Woodford.....	W. Mellafont.....	6	3	12 do	88 00
Bornholm and Brodhagen.....	G. Leonhardt.....	4	3	12 do	110 00
Bosworth and Riverbank.....	J. G. Hollis.....	3	2	12 do	50 00
Bowling Green and Laurel Railway Station.....	R. Banks.....	5	6	12 do	159 00
Breslau and Weissenburg.....	A. Hoch.....	8	6	12 do	220 00
Brisbane and Coningsby.....	J. W. Burt.....	4	2	12 do	40 00
Briton and Railway Station.....	M. A. Alexander.....	4	6	12 do	60 00
Brookholm and Owen Sound.....	W. Johnston.....	2	3	12 do	45 00
Brookholm and Shouldice.....	W. Doherty.....	7	1	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	27 50
do do.....	T. Skinner.....	7	2	6 do from do	42 50
Brotherston and Newbridge.....	W. Chapman.....	2	2	12 do	41 72
Brucefield and Railway Station.....	W. Dixon.....	4	24	12 do	98 00
Brunner and Railway Station.....	J. Attridge.....	4	6	12 do	30 00
Brussels and Cranbrook.....	V. Gramm.....	5	6	12 do	160 00
Brussels and Railway Station.....	R. & S. Beattie.....	½	12	12 do	150 00
Calderwood and Alsfeldt Ry. Station	A. Calder.....	3	3	12 do	80 00
Camilla and Whittington.....	J. Howard.....	4½	3	12 do	95 00
Cape Croker and Colpo's Bay.....	L. Spragge.....	15	2	12 do	130 00
Cargill and Railway Station.....	C. W. Keeling.....	4	18	12 do	125 00
Carlingford and St. Paul's Station.....	R. J. Porteous.....	14½	6	12 do	319 00
Carlsruhe and Railway Crossing.....	G. Bruder.....	1½	12	12 do	135 00
Carnuncock and Monkton.....	A. Campbell.....	4	2	12 do	60 00
Cataract and Elora.....	M. Overland.....			Special services, March 2, 1893	10 00
Chatsworth and Chesley.....	J. Edgar.....	23½	3	3 months (to June 30, '92)	97 50
do do.....	W. E. Dobie.....	24	3	9 do from do	294 75
Chatsworth and Durham.....	W. Caldwell.....	20	6	12 do	435 00
Chatsworth and Railway Station.....	D. Rae.....	½	24	12 do	187 80
Chatsworth and Walter's Falls.....	E. Wickham.....	12½	3	12 do	200 00
Chepstowe and Dunkeld Station.....	J. T. Lacey.....	2½	6	12 do	115 00
Chesley and Railway Station.....	M. J. Trelford.....	¾	18	12 do	110 00
Cheviot and Riversdale.....	A. McLean.....	3	2	12 do	65 00
Clavering and Railway Station.....	A. Bennett.....	4	12	12 do	60 00
Clifford and Huntingfield.....	J. Gordon.....	7	2	12 do	75 00
Clifford and Lakelet.....	W. J. Halladay.....	6	6	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	78 00
do do.....	C. Horton.....	6	6	6 do from do	71 50
Clifford and Railway Station.....	K. M. Walton.....	4	12	12 do	100 00
Clinton and Railway Station.....	J. Beattie.....	4	48	12 do	300 00
Clinton and Summerhill.....	G. M. Kilty.....	4½	2	12 do	65 00
Colpo's Bay and Wiarton.....	L. Hyatt.....	3	6	12 do	115 00
Conroy and St. Paul's Station.....	J. Grady.....	2½	2	12 do	60 00
Corwhin and Nassagaweya.....	A. McKenzie.....	2	6	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	48 00
do do.....	C. Campbell.....	2	6	6 do from do	48 00
Cotswold and Elora.....	J. McEachern.....	23	6	3 do (to June 30, '92).	105 00
do do.....	M. Blackwell.....	23	6	9 do from do	336 75
Cranbrook and Moncrieff.....	J. McIntosh.....	4	1	12 do	25 00
Crawford and Elmwood.....	G. T. Shewell.....	9	3	12 do	115 00
Crewe and Dungannon.....	M. Shackleton.....	5	2	12 do	52 00
Crieff and Puslinch.....	J. McDonald.....	3	6	12 do	100 00
Dashwood and Exeter.....	J. A. Wambold.....	8½	6	12 do	289 00

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Stratford Postal Division,
&c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					§ cts.
Deemerton and Mildmay	A. Kneneman	2½	6	9 mos. (to Dec. 31, '92).	67 50
do do	J. Diemert	2½	6	3 do from do	22 50
Derby Mills and Tara	J. T. Hall	3½	1	12 do	35 00
Derrynane and Kenilworth	J. Hayes	5½	2	12 do	54 75
Desboro' and Dobbinton	W. J. Thompson	8½	3	12 do	120 00
Dobbinton and Railway Station	do	10	12	12 do	88 00
Dobbinton and Williscroft	B. Talbot	6½	3	12 do	120 62
Donegal and Atwood Ry. Station	A. Buchanan	4½	6	12 do	135 00
Doon and Railway Station	J. H. Thompson	10	12	12 do	40 00
Dorking and Newton	G. Lantz	13	6	12 do	295 00
Drayton and Glen Allan	W. Stubbs	10	6	13 days (to April 13, '92).	10 36
do do	F. Himan	10	6	4 months 17 days (to Aug. 31, '92).	110 25
Drayton and Hollen	T. H. Gordon	5	6	7 do (from Sept. 1, '92)	84 00
Drayton and Railway Station	do	5	24	12 do	144 00
Drew and Railway Station	W. Cardwell	2	6	12 do	74 00
Dromore and Greenside	R. Legate	2½	2	12 do	40 00
Dromore and Holstein	G. Sackett	9	6	12 do	214 48
Drysdale and Kippen	W. J. Howard	10	3	12 do	121 00
Dublin and Farquhar	R. Gardiner	11	6	12 do	198 00
Dublin and Railway Station	J. Myers	4	24	3 do (to June 30, '92).	26 52
do do	M. Wallace	4	24	9 do from do	46 95
Dumblane and Paisley	J. McNeill	5½	3	7 do (from Sept. 1, '92)	60 00
Dunkeld and Railway Station	J. B. Tschirhart	5½	6	12 do	90 00
Durham and Flesherton Station	G. McFarlane	14	6	12 do	364 55
Durham and Railway Station	H. J. Middaugh	1	12	12 do	60 00
Durham and Walkerton	R. Pace	16½	6	12 do	299 00
Dyer's Bay and Lion's Head	J. McNair	16	2	12 do	265 00
Eden Grove and Pinkerton Railway Station	J. Chittick	4	6	1 do 16 days (from Feb. 13, '92).	3 26
Eden's Mills and Guelph	R. Middleton	16	6	12 do	275 00
Egerton and Mount Forest	J. Devine	16½	3	12 do	225 00
Elmira and Glen Allan	W. Steenson	10 & 12	6	7 do (from Sept. 1, '92)	156 92
Elmira and Railway Station	H. Steiermager	12	12	12 do	50 00
Elmira and Yatton	do	13	3	5 do (to Aug. 31, '92).	83 33
Elmwood and Malcolm	W. Winterburn	2½	3	12 do	45 00
Elmwood and Railway Station	F. Haller	1	12&18	12 do	58 34
Elora and Inverhaugh	W. Goodwin	4½	2	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	45 00
do do	H. Dobberthien	4½	2	2 do 10 days (to Mar. 10, '93).	10 58
Elora and Railway Station (C.V.)	T. Biggar	½	12	12 do	75 00
Elora and Railway Station (W.G. & B.)	M. Salvidge	1	36	12 do	137 48
Elora and Salem	J. R. Wissler	1	6	12 do	40 00
Elsinore and French Bay	H. Shannon	5	1	3 do (to June 30, '92).	10 00
Erbsville and Waterloo	J. Simmermacher	5	1	1 do (to April 30, '92).	4 42
Erin and Guelph	W. L. T. Moore	20	6	12 do	450 00
Erin and Railway Station	R. Wood	1	12	12 do	50 00
Eskdale and Tiverton	D. McKenzie	5½	3	12 do	65 00
Ethel and Railway Station	W. Spence	4	12	12 do	150 00
Exeter and St. Mary's	D. Spicer	24½	6	12 do	724 00
Fairview and Stratford	W. Bell	9	3	12 do	156 00
Farewell and Kenilworth	W. Bailey	6	6	12 do	134 00
Farewell and Wagram	C. Bailey	3	2	12 do	25 00
Farquhar and Lumley	J. Pollen	4½	2	12 do	65 00
Fergus and Living Springs	F. J. Armstrong	6	2	12 do	75 00
Fergus and Ponsonby	J. L. Halley	7	3	6 do (from Oct. 1, '92)	75 00
Fergus and Railway Station (C.V.)	J. C. Morrow	4	12	12 do	100 00
Fergus and Railway Station (W.G. & B.)	do	4	36	12 do	150 00

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Stratford Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Fish Creek and Granton	W. Blatchford	5	2	12 months	60 00
Flesherton and Railway Station	W. P. Crossley	13	24	12 do	175 00
Flesherton and Vandeleur	W. Hutchison	6½	3	12 do	125 00
Fordwich and Newbridge	W. Chapman	4½ & 8	2 & 6	12 do	124 76
Fordwich and Railway Station	R. Mahood	3	12	12 do	112 00
Fordyce and Whitechurch	J. Phillips	4	3	7 do (from Sept. 1, '92)	50 00
Freeborn and Peffer's Crossing	H. Freeborn	60 rods	6	12 do	30 00
Fulton's Mills and Railway Siding	G. Fulton	4	6	12 do	25 00
Fyfield and Teeswater	A. Gibson	5	2	12 do	60 00
Galt and Glen Morris	T. Scott	7	6	12 do	240 00
Galt and Railway Station (C. V.)	G. Hancock	3	24	12 do	200 00
Galt and Railway Station (G. T.)	do	4	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	18 75
do do	Barlow & Keochie	4	6	3 do from do	6 25
Galt and Railway Station (W. G. & B)	G. Hancock	3	12	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	50 00
do do	Barlow & Keochie	3	12	6 do from do	50 00
Garry Owen and Owen Sound	J. T. Godfrey	10	3	12 do	189 00
Glamnis and Pinkerton Station	W. H. Chambers	9	6	12 do	229 48
Glamnis and Willow Creek	G. Kidd	4½	2	12 do	45 00
Glen Allan and Macton	F. Heiman	3	3	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	25 00
Glen Annan and Railway Station	A. Anderson	4	12	12 do	48 00
Glen Eden and Mount Forest	C. Hunt	5	6	12 do	150 00
Glen Farrow and Wingham	W. Mackersie	6	2	12 do	75 00
Goderich and Kintail	M. Whitty	16½	6	12 do	450 00
Goderich and Lucknow	J. Mullin	23	6	12 do (less fine)	396 00
Goderich and Railway Station	do	1	24	12 do	198 32
Goldstone and Railway Station	J. Sanderson	1½	6	12 do	100 16
Gordie and Railway Station	H. Perkins	1½	12	12 do	160 00
Gowanstown and Kurtzville	M. Mennear	5	3	3 do (to June 30, '92)	25 00
do do	A. Schade	5	3	9 do from do	74 97
Gowanstown and Railway Station	H. Markle	4	6	12 do	58 00
Gowanstown and Wallace	do	3½	6	12 do	100 00
Gowrie and Munro	J. O. Coles	2½	3	12 do	48 00
Grand Valley and Monticello	H. Hills	11½	2	12 do	115 00
Grand Valley and Peepabun	J. Laree	3½	2	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	18 50
do do	G. Dickson	3½	2	6 do from do	20 00
Grand Valley and Railway Station	Kribbs & Tweedy	1	24	12 do	78 00
Gresham and Paisley	Trelford & Flack	22	2	12 do	163 00
Grimston and Marmon	R. Keys	2½	3	12 do	40 00
Guelph and Ponsonby	J. Halley	12	3	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	125 00
Guelph and Shiloh	T. Hamilton	15½	2	12 do	194 00
Guelph and Street Letter Boxes	J. D. Johnstone	5	13	12 do	250 00
Hanover and Railway Station	R. Pace	½	18	12 do	99 76
Harlock and Seaforth	T. Neilans	13	3	12 do	280 00
Harriston and Railway Station, G. T.	C. H. Ward	4	36	12 do	84 51
Harriston and Railway Station, T. G. & B.	do	½	12	12 do	28 17
Haysville and New Hamburg	R. Blatchford	3½	6	12 do	148 00
Henfryn and Railway Station	J. H. Thompson	7	6	12 do	40 00
Hensall and Railway Station	J. Sutherland	12	12	12 do	100 16
Hensall and Rodgerville	H. Doan	9½	6	12 do	200 00
Hensall, Zurich and Railway Station	T. Murdock	6½	12	12 do	320 00
Hepworth and Railway Station	S. Yeo	12	12 & 18	12 do	123 33
Hepworth Station and Railway Station	J. Vance	60 yds.	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	18 75
Hereward and Railway Station	J. Hanna	4½	6	12 do	130 00
Hillsburgh and Railway Station	J. Carmichael	3	6	12 do	80 00
Hoath Head and Owen Sound	G. Currie	7	2	12 do	110 00
Holland Centre and Lily Oak	R. Avison	4½	1	4 do 6 days (from Nov. 25, '92)	17 53
Holland Centre and Railway Stations	J. Price	1	24	12 do	138 00

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Stratford Postal Division,
&c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Holmesville and Porter's Hill	A. Knox	4	3	9 mos. (to Dec. 31, '92).	56 25
do do	W. Mulholland.	4	3	3 do from do	18 75
Holmesville and Railway Station	A. Knox	4	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	37 50
do do	J. L. Courtice	4	12	3 do from do	12 50
Holstein and Murdock	G. Pollock	4	3	12 do	74 72
Holstein and Nenagh	T. Stephenson	8½	6	12 do	234 00
Holstein and Railway Station	A. Doupe	4	12	12 do	48 00
Inverhuron and Tiverton	D. McKenzie	3	3	12 do	60 00
Invermay and Railway Station	A. Neelands	4	12	12 do	156 50
Johnson's Mill and Zurich	D. Spencer	4	2	12 do	49 00
Kemble and Wolseley	R. Hurlbert	5	1	8 do (to Nov. 30, '92).	22 67
do do	E. Hurlbert	5	1	4 do from do	11 33
Kenilworth and Petherton	M. Enright	3	6	12 do	125 00
Kenilworth and Railway Station	C. J. Gordon	3	12	12 do	80 00
Kenilworth and Mitchell Road	J. Kenny	2½	2	12 do	80 00
Killean and Leslie Station	J. Wilkinson	1½	6	12 do	90 00
Kincardine and Kintail	A. G. Macintyre	17	6	12 do	497 48
Kincardine and Port Elgin	J. Gentles	24	6	12 do	617 00
Kincardine and Railway Station	J. Hockin	4	30	12 do	300 00
Kincardine and Royal Oak	J. Mills	6½	2	12 do	52 00
Kincardine and Walkerton	N. Bushell	28	6	12 do	698 00
Kingarf and Kinloss	B. Moulton	4	2	12 do	60 00
Kinghurst end Mooresburg	J. A. King	5½	2	12 do	58 50
Kinkora and Sebringville	J. Fletcher	12	3	12 do	160 00
Kinloss and Lucknow	J. Brownscombe	10	6	12 do	195 00
Kinlough and Westford	A. W. Haldenby	34	2	12 do	55 00
Kippen and Railway Station	R. Mellis	4½	12	12 do	100 16
Kossuth and Preston	H. Sohr	5½	2	12 do	70 48
Lake Charles and Oxenden	J. Davidson	5	1	12 do	40 00
Langside and Lucknow	Thompson & Lyons	2	6½	12 do	90 00
Lebanon and Moorefield	R. Kincade	8	3	7 do 28 days (to Nov. 28, '92)	65 76
do do	J. Sinclair	8	3	4 do 2 days (from Nov. 28, '92)	34 24
Lindenwood and Presque Isle	G. Shaw	5	1	12 do	40 00
Linwood and St. Jacobs	P. Toole	12	6	12 do	365 00
Lion's Head and Spry	C. Williams	7	1	12 do	50 00
Lion's Head and Wiarton	C. Williams	22	3	12 do	400 00
Lisbon and Wellesley	C. Hebel	2	2	12 do	60 00
Lisburn and Ripley	D. Teskey	24	2	12 do	25 00
Listowel and Molesworth	F. Terry	11	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	186 00
do do	S. Luheed	11	6	3 do from do	74 37
Listowel and Railway Station (G. B. and L. E.)	J. A. Hacking	3	12	12 do	60 00
Listowel and Railway Station (W. G. and B.)	J. Shank	3	12	12 do	100 00
Localsh and Ripley	J. McRitchie	8½	3	12 do	159 50
Londesborough and Railway Station	J. Bell	12	12	12 do	156 50
Lucknow and Railway Station	F. W. McDonald	4	30	12 do	313 00
Macton and Yatton	J. Martin	5½	3	7 do (from Sept. 1, '92)	40 25
Mar and Red Bay	J. McFarlane	7	2	12 do	77 00
Marden and Railway Station	J. Burns	4	6	6 do (from Oct. 1, '92)	39 00
Markdale and Railway Station	W. Turner	4	24	5 days (to April 5, '92).	1 23

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Stratford Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Markdale and Railway Station....	W. A. Brown....	1	24	2 months 25 days (to June 30, '92)...	28 35
do do	J. E. Marsh....	1	24	9 do (from July 1, '92), (less fine).....	64 25
Markdale and Traverston.....	T. Edwards....	8 & 9/16	2 & 3	12 do	127 00
Marsville and Hillsburg Station...	J. Hanna....	7 1/2	6	12 do	325 00
Meaford and Owen Sound.....	T. P. Cunningham....	20	12	12 do	250 00
Melneed and Minto Flag Station...	J. J. Bracken....	2	2	3 do (from June 1, '93)	11 25
Merritt and Varney.....	J. E. Wilson....	5	2	12 do	80 00
Mildway and Railway Station....	G. Herringer....	1	12 & 18	12 do	118 75
Milverton and Railway Station...	W. H. Dorland....	1	12	12 do	124 80
Mimosa and Orton.....	I. Cawthra....	4 1/2	3	12 do	80 00
Mitchell and Railway Station....	W. W. Hicks....	2 1/2	24	12 do	150 24
Mitchell and Russeldale.....	W. Taylor....	8	6	12 do	250 00
Moltke and Newstadt.....	K. Lanz....	2 1/2	3	12 do	75 00
Moorefield and Railway Station...	R. Shera....	2 1/2	24	12 do	96 00
Moorefield and Treacastle.....	R. Shera....	3	6	12 do	96 00
Morningdale Mills and Millbank Station.	J. Lintick....	5	12	12 do	275 00
Mossborough and Railway Station...	J. I. Hobson....	1	12	12 do	60 00
Mount Forest and Railway Stations	J. H. Coyne....	1 & 1/2	36	12 do	164 32
Musselburg and Poole.....	W. Burgman....	1/4	6	12 do	50 00
Neustadt and Railway Station....	L. Himmler....	2	18	12 do	100 00
Nithburg and Stratford.....	J. Yost....	16	6	12 do	520 00
North Bruce and Queen Hill.....	D. McKinnon....	2 1/2	3	12 do	92 00
North Keppel and Owen Sound....	W. Johnston....	21	3	12 do	275 00
Olivet and Rothsay.....	J. Tremain....	4	2	12 do	60 00
Orangeville and Railway Station...	J. J. White....	1	42	3 do (to June 30, '92)...	45 99
do do	J. Haddock....	1	42	9 do from do	149 25
Orangeville and Vanatter.....	T. Black, jun....	5	2	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)...	66 00
do do	W. Oldrich....	5	2	3 do from do	22 00
Orton and Railway Station.....	W. Mooney....	1	12	12 do	50 00
Owen Sound and Railway Station...	W. Bridget....	1	24	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)...	100 00
do do	W. Bridget....	1	24	6 do from do	122 50
Owen Sound and Shallow Lake....	C. Barfoot....	9 1/2	3	12 do	150 00
Owen Sound and Street Letter Boxes	W. Bridget....	2 1/2	18	12 do	148 00
Owen Sound and Tara.....	J. Hamilton....	20 1/2	6	12 do	610 00
Oxenden and Wiarton.....	J. Crandon....	3	6	12 do	120 00
Paisley and Railway Station.....	Trelford & Flack	1	24	12 do	131 40
Paisley and Vesta.....	W. C. Anstead....	16 1/2	6	12 do	270 00
Palmerston and Railway Station...	J. Taggart....	1	48	12 do	183 00
Parkhead and Railway Station....	F. Pattison....	1	12	12 do	75 00
Petersburg and Roseville.....	F. Kranel....	10 & 14	6 & 3	12 do	425 00
Petersburg and St. Agatha.....	J. Kaiser....	2	6	12 do	145 00
Pinkerton and Railway Station....	J. Connor....	2	6	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92), (less fine).....	45 50
do do	J. Grabill....	2	6	3 do (to Dec. 31, '92)...	21 25
do do	A. E. Knox....	2	6	3 do from do	21 25
Pomona and Priceville.....	D. Black....	5	2	12 do	95 00
Port Elgin and Railway Station...	F. Bowes....	1	24	12 do	95 00
Port Elgin and Tara.....	F. Monkman....	6	16	12 do	320 00
Priceville and Flesherton Station...	G. McFarlane....	4	6	12 do	120 00
Purple Grove and Ripley.....	J. N. Logan....	5	1	12 do	45 00
Puslinch and Railway Station....	H. W. Ironside....	1/2	12	12 do	40 00
Ripley and Railway Station.....	J. McInnis....	1/2	12	12 do	84 00

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Stratford Postal Division,
&c.—*Concluded.*

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
St. Jacob's and Railway Station	H. Schlitt	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	12 months	50 00
St. Paul's Station and Railway Station	A. Thom.	$\frac{1}{8}$	12	12 do	62 60
Sauble Falls and Wiarion	L. Hyatt	12	2	12 do	130 00
Seaforth and Railway Station	S. Dickson	$\frac{1}{4}$	24	12 do	187 80
Seaforth and Wroxeter	Musgrove and Edgar	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ & 10	6	12 do	500 00
Seabringville and Railway Station	J. R. Paton		12	12 do	90 00
Solway and Walkerton	J. McCallum	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	108 00
do do	do	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	3 do from do	24 25
Southampton and Railway Station	T. Lee		24	12 do	160 00
Stokes' Bay and Tobermory	D. Butchart	26	1	12 do	192 00
Stokes' Bay and Wiarion	H. Crandon	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	12 do	495 00
Strasburg and German Mills Railway Siding	T. M. Bartholomew		6	12 do	140 00
Stratford and Railway Station	T. A. Johns	10	48	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	178 98
do do	W. T. Cook		48	6 do from do	137 50
Stratford and Street Letter Boxes	T. Stoney		12	do (to June 30, '93)	441 24
Tara and Railway Station	J. Hamilton	$\frac{3}{4}$	18	12 do	156 44
Teeswater and Railway Station	W. Zinger	$\frac{1}{2}$	18	4 do (to July 31, '92)	50 00
do do	J. Olheiser		12	8 do from do	100 00
Teeswater and Walkerton	L. Zettel	16	6	12 do	459 60
Topping and Railway Station	E. Taylor	6	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	168 75
do do	H. Miller	6	6	3 do from do	56 25
Varney and Railway Station	C. Gadd	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	12 do	64 00
Waldemar and Railway Station	D. Jenkins	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	12 do (less fine)	83 00
Walkerton and Railway Station	A. McLean	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	24	12 do	313 00
Waterloo and Berlin Railway Station	F. Sass	2	18	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	166 86
do do	do	2	18 & 30	3 do from do	75 81
Waterloo and Railway Station, Elmira Branch	do		30 & 18	12 do	144 18
Whitechurch and Railway Station	H. D. Henderson		12	12 do	80 00
Wiarion and Railway Station	L. Hyatt		24	12 do	205 00
Wingham and Railway Station, C.P.	A. Roe		12 & 18	1 do (to April 30, '92)	23 33
do do	Beattie, Bros		12	11 do from do	78 75
Wingham and Railway Station, G.T.	D. Campbell		24	12 do	200 32
Wroxeter and Railway Station	A. Paulin		12	12 do	85 04
				Total	\$46,056 49

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy Postmaster General.

W. H. SMITHSON,
Accountant.

Report of the Postmaster General.

THREE RIVERS POSTAL DIVISION.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Three Rivers Postal Division, made within the year ended 30th June, 1893.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Arthabaskaville and North Ham- Arthabaskaville and Railway Sta- tion	J. Côté	21	6	12 months	396 00
Arthabaskaville and Victoriaville.	T. Perreault	23	12	12 do	88 00
Aston Station and Railway Station.	P. Lavigne	23	6	12 do	79 00
Aston Station and St. Léonard.	A. Ouellette	120 yds.	6	12 do	20 00
do do	N. Doucette	9	6	3 do (to June 30, '92).	62 50
Aston Station and St. Sylvere.	T. Frechette	9	6	9 do from do	120 00
Aston Station and St. Wenceslas.	J. Taillon	5½	3	12 do	80 00
	T. Frechette	3	6	9 do (from July 1, '92)	30 00
Batiscan and Railway Station.	T. Laguerre	1½	12	12 do	100 00
Batiscan and St. Pierre les Becquets	F. Maguy, jun.	3	6 w & 12 s.	12 do	210 00
Beaurivage and Parkhurst.	J. Machell	3	6	12 do	56 00
Bécancour and Ste. Gertrude.	A. Roy	10½	6	12 do	244 00
Bécancour and St. Grégoire.	N. Vigneault	9	6	12 do	197 17
Berthier and Isle Dupas.	O. Lemire	2½	3	12 do	55 00
Berthier and Sorel.	S. Valois	5	14 s. & 7 w.	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	111 00
Berthier and Railway Station.	F. Plante	2½	13	12 do	174 15
Berthier Junction and St. Félix de Valois.	S. Tessier	13	6	12 do	480 00
Blandford and Stanfold.	T. Leblanc	9	4	12 do	124 48
Boulogne and St. Eugène.	G. Tanguay	4½	3	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	18 75
Cap Magdeleine and Railway Sta- tion.	O. Toupin	5	12	3 do (to June 30, '92).	45 00
Cap Magdeleine and Three Rivers.	do	5	6	9 do (from July 1, '92)	135 00
Carniel and Drummondville.	F. Dionne	9	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	50 00
Champlain and Railway Station.	N. Abel	2	12	12 do	90 00
Chantelle and Rawdon.	M. Crépeau	17	3	12 do	200 00
Charlemagne and L'Assomption.	J. Belhumeur	9	6	12 do	250 00
Chatillon and St. Zéphirin.	E. Beliveau	5½	3	12 do	93 00
Chaumont and St. Agapit.	T. Paquet	3	3	12 do	40 00
Cocococache and La Tuque.	T. A. Reynolds	48	mthly	12 do	100 00
Craig's Road Station and St. Syl- vester East.	M. Vaillancourt	24	6	12 do	492 00
Danby and Railway Station.	W. Duff	50 yds.	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	3 00
D'Auteuil and Kingsy Falls.	J. D. Morin	6½	2	12 do	60 00
Drummondville and Melbourne.	P. Duguay	24	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	125 00
Drummondville and Railway Sta- tion	J. F. Picotin	3	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	12 00
East Arthabaska and Larochele.	L. D. Boulanger	4	3	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	30 00
do do	T. Noël	4	3	6 do from do	37 24
East Arthabaska and St. Fortunat.	P. Juneau	17	3	3 do (to June 30, '92).	53 50
do do	R. Paris	17	3	9 do from do	148 50
East Arthabaska and Stanfold.	B. Poisson	5	6	12 do	125 00
Fortierville and St. Jean des Chail- lons.	J. B. Fortier	11	3	12 do	130 00

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Three Rivers Postal Division, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.		Period.	Amount.	
						\$	cts.
French Village and Richmond Station.....	G. Houle.....	15	6	3	mos. (from Jan. 1, '93)	75	00
Gentilly and Leclercville.....	N. Beauchesne.....	25	6	12	do	570	00
Gentilly and Trois Rivières.....	do	16	6	12	do	392	00
Grand Mère and Lac à la Tortue.....	R. Pincombe.....	2½	6	12	do	60	00
Grand Mère and Ste. Flore.....	J. Deziel.....	4	6	12	do	136	00
Grandes Piles and La Tuque.....	P. Chandonnet.....	72	ftnly	12	do	237	00
Grand St. Esprit and Ste. Monique.....	J. A. Pinaré.....	2¾	3	12	do	50	00
Hunterstown and Louiseville.....	H. Durand.....	17	6	12	do	299	00
Joliette and Railway Station.....	J. Mirault.....	8	12	4	do 7 days (to Aug. 7, '92)	192	17
do do	do	8	12	7	do 24 days (from Aug. 8, '92)	381	71
Joliette and St. Liguori.....	H. L. Desy.....	9	6	6	do (to Sept 30, '92)	112	50
do do	A. Lajeunesse.....	9	6	6	do from do	105	00
Joliette and Ste. Mélanie.....	C. Été.....	14	6	12	do	285	00
Joliette and St. Paul d'Industrie.....	A. Perreault.....	4	6	12	do	120	00
Kildare and St. Alphonse.....	G. E. Trudeau.....	12	3	12	do	156	00
Kingsey Falls and Lorne.....	M. Morin.....	4	12	3	do (from Jan. 1, '93)	57	50
Kingsey Falls and Robson.....	H. Gagnon.....	7	2	3	do (from Jan. 1, '93)	15	00
La Baie and Nicolet.....	T. Vigneau.....	9	6	12	do	249	00
La Baie and St. Zéphirin.....	do	8	6	12	do	220	00
La Baie and Yamaska.....	do	20	6	12	do	612	25
Lac à la Tortue and Railway Station.....	J. Buisson.....	½	12	12	do	25	00
Lac Bellemare and Shawenegan.....	C. Gelinas.....	9	1	12	do	60	00
Lachenaie and Terrebonne.....	C. Patze.....	4½	6	12	do	123	00
Lanoraie and Railway Station.....	N. Delisle.....	6	6	12	do	89	48
L'Assomption and St. Sulpice.....	P. H. Royal.....	5	6	12	do	175	00
Laurentides and Railway Station.....	D. Tourangeau.....	¼	12	12	do	70	00
Laurentides and St. Calixte de Kilkenny.....	P. Chartrand.....	10	3	12	do	125	00
Lavaltrie and Railway Station.....	G. Giguère.....	8	6	12	do	120	00
Leclercville and Ste. Croix.....	L. Langlois.....	18	6	12	do	600	00
L'Épiphanie and Railway Station.....	E. Leblanc.....	½	12	12	do	127	46
L'Épiphanie and St. Jacques.....	G. Forest.....	12½	6	6	do (to Sept. 30, '92)	162	50
do do	O. Paré.....	12½	6	6	do from do	125	00
L'Épiphanie and Ste. Julienne.....	J. P. Hetu.....	18	6	12	do	500	00
Lotbinière and River Boisclair.....	W. Beaudet.....	6	3	12	do	78	00
Louiseville and Nancy.....	R. Caron.....	6	2	12	do	60	00
Louiseville and Railway Station.....	P. Lefebvre.....	½	12	12	do	104	96
Louiseville and Ste. Ursule.....	A. Sevignie.....	5½	6	12	do	99	00
Maddington Falls and Railway Station.....	A. Trudel.....	4½	6	12	do	95	00
Mascouche and Mascouche Rapids.....	J. Carmichael.....	3½	3	12	do	75	00
Mascouche and Railway Station.....	P. Roberts.....	1½	6	3	do (to June 30, '92)	19	75
do do	M. Larose.....	1½	12	9	do from do	45	00
Mastigoche and St. Gabriel de Brandon.....	I. O. Heinault.....	9	1	12	do	36	00
Méthot's Mills and Ste. Agathe.....	L. L. Ratté.....	8	6	12	do	180	00
Méthot's Mills and St. Flavien.....	L. L. Ratté.....	4	6	12	do	125	00

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Three Rivers Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Port.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.		Period.	Amount.
						\$ cts.
New Armagh and St. Sylvester	J. Orr, jr.	4½	2	12	12 months	50 00
Nicolet and St. Grégoire	J. Page	8	12	12	do	374 00
Nicolet and Ste. Monique	H. Beaudry	8	6	12	do	150 00
Notre Dame de la Mercie and St. Donat de Montcalm	C. Villeneuve	11¾	2	12	do	120 00
Notre Dame de la Mercie and St. Emile de Montcalm	T. Pagé	9	2	12	do	130 00
Pierreville and Pierreville Mills	H. Comtois	4½	6	12	do	129 48
Pierreville and St. Elphege	J. Boivin	7	6	12	do	190 00
Pointe du Lac and Railway Station	A. Biron	1	12	12	do	80 00
Pont de Maskinongé and Ry. Station	A. Lafrenière	4	12	12	do	50 00
Pont de Maskinongé and St. Justin	EM Chapdelaine	5	6	12	do	240 00
Froulxville and St. Tite	J. Rancourt	6	3	3	do (to June 30, '92).	18 50
do do	do	6	3	9	do from do	75 00
Radnor Forges and Railway Station	J. J. Drummond	½	12	12	do	30 00
Rawdon and St. Liguori	E. Rowan	9	6	6	do (to Sept. 30, '92).	73 50
do do	H. Koeller	9	6	6	do from do	109 50
Repentigny and St. Paul l'Ermité	A. Perrault	2	6	12	do	80 00
River David and Railway Station	O. Houde	¾	12	6	do 1 d. (to Oct. 1, '92)	30 16
River David and St. Pie de Guire	I. Dauplaise	8	6	9	do (to Dec. 31, '92).	150 00
River Mekinac and St. Joseph de M.	J. L. Doucette	8	Fr'tly	12	do	36 00
River Noire and Railway Station	A E Beauchemin	10 yds.	12	12	do	20 00
River Noire and St. Valère de Bulstrode	A E Beauchemin	4½	6	12	do	160 00
St. Adelphe and St. Stanislas	E. Lafontaine	9	1	4	do 15 days to (Aug. 15, '92)	18 75
St. Adelphe and Ste. Thècle	H. Côté	9	2	7	do 16 days (from Aug. 16, '92)	49 37
St. Agapit and Railway Station	J. Paquet	½	12	12	do	75 00
St. Alexis de Monts and St. Paulin	S. P. Plante	10	6	12	do	223 00
Ste. Agathe and Ste. Agathe East	F. Donovan	4½	2	5	do (from Nov. 1, '92)	20 83
St. Aimé and Yamaska	J. Parenteau	6½	6	3	do (from Jan. 1, '93)	35 00
St. Alphonse and Ste. Beatrix	L. Pagé	4	3	12	do	55 00
St. Alphonse and St. Côte	A. Labine	12	2	12	do	112 00
Ste. Angèle de Laval and Station	J. Coulombe	½	12	12	do	24 00
Ste. Anne de la Pérade and Railway Station	T. H. Laganière	½	12	12	do	105 00
Ste. Anne de la Pérade and St. Prosper	J. Courteois	7	6	12	do	125 00
Ste. Anne de Sorel and Sorel	E. Latraverse	3	6	3	do (from Jan. 1, '93)	18 75
St. Antoine and Ste. Apollinaire	J. H. Lambert	5	3	6	do (to Sept. 30, '92).	37 50
do do	X. Lafleurs	5	3	6	do from do	29 00
St. Barnabé and St. Elie	A. Menancon	9	6	12	do	195 00
St. Barnabé and Yamachiche	C. Gelinac	12	6	12	do	190 00
St. Barthélemi and Railway Station	J. B. Joinville	1½	12	12	do	69 00
St. Barthélemi and St. Edmond de Berthier	J. Valois	10½	1	12	do	75 00
St. Bonaventure and St. Guillaume	I. Tessier	7½	6	3	do (from Jan. 1, '93)	43 50
St. Brigitte des Sault & Ste. Monique	H. St. Pierre	13	3	12	do	200 00
St. Célestin and Railway Station	E. Arseneau	1¼	6	12	do	60 00
Ste. Clothilde and Victoriaville	P. Lavigne	18	6	12	do	214 00
St. Croix and St. Nicholas	F. Marion	18	6	9	do (to Dec. 31, '92)	374 75
do do	N. Lambert	18	6	3	do from do (less fine)	126 25
St. Cuthbert and Railway Station	I. Grandchamp	3	6	12	do	69 00
St. Cuthbert Station and Railway Station	J. Marchand	300 yds.	12	12	do	12 00
St. Damien de Brandon and St. Gabriel de Brandon	J. Belanger	6	4	12	do	170 00

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Three Rivers Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	Nc. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
St. David and St. Pie de Guire ...	I. Duplaisé ...	8	6	3 mos. (from Jan. 1, '93)	50 00
St. Didace and St. Gabriel de Brandon ...	E. Germain ...	6	6	12 do	140 00
Ste. Emelie de l'Energie and St. Jean de Matha ...	G. Clermont ...	12	3	3 do (to June 30, '92).	50 00
do do	A. Basinais ...	12	3	9 do from do	111 75
Ste. Emelie de l'Energie and St. Michel des Saints ...	A. Basinais ...	33	2	12 do	400 00
St. Emile de Montcalm and St. Théodore de Chertsey ...	L. Giguère ...	8½	2	12 do	110 00
Ste. Eulalie and Railway Station ...	E. Prince ...	4	6	3 do (to June 30, '92).	27 50
do do	G. Gaudet ...	4	6	9 do from do	73 50
St. Félix de Valois and St. Jean de Matha ...	E. Lessard ...	8	6	12 do	200 00
St. Gabriel de Brandon and St. Norbert ...	D. Provost ...	10½	6	12 do	285 00
Ste. Genevieve de Batiscan and Railway Station ...	O. Prenevost, jr.	4	12	12 do	97 48
Ste. Genevieve de Batiscan and St. Stanislas ...	F. Despins ...	8	6	12 do	180 00
St. Germain de Grantham and Station ...	E. Paré ...	4	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	15 00
Ste. Gertrude and Ste. Marie de Blandford ...	D. Beauchene ...	6	3	3 do (to June 30, '92).	11 25
Ste. Gertrude and Ste. Marie de Blandford ...	U. A. F. Thiboudeau	6	3	9 do from do	37 29
St. Guillaume and Railway Station ...	J. Dupuis, jr.	7	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	23 75
St. Hugues and St. Marcel ...	J. B. Gauthier ...	7	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	36 00
St. Jacques and Ste. Marie Solomée ...	A. Mireault ...	4	2	12 do	50 00
St. Joseph de Sorel and Sorel ...	H. Bouvin ...	14	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	12 00
St. Narcisse and Three Rivers ...	C. Hamelin ...	19	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	285 00
do do	F. Norbert ...	19	6	3 do from do	70 00
St. Norbert and Railway Station ...	S. Carpentier ...	9	6	12 do	290 00
St. Ours and St. Rochs ...	J. B. Paquette ...	½	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	10 00
St. Pierre les Becquets and Ste. Sophie de Levrard ...	D. Fournier ...	12	3	do (to June 30, '92).	31 25
St. Pierre les Becquets and Ste. Sophie de Levrard ...	Z. Lacerte ...	12	3	9 do from do	150 00
St. Remi de Tingwick and Warwick ...	W. Delisle ...	13	6	12 do	313 00
St. Robert and Railway Station ...	A. Plante ...	2	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	20 00
Ste. Thècle and St. Tite ...	F. Boutet ...	9	6	3 do (to June 30, '92).	72 50
Ste. Thècle and Railway Station ...	do	1	12	9 do (from July 1, '92)	45 00
St. Tite and Railway Station ...	G. Lahaye ...	6	6	3 do (to June 30, '92).	34 75
do do	H. Ladouceur ...	3	12	9 do from do	27 00
Shawenegen and Three Rivers ...	P. Lapolice ...	21	6	12 do	380 00
Sorel and St. Guillaume ...	B. Leclaire ...	25	6	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	195 00
Sorel and Ste. Victoire ...	H. Paulhus ...	9	3	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	35 00
Stanford and Railway Station ...	F. E. Poitras ...	240 yds.	12	12 do	25 00
Three Rivers and Railway Station ...	J. P. Marineau ...	¾	37	4 do 7 days (to Aug. 7, '92)	101 95
do do	do	¾	43	1 do 24 days (to Sept. 30, '92).	50 14
do do	do	¾	37	6 do (from Sept. 30, '92)	143 53
Three Rivers and Street Letter Boxes ...	do	2½	18	12 do	350 00
Three Rivers and Valmont ...	H. Sigmen ...	15½	3	12 do	160 00
Vincennes and Railway Station ...	M. Dessureault ...	3	6	12 do	150 00
Walker's Cutting and Railway Station ...	S. Labrecque ...	120 yds.	12	12 do	24 00

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Three Rivers Postal Division, &c.—*Concluded.*

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Warwick East and Railway Station	E. Martet	180 yds.	6	12 months	18 00
Wickham West and Station.	F. Cormier	½	12	3 do (from Jan. 1, '93)	8 00
Yamachiche and Railway Station.	P. Pellerin	¼	12	12 months	55 00
Yamaska and Railway Station.	G. Sénécal	35 yds.	12	6 do 1 day (to Oct. 1, '92)	28 29
Yamaska East and Railway Station	A. Lasalle	60 yds.	12	3 do 2 days (to Oct. 2, '92)	7 58
				Total	\$22,429 92

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy Postmaster General.

W. H. SMITHSON,
Accountant.

TORONTO POSTAL DIVISION.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Toronto Postal Division, made within the Year ended 30th June, 1893.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Abingdon and Canfield	W. Young.....	12	3	12 months	155 00
Abingdon and Winona	J. Williams.....	13½	3	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	119 50
do do	J. Gould.....	13½	3	6 do from do	114 50
Acton and Knatchbull	T. Wilson.....	5	2	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	37 50
do do	J. Martin.....	5	2	6 do from do	36 24
Acton and Speyside	T. Wilson.....	5	2	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	37 50
do do	J. Martin.....	5	2	6 do from do	36 24
Agincourt, C.P.R., and Midland Railway Station	W. Lawton.....	1	12	12 do	125 00
Agincourt and Railway Station	do	1	6	12 do	30 00
Air Line Junction and Railway Station	M. Minnis.....	1	6	12 do	40 00
Alberton and Lynden	B. Dunham.....	7½ & 10½	6 & 3	6 do (from Oct. 1, '92)	112 74
Albion, Castlederg and Mount Wolfe	S. J. Snell.....	6 & 5	6 & 3	3 do (to June 30, '92).	65 00
Albion and Railway Station	T. D. Elliott.....	24	3	do (to June 30, '92).	15 00
Aldershot and Waterdown	W. Pridham.....	3½	12	12 do	120 00
Algoma Mills and Railway Station	H. F. McQuire.....	1	12	12 do	125 20
Allanburg and Railway Station	R. Skinner.....	1	12	12 do	120 00
Alloa and Edmonton	R. Campbell.....	6	3	12 do	90 00
Alton and Railway Station	A. Menzies.....	1	12	12 do	106 40
Amigari and Railway Station	A. B. Hurrell.....	1	12	12 do	65 00
Ancaster and Hamilton	J. Phillips.....	7	12	12 do	238 00
Appleby and Railway Station	M. C. Prescott.....	1	6	3 do (to June 30, '92).	20 49
do do	do	1	6	9 do from do	61 50
Armadale and Unionville	M. R. Hemingway.....	5½	3	10 days (to April 10, '92).	2 45
Ash and Railway Station	J. Allan.....	1	6	12 months	44 00
Ashgrove and Georgetown	E. Nixon.....	4	6	12 do	200 00
Attercliffe Station and Railway Station	J. Sundry.....	1	12	12 do	100 00
Aurora and Railway Station	D. W. Doan.....	1	24	3 do (to June 30, '92).	30 00
do do	H. E. Proctor.....	1	24	9 do from do	90 00
Aurora and Schonberg	W. Pinkerton.....	15	6	12 do	445 00
Aurora and White Rose	D. W. Doan.....	12 r.t.	3	3 do (to June 30, '92).	37 50
do do	H. E. Proctor.....	12 r.t.	3	9 do from do	112 50
Ballantrae and Railway Station	R. Hill.....	1	12	12 do	60 00
Barrie Island and Gore Bay	W. N. Runnalls.....	12	1	12 do	100 00
Barclay and Railway Station	F. Stone.....	1	12	6 do (from Oct. 1, '92)	18 00
Bar River, Echo Bay and Railway Station	W. Findlay.....	8 & 17½	1 & 6	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	65 00
do do	do	8 & 17½	1 & 6	6 do from do	75 00
Beamsville and Rosedene	C. McKay.....	11	6	12 do	355 00
Bedford Park and Toronto	G. Weatherill.....	5½	6	12 do	291 00
Belfountain and Railway Station	C. F. Byam.....	1½	12	12 do	200 00
Bellingham and Ironbridge	D. Bell.....	11	1	12 do	58 75
Bendale and Woburn	W. L. Larway.....	2	6	12 do	80 00
Bethany and Railway Station	N. M. Kelly.....	17	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	67 50
Binbrook and Glanford Station	J. Henderson.....	5	6	12 do	170 00
Biscotasing and Railway Station	P. J. Finlan.....	50 ft.	12	12 do	15 65
Black Creek and Railway Station	I. H. Allen.....	1	12	12 do	62 60
Blackstock and Cadmus	T. W. Robertson.....	2½	6	12 do	100 00
Blackstock and Purple Hill	W. Bartley.....	4	2	12 do	55 00
Blind River and Railway Station	W. R. Lawton.....	1	12	12 do	62 60
Bolton, Castlederg and Mount Wolfe	S. J. Snell.....	6 & 5	6 & 3	9 do (from July 1, '92)	195 00

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Toronto Postal Division,
&c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount
					\$ cts.
Bolton and Railway Station	T. D. Elliott	1	24	9 mos. (from July 1, '92)	45 00
Bowmanville and Caesarea	D. E. Gifford	24½	6	12 do	560 48
Bowmanville and Courtice	C. W. Lent	4½	3	12 do	80 00
Bowmanville and Railway Station..	W. G. Glover	1½	6	12 do and arrears..	37 91
Bowmanville and Tyrone	R. Hodge	7	6	12 do	150 00
Bracondale and Bloor Street Branch Post Office	A. W. Portch	1½	12	3 do (to June 30, '92).	30 00
do do	E. Boggis	1½	12	9 do from do	90 00
Brampton and Huttonsville	J. Hyatt	4	6	12 do	110 00
Brampton and Nortonville	J. Norton	3	3	12 do	50 00
Brampton and Railway Station	A. J. Hood	3	12	12 do	135 00
Bronte and Railway Station	J. S. McDonald	1½	12	12 do	125 20
Britonville and Long Bay	W. McCormick	5	1	4 do (from Dec. 1, '92)	8 33
Brookfield Station and Railway Station	M. Topp	2	6	12 do	50 00
Brooklin and Railway Station	R. D. Hay	½	12	12 do	70 00
Brougham and Markham	S. G. Reesor	13	6	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	200 00
do do	D. Haacke	23½ r.t.	6	6 do from do	180 00
Brougham and Whitby	J. Scott	12	6	12 do	389 05
Bruce Mines and Cloudslee	N. McEwan	5	1	12 do	40 00
Bruce Mines and MacLennan	G. Marks	22½	2	Part of seasons 1891-92 and 1892-93.	177 12
Bruce Mines and Railway Station..	W. Fleming	2	12	12 months	313 00
Bruce Mines and Rydal Bank	W. R. Smyth	6	2	12 do	104 00
Brunswick and Railway Station	L. C. Patterson	1½	6	12 do	60 00
Burlington and Port Nelson	W. Bamford	1½	6	12 do	90 00
Burlington and Railway Station	do	1½	6	12 do	90 00
Burnaby and Wainfleet Railway Station	W. A. Kinnard	2	3	4 do (to July 31, '92).	16 66
Burnaby and Wainfleet Railway Station	do	2	6	8 do from do	60 00
Cache Bay and Railway Station	J. Jessup	700 yds.	12	12 do	50 00
Caldwell and Caledon	N. Patterson	4½	6	12 do	208 03
Caledon and Railway Station	do	½	18	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	40 50
do do	do	½	18	6 do from do	52 50
Caledonia and Empire	W. Arrell	15	6	12 do	445 00
Campbellcroft and Railway Station..	A. Smith	70 ft.	6	12 do	35 00
Campbellville and Railway Station..	R. M. Brown	½	6	12 do	50 00
Canfield, Darling Road, Canboro' and Warner	I. Swayze	6 & 2½	6 & 3	12 do	197 16
Carlton West and Railway Station..	J. Hayes	½	12	12 do	70 00
Carluke and Hamilton	W. J. Walker	13½	6	12 do	320 00
Carville and Sherwood	J. Coombs	2	6	12 do	80 00
Cartier and Railway Station	E. Fry	½	12	12 do	10 00
Castlemore and Kleinburg Station..	J. Hugill, jun.	14 r.t.	6	12 do	250 00
Cataract and Railway Station	J. Howard	½	12	12 do	75 00
Cedar Dale and Railway Station	W. Coleman	25	12	12 do	125 00
Chapleau and Railway Station	J. M. Austin	½	12	3 do (to June 30, '92).	18 75
do do	H. L. Nicholson	½	12	9 do from do	56 25
Chelmsford and Railway Station	G. Bennett	1½	12	12 do	50 00
Cheltenham, Campbell's Cross and Railway Station	S. J. Reaney	½ & 21 r.t.	12 & 6	12 do	299 00
Cherrywood and Whitevale	A. McPherson	3½	3	12 do	100 00
Chippawa and Niagara Falls	F. W. McCline	6	12	12 do	590 00
Churchville and Railway Station	T. A. Fogarty	½	6	12 do	80 00
Claremont and Railway Station	E. Derusha	½	12	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	82 60
do do	J. Thompson	½	12	3 do from do	27 72
Claremont and Stouffville	J. Yake, jun.	19 r.t.	6	12 do	270 00
Clarke and Kendal	M. Stanton	6½	6	12 do	181 52
Clarke and Railway Station	J. Pethick	5½	12	12 do	278 57
Clarkson and Railway Station	W. W. Clarkson	1½	6	12 do	25 00
Clyde and Railway Station	E. McNichol	1½	6	12 do	100 00
Cockburn Island and Thessalon	W. Higgins	15	1	Part of season 1892.	24 00

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Toronto Postal Division,
&c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Cookburn Island and Thessalon	W. S. Harper	27	1	3 months (from Jan. 1, '93)	136 00
Coleman and Railway Station	T. Gibson	8	12	12 do	120 00
Collins' Inlet and Killarney	D. De Lamorandière	18	1	12 do	153 20
Cook's Mills and Railway Station	C. E. Smith	4	12	12 do	125 20
Cooksville and Railway Station	C. R. Colwell	1	12	12 do	140 00
Copetown and Orkney	J. McCarthy	3	6	12 do	170 00
Copper Cliff and Sudbury	T. J. Byers and J. Pierce	5	6	12 do	170 00
Credit Forks and Railway Station	G. G. Smith	3	12	12 do	78 00
Crowland and Welland	J. McQueen	4	3	12 do	109 00
Davenport and Fairbank	D. McComb	23	6	12 do	93 60
Davenport and Railway Station	W. Rowtree	50 yds.	12	3 do (to June 30, '92).	5 00
do do	do	50 yds.	12	9 do from do	22 50
Davenport and West Toronto Junction	J. S. Kirkwood	1	6	12 do	75 00
Deer Park and Yorkville	G. Weatherill	13	6	2 do 15 days (to Sept. 30, '92)	15 89
do do	do	13	6	6 do (from Oct. 1, '92).	37 50
Desert and Stobie Station	J. W. Alderson	7	2	12 do	104 00
Don and Toronto	A. Hogg	8	6	12 do	360 00
Dovercourt and Davenport Railway Station	J. A. Hopkins	1	6	6 do (from Oct. 1, '92).	37 50
Downview and Railway Station	J. E. Clarke	32	6	12 do	100 00
Drumquin and Milton	J. McIntosh	18 r. t.	6	12 do	300 00
Dunbarton and Frenchman's Bay Station	B. Pizer	3	13	9 do 22 days (to Jan. 22, '93)	101 38
do do	do	3	6	2 do 9 days (from Jan. 23, '93)	10 89
Dunbarton and Liverpool Market	B. Pizer	1	6	12 do	76 00
Dundas and Hamilton	J. Herriman	5	6	12 do	125 00
Dundas and Sheffield	J. Moore	143	6	12 do	449 00
Dunnville and Railway Station	M. Culleton	4	24	12 do	133 32
Dunnville and Wellandport	L. Durham	12	6	12 do	350 00
East Toronto and Little York Railway Station	J. P. Shaw	4	18	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	48 75
do do	do	4	18	3 do from do	37 50
Edgeley and Thornhill Station	J. Burkholder	2	6	12 do	122 00
Edmonton and Railway Station	R. Quin	3	6	12 do	70 00
Elcho and Smithville	E. Evans	83	2	12 do	73 48
Elder's Mills and Railway Station	D. Elder	4	6	12 do	60 00
Elia and Railway Station	S. T. Brooks	3	6	12 do	75 00
Elizabethville and Port Hope	J. F. Beatty	32 r. t.	6	12 do	470 00
Elmbank and Malton	I. Sanders	25 r. t.	6	12 do	367 00
Emery and Railway Station	J. Watson	4	6	12 do	60 00
Enfield and Oshawa	M. Vickery	14	3	12 do	175 00
do do	F. Coleman	14	1	Special trip.	1 00
Fleetwood and Franklin	W. Stacy	2	6	12 months	80 00
Fonhill and North Pelham	J. A. McQueen	10	3	12 do	220 00
Fort Erie and Railway Station	H. C. Lewis	13	48	12 do	360 00
Fort Frances and Rat Portage	R. Mosher	160	2	6 do (from Oct. 1, '92)	500 00
Fort William and Railway Station	J. Livingstone	4	12	12 do	245 00
Fort William West and Railway Station	A. McLaren	7	12	12 do	120 00
Franconia and Perry Station	V. A. Clark	7	6	12 do	137 00
Franklin and Railway Station	J. Hadden	100 ft.	12	12 do	70 00
Freelton and Mountsberg	B. B. Johnson	33	3	12 do	100 00
Freeman and Railway Station	E. B. Freeman	76	30	12 do	125 20

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Toronto Postal Division,
&c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Garden River and Railway Station.	W. R. Cunningham	1	3	12 months	78 00
Garrison Road and Stevensville.	J. D. Gilmour.	10	2	12 do	120 00
Georgetown and Glen Williams.	J. H. Orr.	2	12	11 do (from May 1, '92)	183 33
Georgetown and Railway Station.	W. F. McCollum	1	18	12 do	140 40
Georgetown and Terra Cotta	J. H. Orr	6	6	1 do (to April 30, '92).	14 33
Glamorgan and Millbrook.	J. Hanna	6	2	12 do	100 00
Glanford Station and Railway Station	H. Clark	1	6	12 do	59 48
Glen Major and Myrtle	W. R. Derby	7	6	12 do	224 00
Goodwood and Railway Station.	M. A. Chapman.	1	12	12 do	60 00
Gore Bay and Kagawong.	W. H. Baxter	12	2	Part of seasons 1891-92 and 1892-93.	88 00
Gore Bay and Meldrum Bay.	R. Porter.	58	1	12 months	325 00
Gore Bay and Providence Bay.	R. T. Hall	27½	1	12 do	200 00
Gore Bay and Spanish River Station	W. H. Baxter	24 & 33	2	Part of seasons 1891-92 and 1892-93.	470 00
Gornley and Unionville.	G. McDonald.	25 r. t.	6	12 months	360 00
Goulais Bay and Point Maminse.	T. H. Threthway	45	1	17 days (from Mar. 15, '93)	13 70
Goulais Bay and Sault Ste. Marie.	A. McAuley	26	1	12 months	234 00
Grassy's Corners and Smithville Road	R. H. Walker	2	3	1 do 15 days (to May 15, '92).	5 56
do do do	do	2	3	10 do 16 days from do	52 73
Greenbank and Blackwater Junction	E. Dusty	5¾	6	12 do	157 50
Green Bay and Little Current.	C. Skippen	12	1	6 do 17 days (to Oct. 17, '92).	40 96
Green Bay and Honora.	W. Graham.	9	1	2 do (from Feb. 1, '93)	6 66
Green Bay and Sheguindah.	C. Skippen	7	2	4 do 14 days (from Oct. 18, '92).	34 04
Green River and Railway Station.	R. Stephenson.	1½	12	12 do	94 00
Grimsby and Smithville.	G. H. Merritt	8	12	3 do (to June 30, '92).	125 00
do do do	J. H. McCollum	8	12	9 do from do	330 00
Grimsby Park and Railway Station	N. Phelps	1	24	14 days (to June 30, '92).	7 00
do do do	do	1	24	2 months 2 days (to Sept. 2, '92).	27 50
Guelph and Hamilton.	J. Herriman	31½	6	12 do	1,000 00
Hamilton and Lowville.	T. Langton	20	6	3 do (to June 30, '92).	106 00
do do do	do	18½	6	9 do from do	294 00
Hamilton and N. & N. W. Railway Station	C. Armstrong.	1	30 & 18	12 do	878 40
Hamilton and North Barton.	A. W. Swazie.	2½	6	12 do	50 00
Hamilton and Stony Creek	G. Gibbons	7	12	12 do	348 50
Hamilton Letter Carriers' Service.	Hamilton Street Railway Co.			12 do	600 00
Hamilton and Street Letter Boxes.	E. S. Waterman	384	12	do	819 00
Hamilton Beach and Railway Station	J. Hughes	1	12 & 3	3 do (to June 30, '92).	9 00
do do do	do	1	12 & 3	9 do from do	35 40
Hampton and Solina.	E. B. Cryderman	2½	3	12 do	50 00
Harrisburg and Troy.	M. O'Riley.	4	6	12 do	200 00
Harrisburg and Weir.	D. J. Mannen	2½	3	12 do	50 00
Hayesland and Mill Grove.	E. Young.	3 & 3½	6	12 do	136 00
Hewitt and Railway Station	J. B. Hewitt.	1	6	12 do	45 00
Heron Bay and Railway Station.	J. A. Nicol	20 ft.	12	6 do (from Oct. 1, '92)	12 50
Humber and Weston.	M. & J. Harris	8	6	12 do	300 00
Humber Bay and Railway Station.	W. T. Duck	150 yds.	24	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	60 00
do do do	C. W. Hughes	150 yds.	24	3 do from do	20 00
Humberstone and Railway Station.	V. Hopf	1	24	12 do	124 80
Ignace and Railway Station.	M. A. Cobb	1	12	1 do (to Oct. 31, '92).	13 33
do do do	J. Davies	1	5	do from do	33 33

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Toronto Postal Division,
&c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Inglewood and Railway Station	J. Scott	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	12 months	52 00
International Bridge and Railway Station	G. Graham	$\frac{1}{2}$	24	12 do	150 00
Ironbridge and Thompson	R. Arnill	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do	107 00
Islington and Railway Station	T. Musson	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	12 do	93 90
Jackfish Bay and Railway Station	S. A. Eakins	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	12 do	130 00
Janetville and Pontypool	J. Chambers	29 r. t.	6	12 do	440 00
Jefferson and King Station	G. Harper	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	12 do	353 68
Jocelyn and Marksville	C. Young	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	12 do	90 00
Jordan and Pelham Union	H. N. Cosby	4	2	12 do	60 00
Jordan and Railway Station	A. S. Moyer	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ & 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	1 do (to June 30, '92)	4 39
do do	do	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ & 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	9 do from do	75 00
Kaministiquia and Railway Station	F. W. Whitfield	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	6 do (from Oct. 1, '92)	12 50
Keewatin and Railway Station	J. A. Fletcher	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	6 do (from Oct. 1, '92)	147 50
Kelso and Christie's Siding	D. Smith	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	12 do	50 00
Killarney, Little Current and Manitowaning.	J. J. Taylor	25 & 24	2 & 3	Part of seasons 1891-92 & 1892-93	531 42
Kilmanagh and Mono Road Station	H. McTaggart	3	3	12 months	92 50
Kimbo and Adams' Corners	M. Newnham	1	2	9 do (from July 1, '92)	19 50
King, Nobleton and Holly Park	W. Alcox	11 & 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 & 3	12 do	350 00
King and Railway Station	J. Irwin	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	12 do	60 00
Kirkwall, Rockton and Valens	J. Brant	15 r. t. & 3	6 & 2	12 do	194 72
Kleinburg and Railway Station	J. Cairns	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	12 do	150 00
L'Amaroux and Unionville	M. R. Henningway	22 r. t.	6	11 do (and 20 days from April 11, '92)	316 07
L'Amaroux and Agincourt Station	A. Masson	4	3	10 days (to April 10, '92)	2 74
Lambton Mills and Railway Station	J. Lynn	$\frac{1}{2}$	18	12 months	162 00
Langstaff and Thornhill	H. Horne	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	12 do	60 00
Lemonville and Stouffville	J. McConnochie	10 r. t.	6	3 do (to June 30, '92)	47 50
do do	A. Musselman	10 r. t.	6	9 do from do	142 50
Leskard and Newcastle	M. Jackson	10	6	12 do	300 00
Leskard and New Park	R. Miller	4	2	12 do	47 48
Lily Lake and Manitowaning	H. McLaughlin	7	1	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	35 00
do do	G. Morrow	7	1	6 do from do	35 00
Linton and Lloydtown	W. Rollins	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	12 do	150 00
Lisgar and Trafalgar Station	W. J. Marshall	1	6	12 do	84 09
Little Current and Massey Station	W. Peters	26	3	Part of seasons 1891-92 & 1892-93	552 00
Little Current and Sheguindah	W. J. Mill	8	2	Season 1892	50 00
Lockton and Centreville Station	S. Squier	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	12 months	85 00
Long Branch and Railway Station	A. R. Buckles	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 & 6	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	22 50
Lorne Park and Railway Station	G. D. Perry	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	2 do and 8 days (to Sept. 8, '92)	12 00
Lowbanks and Boulton Ditch Crossing	I. Michener	$\frac{3}{4}$	6	12 do	80 00
Lowville and Milton	W. Griffith	7	6	12 do	200 00
Lynden and Trinity	B. Dunham	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	112 74
do do	R. Hanes			Special trips	8 00
MacLennan and Port Finlay	M. MacLennan	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	Season 1892	45 75
Macville and Railway Station	J. Archdekin	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	9 months (to Dec. 31, '92)	41 25
do do	A. Hope	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	3 do from do	13 75
Malton and Sandhill	S. Scales	12	6	12 do	321 00
Malvern and Scarboro' Junction	R. Bell	22 r. t.	6	12 do	564 28
Manchester and Railway Station	J. Tennyson	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	12 do	95 00
Manitowaning and Providence Bay	J. Robinson	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do	548 00

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of the payments for Mail Transportation in Toronto Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					8 cts.
Manitowaning and Wickwemikong.	J. B. Flammand, jun.	6	2	12 months	120 00
Mansewood and Railway Station.	I. Wooding	2	6	12 do	50 00
Manvers Station and Railway Station	H. McCullough.	4	6	12 do	39 11
Maple and Purpleville.	J. Rupert.	14 r. t.	6	12 do	219 00
Maple and Railway Station.	J. Hood	5	12	12 do	136 00
Markham and Railway Station.	F. G. Percy.	5	24	12 do	156 74
Markstay and Railway Station.	A. S. Lefebvre.	200 yds.	6	12 do	25 00
Marksville and Tenby Bay	B. P. Fuller, jun.	13	1	3 do (to June 30, '92).	16 25
do do	J. Bolt.	13	1	9 do from do	45 00
Marshville and Railway Station.	W. McOuet.	3½	12	12 do	200 00
Massey Station and Railway Station	D. G. McDonald	20 rods.	12	12 do	62 60
Meadowvale and Railway Station.	C. W. Switzer.	1	12	12 do	135 00
Melville Cross and Railway Station.	H. Scott.	1	6	12 do	30 00
Michipicoten River and Grassett Station.	W. Spence	55	2	12 do	288 00
Millbrook and Mount Pleasant.	J. McLean.	8	6	12 do	263 00
Millbrook and Railway Station.	W. Vance	3	36	12 do	338 04
Millbrook and Street Letter Box.	W. Williams.	3	6	12 do	50 00
Milton and C. V. Railway Station.	J. McIntosh.	1	12	12 do	130 00
Missanabie and Railway Station.	H. A. Fournier.	50 feet.	12	1 do (from Mar. 1, '93)	1 66
Mono Mills and Mono Road Station.	R. Arlow, jun.	9	6	12 do	343 00
Mono Road Station and Railway Station.	J. Jude.	1½	6	12 do	25 00
Montrose and Port Robinson.	A. Welstead.	5	3	12 do	110 00
Mount Albion and Rymal Station.	C. Stewart	2½	6	12 do	110 00
Mount Dennis and Railway Station.	G. Marshall.	100 yds.	12	12 do	32 50
Mulgrave and Ridgeway.	C. J. Bitner	4	3	12 do	78 00
Murillo and Railway Station.	J. McLean.	½	12	12 do	175 00
Murillo and Silver Mountain.	McKenzie Bros.	24	3	10 do (to Jan. 31, '93).	333 33
do do	J. Stephenson.	25	3	2 do from do	83 33
Myrtle and Railway Station.	W. R. Derby.	1	12	12 do	60 00
Nassagaweya and Campbellville Station.	J. Easterbrook.	5½	6	12 do	200 00
Nelsonville and Railway Station.	T. Lannin.	1	6	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	45 00
do do	J. Boyce.	1	6	3 do from do	18 75
Nepigon and Railway Station.	J. A. McDonald.	1	6	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	39 25
do do	J. Cowie.	1	6	6 do from do	39 00
Netherby and Railway Station.	E. L. Green	1	6	12 do	70 00
Newcastle and Orono.	M. Jackson.	5	6	12 do	155 00
Newmarket and Pine Orchard.	T. Somerville.	4½	3	12 do	89 00
Newmarket and Railway Station.	do	26	24	12 do	114 00
New Toronto and Mimico Railway Station.	P. McElroy.	1½	12	6 do (to Oct. 31, '92).	30 00
do do	A. Fox.	1½	12	5 do from do	25 00
Niagara and Niagara Falls.	W. J. Sheppard.	15	6	12 do	525 00
Niagara and Railway Station.	R. Warren.	1	12	Season 1892.	77 50
Niagara and St. Catharines.	J. Abbott.	12	6	12 months	448 00
Niagara Falls and Railway Station.	W. W. Woodruff	1	12	Season 1892.	60 67
Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, N.Y.	do	1	6	12 months	84 00
Norman and Railway Station.	J. B. Davies.	12	6	6 do from Oct. 1, '92).	130 42
Norval and Railway Station.	T. Hewson.	1½	6	12 do	100 00
Oakville and Trafalgar.	E. Hillmer.	4	6	12 do	225 00
Oshawa and Raglan.	J. S. Yeomans.	9	6	12 do	245 00
Oshawa and Railway Station.	W. H. Thomas.	1½	6	12 do (and arrears).	43 33
Oshawa and Street Letter Box.	do	3	12	12 do	65 00

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Toronto Postal Division,
&c.—Continued

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Palermo and Bronte Station.....	A. Coffee.....	3	6	1 month 14 days (to June 14, '92).	39 14
do do	do	3	12	10 do 16 dys. from do	198 48
Parkdale, Canadian Pacific Railway and Grand Trunk Railway	T. W. Todd.....	$\frac{1}{16}$	6	12 do	100 00
Peninsula Harbour and Railway Station.....	H. Wilson.....	$\frac{1}{3}$	6	12 do	75 00
Pine Grove and Woodbridge.....	J. G. Elliston.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$	6	12 do	55 00
Pontypool and Railway Station.....	T. Stanton.....	$\frac{1}{16}$	12	12 do	70 00
Poplar Grove and Rydal Bank.....	W. R. Smyth.....	13	1	5 do (to Aug. 1, '92).	43 33
Poplar Dale and Rydal Bank.....	do	13	1	7 do (from Sept. 1, '92)	60 66
Port Arthur and Railway Station.....	F. S. Wiley.....	$\frac{1}{3}$	12	12 do	200 00
Port Colborne, Railway Station and Letter Box.....	D. Wilcox.....			12 do	10 00
Port Colborne and Railway Stations	J. Saurin.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	36	12 do	146 00
Port Coldwell and Railway Station.	R. Jackson.....	20 feet.	12	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	5 00
do do	do	20 feet.	12	6 do from do	15 00
Port Credit and Railway Station.....	J. Hamilton.....	$\frac{2}{3}$	6	12 do	75 12
Port Dalhousie and Railway Station.....	F. W. Smith.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	30	12 do	200 00
Port Hope and Railway Station.....	C. R. Adamson.....	$\frac{1}{3}$	6	12 do (and arrears)....	27 08
Port Hope and Midland Railway Station.....	C. R. Adamson.....	$\frac{1}{3}$	36	12 do	200 00
Port Hope and Ross Mount.....	S. Lill.....	7	2	12 do	70 00
Port Hope and Street Letter Boxes	J. Caldwell.....	$4\frac{1}{2}$	12	12 do	200 00
Port Lock and Stobie Station.....	P. Stobie.....	$\frac{1}{16}$	2	12 do	30 00
Port Maitland and Stromness.....	H. Siddall.....	2	3	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	35 00
Port Maitland and Railway Station	W. J. Moss.....	4	6	6 do (from Oct. 1, '92)	95 00
Port Perry and Railway Station.....	W. Jamieson.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	18	12 do	74 00
Port Perry and Shirley.....	T. Espin.....	5	2	12 do	80 00
Port Perry and Uxbridge.....	C. H. Wegg.....	12	6	12 do	360 00
Port Robinson and Railway Station	J. McCoppen.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	24	12 do	140 00
Prince Albert and Railway Station.	C. Fallis.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	12	12 do	80 00
Rat Portage and Railway Station.....	W. Oliver.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	24	6 do (from Oct. 1, '92)	140 00
Richard's Landing and Sea Gull.....	W. Young.....	6	1	3 do (to June 30, '92)	13 75
do do	C. A. Young.....	6	1	9 do from do	41 25
Richmond Hill and Railway Station	W. R. Proctor.....	$3\frac{3}{4}$	12	12 do	237 88
Richmond Hill and Toronto.....	J. Palmer, jr.....	16	6	12 do	1 00
Ridgeway and Railway Station.....	P. W. Anthony.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	12	12 do	72 00
Rockside and Terra Cotta.....	I. Harber.....	$3\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 do	69 00
Rossland and Railway Station.....	R. W. Young.....	50 yds.	6	1 do (from Mar. 1, '93)	2 00
Rossport and Railway Station.....	J. J. Morrow.....	50 yds.	12	12 do	15 00
Rouge Hill and Toronto.....	R. H. Crew.....	17	6	12 do	399 00
St. Azilda and Railway Station.....	Z. Regimbal.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	3 do (to June 30, '92)	10 00
St. Azilda and Rayside Crossing...	do	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3	9 do (from July 1, '92)	56 66
St. Catharines and Street Letter Boxes	J. J. Richardson.....		12	do (to June 30, '93)	337 20
St. Catharines and Welland Station	M. Ireson.....	1	24	12 do	256 56
Sault Ste. Marie and Railway Station	M. C. Pinn.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	12 do	187 80
Schreiber and Railway Station.....	J. E. Walker.....	200 yds.	12	12 do	75 00
Scotch Block and Railway Station.	J. McKenzie.....	1	6	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	39 00
do do	J. Turner.....	$\frac{1}{16}$	6	6 do from do	25 00
Seagrave and Railway Station.....	I. Johnson.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	12 do	60 00
Sheridan and Cooksville Station.....	W. H. Falconer.....	8	6	12 do	294 00
Sherkston and Railway Station.....	B. F. Sherk.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	12	12 do	75 00
Siloam and Uxbridge.....	J. Smith.....	17 r. t.	3	12 do	146 00
Silverdale and Tintern.....	J. J. Romp.....	3	3	9 do (from July 1, '92)	30 00
Smithville and Wellandport.....	B. Atkinson.....	9	6	12 do	249 00
Snider's Corners and Trafalgar.....	J. M. Snider.....	3	3	9 do (from July 1, '92)	37 50
Snyder and Stevensville Station...	T. Snyder.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$	6	12 do	125 00
South Bay Mouth and Tehkummah	S. Sloan.....	19	1	3 do (to June 30, '92)	25 50

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Toronto Postal Division, &c.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No. of Trips per week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
South Bay Mouth and Tehkummah	Sloan.....	19	1	9 mos. from July, 1 '92..	112 50
Sowerby and Dayton Station	A. H. Hagen.....	6	2	12 do	141 93
Spanish River Station and Railway Station	M. Donovan.....	†	6	12 do	60 00
Stevensville and Railway Station	C. Tytherleigh.....	†	12	3 do (to June 30, '92)	20 00
do do	P. Tytherleigh.....	†	12	9 do from do	60 00
Stony Creek and Woodburn	J. Cowan.....	15 r. t.	3	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	74 50
do do	do	15 r. t.	3	3 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	44 83
do do	do	15 r. t.	6	3 do from do	60 00
Stouffville and Railway Station	M. Yake.....	†	30	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	39 25
do do	J. E. Addison.....	†	30	6 do from do	35 00
Streetsville and Railway Station	T. W. Robinson.....	†	30	12 do	120 00
Stromness and Railway Station	H. Siddall.....	2	12	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	60 00
Sturgeon Falls and Railway Station	J. Hewis.....	†	12	12 do	65 00
Sudbury and Railway Station	S. Fournier.....	†	18	12 do	203 45
Summerville and Cooksville Station	P. McLaughlin.....	6	6	12 do	225 00
Suspension Bridge Tolls	W. C. Swan.....			12 do	40 00
Swansea and Railway Station	J. Worthington.....	100 yds.	24	12 do	78 00
Taché Station and Railway Station	J. V. McDonald.....	†	12	3 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	6 25
do do	J. S. Killane.....	†	12	3 do (to Dec. 31, '92)	6 25
Terra Cotta and Railway Station	I. Harber.....	†	6	11 do (from May 1, '92)	22 91
Thessalon and Railway Station	J. J. Ansley.....	3	12	12 do	115 00
Thessalon and Wharnclyffe	W. Taggart.....	17	1	12 do	120 00
Thompson and Railway Station	R. Tyner.....	30 ft.	6	12 do	25 00
Thornhill and Railway Station	J. H. Francis.....	3	12	12 do	219 10
Thornhill and Toronto	do	12	6	12 do	249 00
do do	J. Thompson.....	12	6	12 do	1 00
Thorold and Railway Station	J. Dale.....	†	24	12 do	187 80
Toronto—Letter Carriers' Service	Toronto Street Railway Co.....			13 do (to June 30, '93)	3,940 00
Toronto and C. P. & Northern Railway Stations	T. H. Dryden.....	1 & ½	48 & 46	12 do less fine.....	809 60
Toronto and Railway Stations	F. Middleton.....	1	24	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	432 53
do do	J. Hendry.....	1	24	6 do from do ..	389 64
Toronto Junction and Railway Station	J. S. Kirkwood.....	†	50	6 do (from Oct. 1, '92)	100 00
Toronto and Branch Post Offices	R. Bond.....			12 do (to June 30, '93)	2,461 00
Unionville and Railway Station	M. R. Hemingway.....	†	24	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92)	40 56
do do	J. Webber.....	†	24	6 do from do ..	47 50
Uxbridge and Railway Station	J. Kimmerly.....	†	24	12 do	90 00
Uxbridge and Victoria Corners	J. Imrie.....	19 r. t.	3	12 do	129 00
Verner and Railway Station	J. L. Michaud.....	†	6	12 do	20 00
Vermillion Bay and Railway Station	A. B. McCay.....	†	12	6 do (from Oct. 1, '92.)	12 00
Vivian and Railway Station	N. L. McCormack.....	†	12	12 do	60 00
Wahnapiatae and Railway Station	D. McLaren.....	†	12	12 do	60 00
Walford and Railway Station	A. G. Walford.....	†	6	12 do	46 95
Warren and Railway Station	G. M. Warren.....	100 yds.	12	12 do	80 00
Webbwood and Railway Station	G. McLandress.....	†	6	12 do	78 25
Welland and Railway Station	J. McQueen.....	14	12	12 do	100 16
Welland and Street Letter Box	do	500 yds.	18	12 do	44 00
Welland and Wellandport	B. Atkinson.....	15	6	12 do	391 00
Welland and Welland Railway Station	O. H. Garner.....	†	24	12 do	169 12

Report of the Postmaster General.

DETAIL of all payments for Mail Transportation in Toronto Postal Division,
&c.—*Concluded.*

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Distance in Miles.	No of Trips per Week.	Period.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
Wesleyville and Newtonville Railway Station	E. Barrowclough	1½	6	3 mos. (to June 30, '92).	23 40
do do	T. Richards.....	1½	6	9 do from do ..	54 05
West Toronto Junction and Railway Station	J. S. Kirkwood..	4	50	6 do (to Sept. 30, '92).	100 00
Whitby and Grand Trunk Railway Station	O. Sebert.....	1½	6	12 do and arrears ..	43 33
Whitby and W. and P. P. Railway Station	J. Scott	½	18	9 do (to Dec. 31, '92).	77 46
Whitefish and Railway Station	F. Sumnerby	4	6	12 do	35 00
White River and Railway Station ..	W. E. McLaughlin	4	12	12 do	50 00
Woodbridge and Railway Station ..	J. G. Elliston	4	24	12 do	95 00
Zimmerman and Burlington Station	D. Wilkins	9	6	12 do	275 00
				Total	\$60,200 54

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy Postmaster General.

W. H. SMITHSON,
Accountant.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

STATEMENT showing the Accounting Offices in operation ; the gross Postal Revenue ; the Number and Amount of Money Orders issued and paid ; the Amount of Commission thereon ; and the Compensation, Salary and Allowances paid to the Postmaster at each Office respectively, during the Year ended 30th June, 1893.

Name of Office.	County.	Gross Postal Revenue.		Number of Money Orders issued.		Total Amount of Money Orders issued.		Total Commission received from Public.		Total Amount of Money Orders paid.		Com-pensation paid to Post-masters on M. O. business.		Com-pensation paid to Post-masters on S. B. business.		Salary.		Forward Allowance.		Allowance towards Rent, Fuel and Light.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Aberfoyle.	Wellington.	244	50	185	2,606	62	18	95	499	31	6	61	90	00	00	00	00	80	00	00	00
Acton	Halton	2,098	00	1,180	12,699	52	91	29	5,497	93	32	40	15	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Adolphustown	Lennox	292	91	228	3,725	88	25	01	259	24	9	34	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
* Admic Harbour	Muskoka & P. Sound	192	05	22	336	89	2	57	45	00	0	84	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Albion	Middlesex	1,128	62	879	7,849	77	67	61	2,652	52	20	29	3	24	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Albion	Elgin	65	84	41	358	49	2	85	90	05	0	95	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Aldboro.	Elgin	65	84	41	358	49	2	85	90	05	0	95	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Alexandria.	Glengarry	2,679	34	670	9,797	31	69	41	8,398	04	33	45	71	73	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Algoma Mills.	Algoma	444	69	103	2,408	75	15	31	443	47	6	14	5	34	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Allandale	Simcoe	1,337	78	563	6,469	77	56	33	1,726	90	17	21	15	75	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Allanburg	Bruce	417	80	484	5,694	65	39	27	1,141	12	14	32	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Allensville	Muskoka & P. Sound	180	44	165	1,914	65	12	46	611	17	5	80	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Alliston	Simcoe	2,879	55	1,022	9,353	26	70	33	6,552	51	6	58	37	36	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Alma	Wellington	418	25	278	2,232	22	17	02	1,363	49	5	81	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Almonte	Lanark	4,629	64	2,513	25,466	23	204	51	11,649	68	68	23	99	77	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Alton	Peel	615	94	362	3,260	42	25	48	1,182	48	8	64	3	56	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Alvinston	Lambton	1,614	07	1,241	19,486	02	132	99	3,184	07	50	63	38	88	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Amherstburg	Essex	2,146	93	1,475	14,681	99	123	68	7,113	91	42	41	48	53	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Ancaster	Wentworth	714	53	569	6,521	36	50	19	1,991	00	17	41	8	68	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Angus	Simcoe	600	10	340	3,160	83	21	66	838	14	8	32	6	51	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Appin	Middlesex	509	97	398	5,889	62	40	48	664	37	15	69	2	42	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Arcona	Lambton	917	46	821	11,755	00	84	37	2,497	10	30	83	19	82	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Arkwright	Bruce	182	42	198	1,257	46	9	10	282	81	28	2	81	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Arnprior	Renfrew	4,282	56	1,768	18,024	23	142	73	9,510	82	48	63	33	71	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Arthur	Wellington	2,066	37	1,044	14,771	65	101	33	6,349	16	39	75	78	47	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Arva	Middlesex	103	94	106	1,487	01	10	49	95	27	3	76	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Ashworth	Muskoka & P. Sound	142	86	75	761	20	4	73	1,152	97	3	67	2	88	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Athens	Leeds	1,523	67	561	5,039	75	40	33	3,175	92	13	79	1	55	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Auburn	Huron	422	67	371	12,078	84	77	35	1,543	04	30	34	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Aulseville	Stormont	644	92	254	2,708	92	22	16	2,350	70	7	81	1	86	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Aurora.	York	2,469	50	817	7,707	45	61	34	16,972	10	21	84	16	17	00	00	00	00	00	00	00

Report of the Postmaster General.

Avening.....	304 71	229	2,573 90	17 90	552 98	6 80	18 63	120 00
Avymer West.....	4,185 90	2,194	22,345 84	182 81	11,741 56	61 07	18 63	180 00
Ayr.....	1,811 38	1,139	10,702 54	85 40	9,919 18	28 22	9 37	50 00
Baden.....	1,096 85	379	5,414 91	47 72	1,537 47	13 82	60 35	40 00
Badlioboro.....	319 68	774	6,303 78	57 83	2,073 81	16 67	14 65	60 00
Bancroft.....	514 68	237	2,553 59	20 47	1,387 06	6 63		
Barrie.....	10,232 50	688	10,121 71	68 43	1,506 66	25 61	6 12	180 00
Bath.....	627 58	2,790	27,645 21	241 12	33,918 39	82 01	101 39	160 00
Bathurst St. (Toronto),		465	6,679 08	47 10	2,389 83	18 37	20 23	50 00
Bayfield.....	633 85	2,050	20,589 16	229 95	6,796 88	57 47	72 09	
Baysville.....	353 48	751	10,598 84	72 16	2,067 63	27 40	34 49	280 00
Beachburg.....	504 96	362	4,295 42	29 80	1,192 62	13 27		12 00
Beachville.....	1,083 83	106	2,636 89	18 73	1,160 30	6 78		6 00
Beaverton.....	1,298 96	383	4,777 69	33 54	862 24	12 37		156 00
Belfountain.....	1,542 67	1,089	14,421 84	107 33	4,800 64	38 10	41 65	430 00
Belhaven.....	891 96	401	6,827 93	53 11	3,406 60	18 52	17 97	500 00
Belle River.....	289 27	144	5,400 03	38 93	2,308 72	13 88		435 00
Belleville.....	305 10	102	1,193 69	10 69	1,036 27	3 33	1 19	80 00
Bell's Corners.....	15,888 06	5,672	53,865 64	466 58	960 55	4 36	1 71	136 00
Belmont.....	637 57	58	680 26	5 99	44 54	1 81	5 11	200 00
Belwood.....	657 70	457	7,282 12	51 39	996 24	19 14		230 00
Berlin.....	9,624 30	3,086	24,062 33	230 32	2,053 17	19 86	11 21	220 00
Biscatawing.....	312 31	30	353 62	2 30	35,217 18	74 94	79 13	400 00
Bishop's Mills.....	229 82	186	2,342 55	16 27	28 40	0 88		120 00
Bleeker St. (Toronto),		831	7,389 84	81 06	700 72	6 06	17 49	76 00
Blenheim.....	2,570 55	1,988	17,103 73	139 60	2,168 40	20 21	41 38	
Bloor St. (Toronto),		705	5,960 12	66 84	5,738 02	45 19	6 03	750 00
Bluevale.....	516 18	134	2,193 47	13 38	2,422 43	17 47	16 35	
Blyth.....	1,448 66	798	7,777 58	60 48	1,556 16	5 53		182 00
Bobaygeon.....	1,578 36	1,097	21,530 67	146 49	3,640 79	20 17	31 93	500 00
Bolton (late Albion),	1,328 66	443	14,279 17	90 64	2,849 15	35 28	24 29	500 00
Bondhead.....	372 14	96	1,390 51	8 86	3,972 64	36 09	100 29	440 00
Bothwell.....	1,632 85	1,309	14,031 50	104 84	973 27	3 54	1 56	172 00
Bowmanville.....	4,621 79	2,073	13,901 33	135 49	4,334 10	37 35	70 80	560 00
Bracebridge.....	2,939 43	1,689	20,660 85	130 22	12,772 48	43 87	16 93	1,360 00
Bradford.....	1,708 99	773	10,709 29	75 49	9,779 74	35 25	47 76	820 00
Brampton.....	4,772 19	1,467	17,376 16	141 40	4,105 73	28 05	12 33	580 00
Brantford.....	22,430 64	4,873	45,410 52	396 94	18,985 84	47 37	42 55	1,330 00
Brechin.....	482 64	326	3,505 78	24 16	121,755 61	136 76	115 18	4,540 00
Bridgewater.....	214 71	227	3,268 28	21 18	944 03	9 45		176 00
Bright.....	1,080 14	584	6,292 47	48 17	704 99	9 38	3 61	104 00
Brighton.....	667 57	353	3,623 85	29 82	3,014 03	16 49	3 86	390 00
Brockton.....	2,206 17	1,833	16,621 93	124 86	2,251 18	9 22	31 99	240 00
Brockville.....	1,839 00	536	4,854 90	41 94	7,290 84	46 49	13 73	660 00
Brookton.....	16,186 96	4,975	42,407 12	362 59	1,378 86	13 08	12 53	520 00
Bronte.....	181 36	53	408 11	3 16	53,942 20	115 86	152 14	3,400 00
					728 16	1 71	6 00	76 00

+ Salary, &c., entered in Auditor General's Report.

* Accounting Office, from 1st April, 1893.

STATEMENT showing the Accounting Offices in operation, &c., in Ontario—Continued.

Name of Office.	County.	Gross Postal Revenue.	Number of Money Orders issued.	Total Amount of Money Orders issued.	Total Commission received from Public.	Total Amount of Money Orders paid.	Com-pensation paid to Post-masters on business.	Com-pensation paid to Post-masters on S. B. business.	Salary.	Forward Allowance.	Allowance towards Rent, Fuel and Light.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	% cts.	% cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brooklin.....	Ontario.....	802 05	625	6,766 87	48 73	3,923 62	18 69	6 11	300 00	24 00	40 00
Brougham.....	do.....	352 78	178	2,935 81	21 49	276 31	7 41	7 41	190 00	55 00	120 00
Brussels.....	Huron.....	2,891 10	2,078	19,445 71	145 80	7,540 20	51 01	25 23	800 00	18 00	40 00
Burford.....	Brant.....	703 10	632	10,204 94	70 16	3,995 90	28 97	1 37	276 00	50 00	40 00
Burk's Falls.....	Muskoka & P. Sound.	1,271 45	653	8,223 39	59 59	3,206 97	22 14	5 96	412 00	20 00	40 00
* Burgessville.....	Oxford.....	1,604 37	190	2,345 35	17 45	145 63	5 91	8 97	170 00	50 00	40 00
Burlington.....	Haldimand.....	1,151 12	633	7,157 75	56 38	4,616 65	20 66	5 85	420 00	12 00	40 00
Byng Inlet, North.....	Oxford.....	1,424 03	212	3,886 37	25 90	1,042 70	9 91	5 85	100 00	100 00	40 00
Cache Bay.....	Nipissing.....	593 19	164	1,546 23	12 40	324 90	3 88	7 78	160 00	6 00	60 00
Castorville.....	Lincoln and Niagara	108 54	76	1,473 30	9 22	115 23	3 69	7 40	50 00	50 00	60 00
Caledon.....	Cardwell.....	390 43	191	2,868 24	19 45	807 19	7 40	4 45	490 00	10 00	10 00
Caledonia.....	Haldimand.....	472 92	832	10,434 58	76 04	3,927 61	27 10	4 45	114 00	4 00	120 00
Callender.....	Muskoka & P. Sound.	334 56	240	2,948 24	20 42	1,099 43	11 51	3 01	164 00	10 00	10 00
Cambrey.....	Victoria.....	391 88	365	4,347 96	31 95	732 54	3 01	22 62	180 00	60 00	60 00
Camden, East.....	Addington.....	498 50	127	1,116 40	10 06	650 48	11 51	1 07	900 00	32 00	75 00
Cambridge.....	Lambton.....	3,587 04	2,472	27,299 60	204 82	10,417 11	73 18	12 90	144 00	32 00	80 00
Campbellford.....	Northumberland	373 54	305	5,107 14	34 95	736 13	12 90	7 35	144 00	540 00	60 00
Campbellville.....	Haldimand.....	455 59	305	4,230 18	27 16	336 47	10 67	4 03	540 00	16 00	60 00
Cannfield.....	Haldimand.....	1,921 76	943	8,794 53	66 19	6,444 62	22 76	52 01	460 00	16 00	75 00
Cannington.....	Ontario.....	1,378 74	702	11,557 83	88 20	1,937 75	29 96	10 25	144 00	1,320 00	60 00
Cardinal.....	Greenville.....	398 30	267	1,888 78	15 71	1,343 76	5 66	63 05	1,320 00	60 00	75 00
Carleton Place.....	Lanark.....	4,695 13	2,173	22,204 24	180 97	13,140 04	60 68	1 07	60 00	172 00	18 00
† Carlsruhe.....	Bruce.....	184 02	17	429 37	2 68	1,157 56	18 10	23 45	490 00	390 00	60 00
Castleton.....	Northumberland	475 93	542	7,071 08	48 69	3,495 15	29 72	2 34	230 00	200 00	40 00
Cayuga.....	Haldimand.....	1,318 66	1,094	11,393 75	83 02	3,020 04	2 34	43 06	300 00	3,360 00	56 00
Cedar Dale.....	Ontario.....	1,650 69	1,131	832 50	9 05	1,238 60	45 74	81 20	320 00	14 00	60 00
Chapleau.....	Algoma.....	343 16	111	1,442 08	10 81	282 80	3 75	1 31	320 00	40 00	40 00
Charing Cross.....	Kent.....	14,508 99	4,805	44,356 47	400 43	48,014 96	131 89	17 12	740 00	40 00	40 00
Chatham.....	do.....	799 90	651	6,519 00	49 45	3,739 46	17 12	27 76	510 00	240 00	40 00
Chatsworth.....	Grey.....	2,737 70	1,319	5,360 58	40 56	9,111 73	14 45	53 48	300 00	240 00	40 00
Chesley.....	Bruce.....	1,386 24	426	2,384 30	18 52	1,268 63	7 29	1 89	100 00	240 00	40 00
Chesterville.....	Dundas.....	257 51	95	611 88	5 71	331 86	1 83	7 40	240 00	28 00	28 00
Chippawa.....	Welland.....	564 20	394	8,089 50	55 72	2,114 00	20 45	8 76	160 00	160 00	40 00
Claudebove.....	Middlesex.....	437 63	149	3,969 33	21 52	1,321 72	8 76	6 57	160 00	28 00	28 00
Clarence.....	Ontario.....	437 63	149	3,969 33	21 52	1,321 72	8 76	6 57	160 00	28 00	28 00

Report of the Postmaster General.

Clarke.....	301 68	231	2,568 13	17 99	885 79	7 76	134 00	16 00
Clarksburg.....	796 52	809	6,457 34	49 45	3,721 35	17 35	306 00	52 00
Clayton.....	201 56	141	1,994 91	14 35	222 83	5 22	88 00	12 00
Clearville.....	211 80	290	3,428 59	21 30	518 03	8 57	60 00	40 00
Clifford.....	1,091 81	645	6,439 72	47 70	3,495 37	17 05	420 00	120 00
Clinton.....	4,592 61	1,368	14,349 39	117 86	17,856 58	41 41	1,260 00	200 00
Colden.....	1,206 95	470	8,724 50	57 66	2,003 60	21 80	390 00	20 00
+Cobocank.....	1,689 87	30	267 30	2 27	2,003 60	27 37	34 00	40 00
Cobourg.....	6,330 73	2,021	20,322 93	174 09	22,124 30	61 69	1,840 00	156 00
Coborne.....	3,666 69	2,037	20,383 16	158 69	16,897 93	53 35	860 00	144 00
Coldwater.....	991 97	739	9,131 67	67 81	2,455 08	23 06	350 00	24 00
Coleman.....	485 12	283	3,380 39	32 80	1,242 69	9 69	240 00	40 00
Collingwood.....	6,784 39	2,500	23,374 22	182 14	30,564 37	71 45	1,690 00	200 00
Colpoys Bay.....	137 15	154	1,521 37	12 57	358 01	4 24	50 00	8 00
Columbus.....	287 04	104	1,749 80	12 46	377 38	4 46	108 00	40 00
do.....	1,057 11	566	3,401 07	40 44	1,421 76	14 13	390 00	6 00
Comber.....	249 51	264	2,816 08	22 86	1,139 43	7 24	90 00	40 00
Conestogo.....	518 79	549	5,417 45	40 73	1,494 48	13 74	200 00	12 00
Consecon.....	1,074 07	361	6,629 90	47 03	2,168 55	16 84	370 00	40 00
Cookstown.....	301 14	149	2,054 10	14 71	758 27	5 42	120 00	40 00
Cooksville.....	236 97	239	3,245 28	25 32	403 58	8 12	96 00	40 00
Cornith.....	8,348 01	2,219	24,180 13	204 71	27,086 83	78 25	2,140 00	100 00
Cornwall.....	269 53	236	2,495 70	18 73	980 23	7 36	100 00	40 00
Corunna.....	651 89	473	7,310 21	50 69	2,704 08	19 53	240 00	24 00
Courtight.....	180 11	43	3,478 56	3 94	364 13	1 27	80 00	40 00
Craighurst.....	705 42	301	5,601 48	48 41	1,919 06	14 66	270 00	40 00
Crediton.....	1,290 98	1,036	14,750 73	99 78	3,071 55	37 54	420 00	40 00
Creemore.....	413 09	372	13,256 13	82 44	4,803 27	38 51	150 00	40 00
Crysler.....	606 62	339	6,317 26	42 76	941 74	16 80	200 00	40 00
Cumberland.....	765 51	175	1,334 81	14 50	1,690 36	4 69	190 00	40 00
Deer Park.....	495 75	640	7,956 97	59 13	1,968 58	20 38	200 00	40 00
Delaware.....	1,370 18	1,014	11,154 76	83 34	3,494 82	29 04	440 00	40 00
Delhi.....	385 69	477	7,419 52	48 95	1,007 91	19 82	320 00	40 00
Delta.....	5,378 59	1,815	15,361 36	128 27	8,318 88	41 77	1,220 00	180 00
Desboro'.....	323 82	134	3,611 70	22 84	679 08	9 02	140 00	40 00
Deseronto.....	489 98	400	3,923 53	30 89	2,352 84	10 03	188 00	40 00
Dickson's Landing.....	326 64	3	19 13	0 22	268 30	0 13	80 00	40 00
Dorchester Station.....	1,485 09	584	5,335 82	39 33	3,358 97	14 92	500 00	60 00
+Dovecourt.....	2,415 40	1,738	19,273 13	146 86	6,787 49	52 03	700 00	100 00
Drayton.....	980 17	670	7,138 89	52 70	1,815 35	18 62	348 00	40 00
Dresden.....	386 69	293	2,200 87	18 74	585 55	5 74	150 00	40 00
Drumbo'.....	632 47	227	7,199 83	45 21	1,088 79	19 81	260 00	48 00
Duart.....	152 04	21	370 14	2 74	246 61	1 40	64 00	40 00
Dublin.....	338 03	222	3,867 19	24 39	701 86	9 90	156 00	10 00
Dunbarton.....	1,595 59	1,433	19,131 04	134 02	5,521 84	49 78	490 00	60 00
Dunchurch.....	3,804 98	1,562	14,552 60	128 53	9,549 00	42 83	84 00	40 00
Dundas.....	1,369	1,369	13,092 50	123 00	4,908 66	35 32	1,100 00	84 00
Dundas St. (Toronto).....								
York.....								

* Accounting Office, from 1st October, 1892. + Accounting Office, from 1st April, 1893. + Non-Accounting Office, from 1st October, 1892. Auditor General's Report.

STATEMENT showing the Accounting Offices in operation, &c., in Ontario—Continued.

Name of Office.	County.	Gross Postal Revenue.	Number of Money Orders Issued.	Total Amount of Money Orders Issued.	Total Commission received from Public.	Total Amount of Money Orders paid.	Com-pensation paid to Post-masters on M.O. business.	Com-pensation paid to Post-masters on S.B. business.	Salary.	Forward Allowance.	Allowance towards Rent, Fuel and Light.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Dungannon.	Huron.	465 87	446	11,251 23	71 35	2,373 02	28 79	10 83	184 00	90 00	120 00
Dunville	Haldimand.	2,990 78	1,936	19,035 06	151 07	6,927 10	51 06	23 80	880 00	90 00	120 00
Dunvegan	Glengarry	252 04	153	1,390 63	11 07	1,956 45	6 41	108 00	108 00	110 00	100 00
Durham	Grey	2,276 32	1,262	18,220 21	126 78	7,415 40	48 28	30 41	680 00	80 00	60 00
Dutton.	Elgin	1,648 43	1,340	11,287 14	84 80	3,656 95	29 37	13 41	510 00	80 00	60 00
Eganville	Renfrew	1,644 98	632	23,913 00	143 43	3,286 25	61 39	44 16	500 00	23 50	40 00
Elmira	Waterloo.	1,288 58	730	7,350 36	61 84	3,205 93	19 68	8 30	370 00	12 00	40 00
Elmvale.	Simcoe.	1,270 44	618	5,738 73	40 74	1,661 77	14 55	1 95	380 00	20 00	40 00
Elmwood.	Bruce	632 88	435	4,449 26	34 91	1,912 36	12 46	4 08	240 00	24 00	110 00
Elora	Wellington	2,138 08	1,537	16,271 51	117 32	8,083 41	44 53	103 84	672 00	40 00	40 00
Embro.	Oxford.	814 86	685	8,136 48	60 03	4,755 93	21 32	12 53	360 00	16 00	40 00
Emsdale	Muskoka & P. Sound	799 98	259	4,360 88	31 05	2,963 15	13 98	5 37	284 00	12 00	40 00
Enterprise	Addington.	503 78	178	2,415 41	17 67	822 30	7 28	168 00	168 00	12 00	40 00
Erin.	Wellington	955 66	751	13,341 74	87 91	3,153 56	33 76	64 33	380 00	12 00	40 00
Essex.	Wellington	2,746 69	1,511	17,651 02	131 53	10,952 23	45 55	28 36	870 00	60 00	130 00
Everett.	Simcoe	401 45	39	323 37	2 23	260 23	0 86	88 00	88 00	70 00	40 00
Exeter.	Huron	2,142 56	1,488	15,170 79	113 39	8,989 34	41 63	68 70	680 00	84 00	100 00
Fenelon Falls.	Victoria.	1,726 74	1,122	15,075 96	109 27	4,583 62	39 28	32 70	500 00	6 00	80 00
Fergus.	Wellington.	2,907 89	1,887	21,054 89	160 48	8,604 93	57 16	35 63	840 00	122 50	120 00
Fingal.	Elgin	724 40	205	3,311 76	24 45	2,935 99	8 35	5 59	300 00	20 00	20 00
Flesherton.	Grey.	1,307 80	1,205	15,225 71	108 65	3,914 68	39 02	30 00	380 00	70 00	40 00
Flinton.	Addington.	290 13	184	2,200 61	15 34	524 36	5 87	32 00	32 00	84 00	100 00
Florence.	Lambton	714 41	597	7,388 18	55 96	3,474 80	20 16	9 18	290 00	6 00	80 00
Fonthill.	Welland	570 64	384	5,150 14	40 01	1,369 01	13 62	12 35	216 00	20 00	20 00
Forwich.	Huron	680 19	404	7,835 44	52 68	1,362 56	20 02	1 95	240 00	16 00	120 00
Forest.	Lambton	2,542 39	1,623	12,258 44	102 21	8,348 95	32 75	5 14	780 00	16 00	120 00
Formosa.	Bruce	293 86	380	4,802 33	34 36	2,016 70	13 03	12 00	120 00	6 00	40 00
Fort Erie.	Welland	736 98	401	4,752 00	35 89	2,638 21	13 72	27 61	322 00	20 00	40 00
Fort William.	Algonia.	2,977 85	2,175	31,894 12	273 63	4,498 01	81 69	10 50	650 00	100 00	100 00
Fort William, West.	do	209 46	134	1,687 08	13 23	1,263 91	5 09	2 25	225 00	20 00	20 00
Frankford.	Hasings	667 01	626	10,223 85	69 18	1,335 77	26 08	6 62	250 00	6 00	20 00
Freelon.	Wentworth.	228 42	153	2,955 69	19 26	1,670 87	7 59	100 00	100 00	6 00	20 00
Freeman.	Halton	361 83	145	1,631 62	12 98	721 35	4 50	160 00	160 00	6 00	20 00
French River.	Muskoka & P. Sound	204 21	116	3,471 68	20 52	70 35	6 32	68 00	68 00	108 00	100 00
Fullarton	Perth	219 35	127	2,539 61	15 46	181 42	6 35	108 00	108 00	60 00	20 00
Galt	Waterloo	12,297 89	3,918	35,249 58	304 60	54,400 59	103 99	114 64	2,900 00	60 00	100 00
Gananoque	Leeds	5,143 57	2,291	21,432 90	174 23	12,647 82	57 78	45 57	1,420 00	16 00	20 00
Georgetown	Halton.	2,691 04	1,310	13,470 55	111 43	8,517 94	36 05	39 79	1,800 00	108 00	120 00

Report of the Postmaster General.

York.	2,457	25,058 68	264 80	4,472 21	63 62	92 74	150 00
Gerrard St. (Toronto).	398 50	2,457 05	21 78	1,730 66	7 87	150 00	..
Bruce	432 62	6,733 91	45 42	897 33	17 07	160 00	2 00
Glenallan	180 69	858 70	5 48	..	2 14	60 00	..
Glen Buell	2,508 63	16,084 45	124 97	6,320 65	42 44	720 00	12 00
Leeds	439 52	14 84	0 22	..	0 04	118 00	..
Middlesex	5,619 82	29,744 61	238 37	24,089 37	91 11	1,650 00	160 00
*Glengary	386 58	3,112 82	21 73	1,630 67	7 77	168 00	..
Goderich	917 82	29,614 73	186 00	6,623 49	75 57	360 00	40 00
Goodwood	947 42	8,050 51	53 18	2,694 02	20 52	300 00	..
Gore Bay	779 37	6,209 32	40 47	2,880 87	16 67	220 00	..
Gorrie	1,387 86	7,395 72	56 64	2,9 5 66	18 56	20 00	60 00
Grafton	681 27	3,024 83	24 75	1,005 41	7 97	250 00	..
Grand Valley	2,874 23	9,739 53	74 89	6,328 49	26 24	800 00	48 00
Granton	238 09	2,539 78	17 91	1,869 22	7 20	108 00	..
Greenwood	2,570 15	11,070 61	502 71	7,459 08	30 84	680 00	100 00
Grimby	19,161 06	59,479 65	77 11	73,421 88	171 82	4,600 00	400 00
Guelph	1,478 87	10,344 91	77 27	4,685 84	27 55	516 00	80 00
Hagersville	726 82	3,523 19	27 25	2,151 07	10 13	240 00	..
Haldimand	80,398 14	131,391 39	1,295 14	359,381 81	..	..	..
Hamilton	311 99	4,523 00	31 46	1,255 25	11 82	120 00	..
Hanover	2,116 61	12,672 33	99 57	10,089 14	35 28	600 00	80 00
Harrison	3,425 91	16,293 72	123 49	9,514 34	43 64	920 00	140 00
Harrow	774 51	13,973 74	100 43	2,414 94	37 69	300 00	..
Essex	1,587 57	10,369 13	77 61	2,563 35	26 70	520 00	80 00
Northumberland	1,106 10	5,528 13	41 40	1,335 35	14 59	320 00	..
Havelock	1,422 22	3,968 32	44 58	3,163 78	16 06	400 00	40 00
Hawkesbury	328 38	3,968 27	25 98	1,099 49	10 41	130 00	..
Hawkesville	290 90	4,057 71	26 67	1,194 37	10 45	112 00	..
Heathcote	1,023 50	10,866 33	74 67	2,802 29	27 54	368 00	17 00
Hensall	575 06	5,863 96	40 94	2,589 03	15 91	220 00	..
Hepworth	2,461 64	12,576 76	104 90	4,636 71	33 04	692 00	100 00
Hesper	811 25	2,311 74	17 36	838 23	6 13	312 00	..
Higgate	181 02	2,257 39	15 68	1,136 69	5 80	60 00	..
Highland Creek	687 03	5,882 25	39 83	2,750 53	15 49	260 00	9 00
Hillsburgh	519 94	6,522 21	42 37	3,930 36	16 52	230 00	16 00
Hillsdale	216 92	956 93	7 49	512 96	2 67	90 00	..
Holland Landing	169 13	719 58	7 49	1 86	1 86	108 00	..
Hollen	552 75	1,731 78	13 02	587 16	4 33	150 00	..
+Holstein	647 73	6,132 03	40 22	1,393 40	15 59	250 00	20 00
Horning's Mills	1,001 58	2,956 19	22 09	637 00	7 61	350 00	40 00
Humberstone	2,755 75	19,355 85	139 63	8,314 61	35 38	600 00	100 00
Huntsville	9,631 71	30,158 11	254 85	69,537 51	84 49	2,250 00	360 00
Ingersoll	407 93	3,529 10	25 66	1,480 20	8 95	148 00	..
Inneskip	1,019 28	7,328 52	54 67	3,882 15	18 55	320 00	40 00
International Bridge	319 26	1,879 18	13 15	527 33	4 86	110 00	..
Invermay	501 79	2,483 04	19 21	548 62	6 21	190 00	..
Inwood	265 53	3,214 39	22 86	816 27	8 06	120 00	..
Iona	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Accounting Office, from 1st April, 1893. + Accounting Office, from 2nd January, 1893. + Salary, &c., entered in Auditor General's Report from 1st October, 1892. § Accounting Office.

STATEMENT showing the Accounting Offices in operation, &c., in Ontario—Continued.

Name of Office.	County.	Gross Postal Revenue.	Number of Money Orders issued.	Total Amount of Money Orders issued.		Total Commission received from Public.	Total Amount of Money Orders paid.	Commission paid to Post-masters on M. O. business.		Commission paid to Post-masters on S. B. business.		Salary.	Forward Allowance.	Allowance towards Rent, Fuel and Light.
				\$	cts.			%	cts.	%	cts.			
Iroquois	Dundas	2,264 57	845	7,020 23	55 85	5,578 13	20 83	38 20	670 00	140 00	100 00			
James St. (Hamilton)	Wentworth		1,290	13,517 79	139 66	306 46	34 03	37 46	+					
Jarvis	Haldimand	1,264 52	669	4,847 02	39 10	2,923 98	12 96	0 41	420 00	16 00	40 00			
Jordan	Lincoln and Niagara		241	2,564 93	23 41	1,259 39	6 82		72 00					
Keene	Peterboro	415 30	375	5,422 94	35 49	714 51	14 10	6 89	144 00					
Keewatin	Algona	1,209 24	955	16,148 44	121 77	1,218 93	40 43		480 00					
Kemptville	Leeds and Grenville	2,555 31	1,790	28,523 35	193 98	8,688 81	78 47	121 48	600 00	84 00	80 00			
Kettleby	York	263 55	217	2,988 16	20 59	737 79	7 62	6 15	96 00					
Kimberley	Grey	198 30	139	2,175 94	13 49	800 43	5 50		72 00					
King	Bruce	3,893 44	1,792	18,224 61	145 04	21,008 94	53 52	54 17	1,160 00	100 00	200 00			
King	King	545 17	1,168	8,217 22	21 06	1,041 83	8 44	2 11	210 00	72 00				
King	Frontenac	24,598 23	6,017	55,698 99	501 75	130,374 37			+					
Kingston	Essex	1,699 74	774	6,502 78	61 67	4,016 39	18 25	14 77	520 00	30 00	60 00			
Kingsville	Victoria	834 18	456	3,803 13	27 83	3,111 52	10 80	8 42	330 00	4 00	40 00			
Kinnount	Huron	325 25	139	2,018 13	14 64	506 36	5 60	8 76	116 00	28 00				
Kippen	Victoria	542 46	195	3,624 49	22 90	1,909 50	9 94	4 99	216 00	2 00				
Kirkfield	Perth	474 50	41	5,622 23	4 52	1,111 29	1 42		160 00					
*Kirkton	York	237 84	204	5,327 26	32 64	321 07	13 56	6 65	102 00					
Kleinburg	Nipissing	415 25	107	1,489 46	11 33	69 36	3 72		128 00					
Klock's Mills	Middlesex	291 38	93	1,624 88	10 39	962 00	4 15		108 00					
Konoka	Peterboro	1,729 45	940	10,209 29	76 95	3,556 57	26 86	8 25	560 00	28 00	80 00			
Lakefield	Northumberland	298 68	111	700 49	6 56	635 05	2 02		90 00					
Lakeport	Hastings	260 55	151	2,357 44	15 36	517 87	6 46		100 00	30 00				
L'Amable	York	444 07	170	2,369 26	18 11	394 16	6 46		150 00					
Lambton Mills	Lanark	1,319 72	911	14,707 24	99 89	2,607 87	38 11	53 53	440 00	48 00	60 00			
Lanark	Glengarry	1,545 08	924	19,158 42	122 53	2,960 25	49 68	26 93	500 00	160 00	60 00			
Lancaster	Leeds	788 65	292	2,613 88	19 36	961 43	6 83	22 95	320 00	24 00				
Lansdowne	Essex	2,511 40	1,865	16,731 31	134 85	8,919 82	46 85	16 24	740 00	100 00	120 00			
Leamington	Carleton	2,845 12	457	3,882 76	52 69	28 00	14 72		450 00					
Le Breton Flats	Simcoe	311 85	216	2,266 25	17 61	1,169 03	5 72		120 00	200 00				
Lefroy	Victoria	9,252 57	2,921	25,628 00	210 43	28,375 70	75 23	59 00	2,250 00	62 50	190 00			
Lindsay	Perth	3,947 54	2,339	19,449 87	160 23	13,289 65	51 86	12 96	1,200 00	10 00	100 00			
Listowel	Victoria	730 39	317	6,052 95	41 50	1,456 46	16 05	4 40	300 00	10 00				
Little Britain	Albion	1,218 49	787	17,526 77	112 33	3,423 59	44 66	19 97	440 00	12 00	40 00			
Little Current	York	247 55	111	1,391 07	9 80	1,004 71	3 51		90 00					
Lloydtown	York													

Report of the Postmaster General.

London, East.....	8,634	88,701 00	820 10	375,551 69	45 28	600 00	100 00
London, West.....	1,728	16,584 37	147 37	4,125 40	0 62	120 00	40 00
do do.....	51	402 80	4 11	950 27	19 16	360 00	48 00
Prescott.....	424 68	9,825 13	66 40	2,883 67	3 94	56 00	80 00
L'Orignal.....	162 58	1,555 58	10 46	499 24	4 85	495 00	135 00
Muskoka & P. Sound	1,519 02	4,838 11	39 55	4,950 77	54 73	740 00	100 00
Middlesex.....	4,880	20,390 83	151 76	7,696 94	21 95	495 00	100 00
Bruce.....	2,506 99	1,685	30 71	2,103 32	17 43	280 00	
Lynn.....	682 25	3,859 16	30 13	646 92	3 19	188 00	
Leeds.....	479 58	1,110 82	8 13	1,091 16	17 22	179 00	
Wentworth.....	359	6,464 38	45 23	5,922 24	13 49	120 00	4 00
Norfolk.....	409 54	5,380 07	35 48	4,920 65	33 76	660 00	80 00
Muskoka & P. Sound	305 69	372	99 93	1,955 22	2 40	196 00	24 00
Madoc.....	2,371 76	12,771 26	25 29	770 91	5 83	172 00	
Magnetawan.....	502 18	3,545 83	16 61	6,512 20	26 34	230 00	48 00
Muskoka & P. Sound	411 78	2,231 56	15 41	1,262 01	2 79	312 00	
Victoria.....	166	25,154 73	151 41	7,147 15	3 22	168 00	32 00
Manitowaning.....	717 00	9,114 98	57 05	7,147 15	19 29	540 00	20 00
Manotick.....	637 54	3,944 56	26 85	1,551 62	9 87	20 00	66 00
Maple.....	488 69	12,741 86	96 11	6,590 16	5 73	580 00	80 00
Markdale.....	1,752 35	6,869 36	54 33	215 17	3 28	108 00	4 50
Markham.....	1,986 46	7,967 72	59 31	1,813 62	4 58	190 00	
Marlbank.....	239 76	2,311 93	17 73	309 20	2 20	800 00	120 00
Marmora.....	1,122 66	1,796 52	12 00	2,310 16	10 60	410 00	40 00
Marshville.....	307 11	1,573 44	10 27	1,436 39	17 14	108 00	
Masses Station.....	858 94	2,503 94	16 52	1,78 35	6 27	174 00	
Mattawa.....	2,249 81	1,908 85	14 27	322 93	4 83	84 00	
Maxville.....	1,111 42	23,714 31	193 73	3,743 53	70 45	880 00	140 00
Maxwell.....	288 06	3,673 26	31 04	1,003 69	12 31	200 00	24 00
Maynooth.....	439 91	6,768 59	43 84	6,607 71	45 82	580 00	80 00
Meadowdale.....	225 75	1,908 85	14 27	2,931 47	15 22	400 00	40 00
Meaford.....	3,214 38	2,503 94	16 52	1,959 96	24 58	260 00	
Melbourne.....	525 31	1,908 85	14 27	727 78	26 87	70 00	
Merrickville.....	1,652 05	11,306 78	84 21	9,180 09	31 62	370 00	30 00
Merriton.....	1,175 70	7,407 64	53 58	3,051 42	21 07	370 00	40 00
Mercalle.....	642 65	5,563 77	50 10	1,253 05	15 85	150 00	
Middleville.....	217 84	9,623 04	61 63	4,157 23	17 45	580 00	110 00
Middlesex.....	2,106 21	3,075 98	20 85	6,334 40	3 88	240 00	
Midway.....	1,026 22	11,306 78	84 21	8,979 72	39 71	720 00	48 00
Millbank.....	448 15	7,407 64	42 52	2,705 82	11 54	360 00	40 00
Millbrook.....	1,964 54	5,865 78	48 87	3,717 11	17 53	320 00	30 00
Mille Roches.....	774 16	5,232 40	37 32	8,878 44	55 83	950 00	140 00
Milton, West.....	2,585 17	14,985 55	116 76	1,075 60	66 12	138 00	
Milverton.....	1,028 62	4,535 06	36 34	483 51	5 46	100 00	
Minden.....	747 17	7,570 11	54 93	9,352	4 72	136 00	
Mitchell.....	3,460 35	20,181 33	151 89	1,223 43	1 11	256 00	20 00
Mohawk.....	287 85	1,905 71	16 26	2,065 04	0 82	170 00	
Moore.....	207 72	4,189 11	15 37				
Moorefield.....	316 53	1,585 40	13 21				
Morpeth.....	434 68	9,155 50	62 03				
do do.....	403	4,024 76	30 64				

* Accounting Office, from 1st April, 1893. † Accounting Office, from 2nd Jan., 1893. ‡ Accounting Office, from 1st October, 1892.

STATEMENT showing the Accounting Offices in operation, &c., in Ontario—Continued.

Name of Office.	County.	Gross Postal Revenue.	Number of Money Orders issued.	Total Amount of Money Orders issued.		Total Commission received from Public.	Total Amount of Money Orders paid.		Commission paid to Post-masters on business.		Salary.	Forward Allowance.	Allowance towards Rent, Fuel and Light.
				\$	cts.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.			
Morrisburg	Dundas.	3,984 28	2,320	25,143 28	201 20	8,803 71	66 19	32 89	1,140 00	253 36	180 00		
Morrison	Wellington	364 80	330	5,820 71	37 73	876 62	14 64	84 00	120 00				
*Mountain	Dundas.	270 92	10	49 62	0 40		0 12		84 00				
Mount Albert.	York	718 71	398	6,894 98	44 89	1,914 76	18 13	15 47	250 00				
Mount Brydges	Middlesex	526 77	487	6,603 35	49 06	1,536 56	16 99	1 55	220 00	6 00			
Mount Elgin.	Oxford	318 80	370	3,029 06	23 59	536 53	7 62		110 00				
Mount Forest.	Wellington.	4,202 08	2,750	29,569 24	219 75	17,087 36	81 77	33 32	1,100 00	48 00	160 00		
*Nanticoke	Haldimand	210 60	65	1,081 92	7 38	70 90	2 74		80 00				
Napanee	Lennox	5,796 10	2,949	24,830 79	212 33	20,046 61	67 79	110 53	1,720 00	160 00			
Napier.	Middlesex	204 58	177	1,879 82	13 60	890 46	5 65		92 00	4 00			
Nasagaweya	Haldimand	210 66	438	6,091 10	42 08	759 74	15 30	4 91	390 00	8 00			
Nepigon	Albion	254 46	178	2,183 77	17 29	92 60	5 53		72 00				
Neustadt.	Grey.	803 62	327	6,691 01	56 30	2,625 47	17 83	10 08	300 00	6 00			
Newboro	Leeds	877 13	432	8,155 15	55 58	3,203 93	20 98	47 62	348 00	12 00	40 00		
Newburgh.	Addington.	695 99	516	7,549 78	53 50	1,642 28	19 17	23 20	264 00	2 00			
Newbury.	Middlesex	705 84	580	4,839 30	39 91	1,569 06	12 57	18 15	260 00				
Newcastle	Durham	1,219 85	889	13,309 05	89 07	3,000 33	34 31	4 12	450 00	108 00	60 00		
New Dundee	Waterloo	684 60	351	3,122 83	26 07	1,135 08	8 15	3 00	320 00				
New Edinburgh.	Russell.	409 21	177	3,628 48	27 53	411 65	9 60	4 89	175 00				
New Germany.	Waterloo.	137 79	137	2,701 93	21 53	1,612 85	6 86		52 00				
New Hamburg.	do	1,896 42	534	6,482 11	52 28	5,466 45	7 46	10 48	620 00	24 00	80 00		
Newmarket	York	3,783 89	1,668	14,517 88	118 47	10,145 76	39 81	52 05	1,000 00	132 00	160 00		
Niagara	Lincoln & Niagara.	2,122 99	1,180	14,009 59	110 88	8,458 87	39 82	22 16	680 00	40 00	100 00		
Niagara Falls	Welland	5,018 41	1,832	14,928 02	126 77	9,781 46	41 43	62 21	1,260 00	360 00			
Niagara Falls, South.	do	1,425 48	1,184	16,176 72	118 60	4,177 56	41 85	32 96	570 00				
Nobleton	York	252 86	125	2,020 80	13 13	1,171 59	5 13	15 54	36 00	4 00			
Norland	Victoria.	319 92	9	269 34	1 56	277 00	0 73		100 00				
Norman	Albion	1,117 28	207	4,893 16	33 04	598 60	12 23	0 01	320 00				
North Augusta	Grenville	464 63	487	9,061 74	59 70	1,644 75	24 55	10 36	1,900 00				
North Bay	Nipissing	4,071 16	1,402	20,608 12	161 26	5,808 47	52 62	63 19	1,000 00	50 00	180 00		
North Gower.	Carleton	602 36	185	4,356 95	30 57	1,628 47	11 77	50 64	232 00	14 00			
North Port.	Prince Edward	397 38	185	4,186 44	28 99	374 94	10 77	2 21	110 00				
Norval.	Haldimand	397 38	185	1,737 18	14 98	1,653 03	5 19		150 00				
Norwich	Oxford.	2,557 61	1,874	17,919 34	143 88	7,458 78	48 23	37 57	770 00	28 00	120 00		
Norwood.	Peterboro	2,270 25	915	10,508 67	79 56	6,453 81	28 72	20 89	690 00				
Oakland	Brant.	125 85	71	1,549 27	10 23	394 57	3 30		74 00	24 00			

Report of the Postmaster General.

Oakville	1,321	13,964 20	111 09	9,013 99	40 18	30 42	770 00	16 00	120
Oakwood	396	5,392 68	37 25	2,087 38	13 52		180 00		
Odessa	630	9,957 10	64 03	3,304 62	25 91	15 89	192 00	72 0	
Oil Springs	1,204 99	7,513 50	54 95	3,173 52	24 97	14 16	460 00		60 00
Omemee	1,206 14	9,075 80	61 95	1,646 82	23 27	24 93	420 00	8 00	60 00
Orangeville	5,094 63	18,710 30	140 39	18,475 57	49 99	28 17	1,380 00	72 00	
Orillia	8,819 44	25,626 83	205 50	32,530 50	74 28	73 42	2,150 00	100 00	340 00
Orono	321 64	8,441 90	61 94	2,916 12	22 06	20 54	380 00		40 00
Orwell	115 97	683 54	5 72	16 25	1 70		50 00	6 00	
Osceola	345 73	2,312 18	14 05	1,356 87	6 42	3 90	148 00	8 00	
Oshawa	6,064 16	17,223 86	152 55	30,178 17	51 00	53 58	1,490 00	52 00	240 00
Ottawa	57,220 90	208,402 63	1,844 46	189,666 59			+		
Otterville	1,068 38	2,742 23	23 49	2,477 82	8 10	4 00	360 00		40 00
Owen Sound	10,085 87	46,209 69	380 86	55,283 96	132 54	73 04	2,540 00	205 00	360 00
Paisley	2,796 17	10,176 20	79 25	9,890 79	28 90	16 63	840 00	44 00	120 00
Pakenham	1,153 49	8,452 2	60 68	2,105 92	21 38	4 49	480 00	24 00	40 00
Palmerston	239 59	4,011 01	29 79	642 65	10 38	2 48	88 00		
Palmerston	2,240 53	11,444 49	91 83	4,770 15	30 08	14 53	640 00	25 00	100 00
Paris	4,210 87	15,375 58	129 98	9,928 64	42 70	41 91	1,100 00		160 00
Paris Station	1,128 67	3,526 00	27 65	546 77	9 05	2 51	400 00	50 00	40 00
Parkdale	6,512 21	18,127 86	170 53	15,114 42	52 32	65 54	1,200 00		200 00
Parkhill	2,816 44	12,939 69	105 97	9,880 33	36 94	4 80	850 00	140 00	140 00
Parliament St., Toronto	1,929	9,105 01	92 11	3,523 64	23 18	17 38	+		
Ferry Sound	2,286	47,261 19	310 88	11,024 37	120 98	28 57	500 00	100 00	60 00
Muskoka & P. Sound	177	1,749 94	17 19	10 00	4 37	0 53	+		
Peelee Island	356	5,429 87	36 93	2,353 53	14 76		96 00		
Pembroke	6,296 07	3,028	272 84	19,641 69	92 87	125 33	1,700 00	126 00	
Pentanguishene	2,379 99	12,645 63	97 64	6,733 95	34 43	27 35	700 00	24 00	100 00
Perth	3,331 24	18,712 16	156 41	15,344 57	51 90	47 10	1,440 00	284 00	220 00
Peterboro'	2,021	54,312 91	478 15	59,494 73	163 97	83 83	3,800 00	420 00	
Peter St. (Toronto)	2,356	27,458 18	277 52	2,569 24	70 46	79 15	+		
Petrolia	2,843	25,430 09	213 57	15,761 63	78 07	48 91	1,700 00	16 00	400 00
Phelpston	6,743 56	1,741 18	12 24	385 04	4 46	0 49	110 00	18 00	
Pikering	866 07	4,409 83	34 67	2,841 24	11 91	6 21	320 00		40 00
Pictou	5,366 73	2,135	192 16	16,069 39	67 32	13 13	1,440 00	300 00	240 00
Prince Edward	790 80	7,196 18	47 56	3,027 70	21 97	33 88	240 00	48 00	
Plattsaget	1,204 91	10,179 82	69 12	2,329 88	26 31	35 16	420 00		60 00
Plattsville	193 52	2,254 06	15 20	230 61	6 05		85 00		
Plevna	933 50	3,301 36	30 30	1,516 56	10 42		430 00		40 00
Point Edward	1,078 47	1,033 79	7 61	382 94	2 64		200 00	54 00	
Pontypool	4,496 88	48,405 53	440 74	10,753 52	125 78	44 11	1,500 00		200 00
Port Arthur	459 43	12,805 16	81 78	1,927 34	34 43	8 03	273 00	30 00	
Port Burwell	420 51	2,776 62	19 75	2,385 31	7 53		160 00	26 25	
Port Carling	521 42	984 69	7 90	535 29	2 58		200 00		
Port Colborne	1,906 28	6,353 90	53 49	5,898 88	19 70	21 42	500 00	20 00	
Port Dalhousie	703 14	4,920 88	36 84	3,065 11	14 70	15 94	250 00		
Port Dover	1,721 39	15,153 26	121 52	4,945 14	40 97	31 71	500 00	10 00	80 00
Port Elgin	2,364 70	12,494 30	99 49	9,419 25	34 60	9 02	750 00	32 00	100 00
Port Hope	7,692 18	25,782 99	227 15	28,396 98	73 58	42 65	2,040 00	200 00	

* Accounting Office, from 1st April, 1893. † Non-Accounting Office, from 17th November, 1892. ‡ Salary, &c., entered in Auditor General's Report.

STATEMENT showing the Accounting Offices in operation, &c., in Ontario—Continued.

Name of Office.	County.	Gross Postal Revenue.	Number of Money Orders issued.	Total Amount of Money Orders issued.	Total Commission received from Public.	Total Amount of Money Orders paid.	Compensation paid to Post-masters on business.	Compensation paid to Post-masters on S. B. business.	Salary.	Forward Allowance.	Allowance towards Rent, Fuel and Light.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Portland.	Leeds	359 88	57	669 49	6 24	1,673 40	2 17	120 00	120 00	16 00	120 00
Port Perry.	Ontario.	2,707 47	1,279	12,748 57	101 06	8,863 60	35 42	820 00	820 00	16 00	120 00
Port Robinson.	Welland.	459 69	88	1,090 55	8 02	1,139 30	3 59	200 00	200 00	80 00	60 00
Port Rowan.	Norfolk	1,518 48	761	8,785 93	71 41	3,492 20	24 70	460 00	460 00	80 00	60 00
Port Ryerse.	do	82 44	122	1,045 28	7 81	165 50	2 64	40 00	40 00	80 00	60 00
Port Stanley.	Elgin	852 87	333	3,223 79	24 44	1,856 28	9 55	320 00	320 00	4 00	60 00
Port Sydney.	Muskoka & P. Sound	280 09	380	4,006 11	29 70	2,644 40	11 95	110 00	110 00	4 00	60 00
* Pottersburg.	Middlesex	284 28	77	1,076 29	9 31	1,622 15	2 69	76 00	76 00	12 00	60 00
Powassan.	Muskoka & P. Sound	629 01	483	7,320 73	49 30	888 60	18 41	180 00	1,400 00	460 00	100 00
Prescott.	Grenville	5,011 54	2,517	23,025 82	194 95	13,161 51	62 44	154 90	1,400 00	460 00	100 00
Preston.	Waterloo	2,415 38	892	8,181 16	72 99	7,484 86	22 66	60 18	650 00	8 00	100 00
Priceville.	Grey	580 67	303	4,330 43	28 45	1,414 77	11 65	6 02	220 00	6 00	100 00
Princeton.	Oxford	709 83	305	4,141 64	31 02	1,673 64	11 48	7 80	260 00	16 00	60 00
Pushinch.	Wellington.	201 40	296	4,664 26	31 01	1,776 14	11 90	80 00	80 00	16 00	60 00
Queen St. E. (Toronto)	York	1,602	1,602	14,349 99	166 52	2,835 91	37 31	71 27	140 00	16 00	60 00
Queensville.	do	356 89	133	1,257 67	9 65	321 92	3 25	55 00	55 00	24 00	140 00
Ratho.	Oxford	103 18	100	1,147 31	9 41	101 20	2 87	55 00	1,040 00	24 00	140 00
Rat Portage.	Algona.	3,918 91	2,135	32,336 41	269 95	6,312 04	83 67	48 56	1,160 00	65 32	160 00
Renfrew.	Renfrew.	4,188 82	1,506	19,275 74	152 11	9,218 62	51 76	98 32	1,360 00	12 00	60 00
Riceville.	Prescott.	304 00	279	8,716 73	52 15	1,434 07	24 17	15 89	136 00	12 00	60 00
Richmond West.	Carleton.	513 97	547	13,722 39	91 25	1,031 49	35 35	13 80	200 00	12 00	60 00
Richmond Hill.	York	935 53	426	9,811 36	65 02	2,819 89	25 30	20 56	360 00	40 00	60 00
Ridgetown.	Kent	3,563 63	1,527	12,169 99	43 24	8,652 37	33 08	12 61	1,000 00	4 00	40 00
Ridgeway.	Welland.	867 00	466	5,141 90	43 24	1,433 86	13 96	51 71	320 00	10 00	40 00
Ripley.	Bruce	1,114 35	408	4,862 55	36 38	2,400 10	14 33	71 00	400 00	2 00	60 00
Riversdale.	do	1,162 41	95	1,212 65	9 43	668 08	3 13	26 60	480 00	40 00	60 00
Riverside.	York	1,620 54	839	7,206 15	89 79	1,629 04	19 03	11 33	84 00	20 00	60 00
Rockingham.	Renfrew	207 75	134	3,601 04	23 38	287 53	9 28	11 33	92 00	40 00	60 00
Rockton.	Rockton	182 95	160	3,138 15	19 60	447 38	7 85	16 15	256 00	10 00	60 00
Rockwood.	Wellington.	735 48	582	7,004 57	53 27	1,962 56	18 97	6 15	450 00	45 00	60 00
Rodney.	Elgin	1,168 01	1,168	11,182 01	84 16	3,537 53	28 17	19 63	260 00	80 00	60 00
Rosemont.	Elgin	1,315 05	1,266	11,182 01	14 99	1,448 96	6 05	7 43	164 00	80 00	60 00
Roseau.	Simcoe.	309 23	126	2,345 46	14 99	1,448 96	6 05	7 43	164 00	80 00	60 00
Rothsay.	Muskoka & P. Sound	547 73	369	5,612 97	37 75	2,388 86	14 69	7 26	180 00	4 00	60 00
Rusholme R'd (Toronto)	Wellington.	284 74	189	1,988 29	13 39	490 54	4 97	120 00	120 00	4 00	60 00
Rusholme R'd (Toronto)	York.	3,312 04	374	3,312 04	37 23	924 73	8 55	5 73	120 00	4 00	60 00

Report of the Postmaster General.

Russell	576 15	162	4,764 96	31 70	2,273 15	13 69	12 37	263 00	6 00
Ruthven	276 76	687	7,341 51	53 79	597 42	18 58		128 00	12 00
St. Ann's	131 41	147	1,831 43	11 67	316 97	4 71		55 00	
St. Catharines	14,689 79	3,877	37,568 28	319 83	55,519 96	113 16	142 69	3,500 00	60 00
St. George, Brant	1,217 31	438	4,547 95	35 37	3,657 85	12 10	11 17	400 00	40 00
St. Jacob's	478 67	213	1,807 64	15 47	1,085 72	5 57	10 58	240 00	20 00
† St. Joseph St. (Toronto)		235	2,586 67	26 62	143 60	6 48	6 30	+	
St. Mary's	5,377 64	2,821	25,718 75	203 34	16,062 38	69 38	30 13	1,500 00	66 00
St. Thomas, West	20,229 60	4,849	45,326 60	387 18	175,973 73	39 92	49 20	3,165 62	30 00
St. Williams	295 72	363	4,020 72	29 91	337 97	10 34		120 00	
Sandwich	636 30	284	2,882 31	27 73	5,041 78	12 67	1 44	300 00	40 00
Sarnia	9,544 56	3,126	27,986 66	240 91	36,083 60	84 76	77 50	2,300 00	200 00
Sault Ste. Marie	3,954 42	2,610	43,684 70	345 47	11,318 57	114 62	33 77	1,000 00	6 00
Scarboro	110 92	57	821 88	6 50	444 22	2 35	2 42	48 00	
Schreiber	712 97	140	2,159 45	15 14	1,329 12	5 71	22 12	294 00	
Scotland	1,010 13	663	12,656 72	96 79	880 82	31 90	40 26	320 00	
Seaforth	268 44	417	6,250 68	43 54	1,351 36	17 03	0 85	108 00	
Seely's Bay	5,106 15	2,160	23,498 63	180 91	18,663 76	65 93	166 68	1,300 00	160 00
Selkirk	439 23	168	2,605 31	18 63	212 37	6 71		140 00	50 00
Seward	524 94	146	10,204 94	71 84	1,538 63	26 17		190 00	4 00
Severn Bridge	524 94	146	10,204 94	71 84	1,538 63	26 17		190 00	4 00
Shakespeare	697 41	349	4,163 59	29 61	2,007 12	11 52	5 19	220 00	
Shannonville	503 54	414	5,167 31	37 47	1,195 14	13 28	0 85	190 00	24 00
Sharon	201 19	71	1,016 62	8 04	451 07	2 64		80 00	
Shelburne	2,396 65	1,761	20,318 82	141 38	7,440 68	52 44	67 52	700 00	6 00
Simcoe	5,690 12	1,976	17,708 71	156 95	17,627 05	51 77	14 27	1,540 00	200 00
Singhampton	337 28	225	3,331 37	23 65	1,825 31	9 79		140 00	
Smith's Falls	6,843 29	1,914	23,884 77	194 63	36,999 11	63 72	66 51	1,740 00	60 00
Smithville	908 09	1,531	24,629 88	164 11	4,310 76	62 37	81 87	360 00	12 00
Sombra	346 67	467	6,637 83	50 02	1,877 76	18 43		144 00	20 00
Southampton	1,465 45	643	7,990 97	60 14	3,540 01	22 12	11 67	460 00	80 00
South Indian	366 06	147	2,316 47	15 37	600 94	6 47		140 00	6 00
South River	561 81	270	1,093 84	18 77	1,093 84	6 89	0 97	192 00	4 00
South Woodsee	436 32	411	14,709 14	88 91	7,597 67	37 10		200 00	
Spadina Ave. (Toronto)		2,921	31,369 48	318 91	14,502 84	84 95	76 92	+	
Sparta	359 40	323	5,451 45	37 85	918 85	14 06		156 00	
Spencerville	402 07	516	7,935 86	56 06	1,716 14	21 37	55 80	200 00	20 00
Springbrook	359 69	394	7,448 57	41 03	235 98	18 77		90 00	
Springfield	640 78	634	6,272 78	47 08	1,765 73	16 29	4 56	250 00	
Springfield on the Credit	293 47	105	1,627 78	11 81	943 95	4 27		108 00	
Springford	298 19	130	1,439 52	10 97	276 74	3 00		116 00	
Staples	343 19	147	1,439 52	10 97	276 74	3 00		116 00	
Stayner	2,169 55	1,262	10,861 22	77 95	7,117 41	31 50	22 62	600 00	10 00
Stella	279 67	188	2,828 71	20 02	1,872 20	9 68		112 00	
Stevensville	908 23	262	2,446 27	25 05	9 00	6 11	1 72	+	
Stirling	1,263 93	1,150	3,540 48	26 28	744 26	9 58	17 90	130 00	6 00
			12,989 70	92 65	4,344 67	33 95	11 31	420 00	44 00

* Accounting Office, from 1st October, 1892.
 † Salary, &c., entered in Auditor General's Report.
 ‡ Salary, &c., from 1st April, 1893, entered in Auditor General's Report.

STATEMENT showing the Accounting Offices in operation, &c., in Ontario—Continued.

Name of Office.	County.	Gross Postal Revenue.	Number of Money Orders issued.	Total Amount of Money Orders issued.	Total Commission received from Public.	Total Amount of Money Orders paid.	Con-pensation paid to Post-masters on M. O. business.	Con-pensation paid to Post-masters on S. B. business.	Salary.	Forward Allowance.	Allowance towards Rent, Fuel and Light.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.	% cts.	\$ cts.	% cts.	% cts.	\$ cts.	% cts.	\$ cts.
Sturton	Wellington.	109 03	89	1,177 04	9 39	83 00	2 99		46 00		
Stony Creek	Wentworth	266 48	212	3,120 61	24 50	594 40	8 07		96 00	24 00	
Stouffville	York	1,887 90	848	9,290 51	73 55	5,108 83	25 25	5 80	520 00	100 00	80 00
Strachan	Wentworth	121 22	112	1,751 50	11 56	220 10	4 63		60 00		
Strachan Ave. (Toronto)	York		418	4,419 55	43 19	556 34	11 72	5 26	*		
Straithway	Perth.	11,823 65	4,204	36,302 61	322 99	46,735 39	109 61	91 66	3,000 00	166 00	
Streetsville	Middlesex	5,062 18	2,513	22,361 78	182 79	22,733 04	63 79	34 45	1,480 00	72 00	
Sturgeon Falls	Peel	793 74	686	10,518 61	72 43	2,430 49	27 00	43 06	354 00		40 00
Sudbury	Nipissing	977 00	253	4,361 53	29 67	2,855 87	12 29	5 48	288 00		
Sudbury	Algoma	4,396 79	2,211	41,630 02	336 72	8,879 13	107 02	75 68	960 00	20 00	140 00
Sunderland	Ontario	854 87	114	941 04	7 48	2,400 35	3 74	0 24	320 00	16 00	40 00
Sunderidge	Muskoka & P. Sound.	1,000 64	968	10,689 42	77 90	1,164 46	27 09	14 25	372 00	8 00	40 00
Sutton West	York	1,030 54	566	7,328 73	51 49	2,518 40	20 00	7 05	400 00	30 00	40 00
Sydenham	Addington.	562 96	433	12,042 86	77 30	2,439 48	30 91	21 68	220 00	1 00	
Tanworth	do	1,055 36	499	9,239 11	60 60	2,444 78	24 84	10 90	400 00	8 00	
Tara	Bruce	1,571 77	897	8,429 54	62 19	3,707 87	21 28		500 00	20 00	60 00
Tavistock	Oxford	1,274 85	685	6,021 18	51 67	3,279 84	16 00	8 02	420 00		60 00
Teeswater	Bruce	1,681 01	1,126	11,309 68	83 51	5,568 89	32 24	25 17	529 00		60 00
Thamesford	Oxford	601 49	413	5,384 84	38 41	1,157 82	13 77		228 00	48 00	
Thamesville	Kent	1,571 63	979	13,650 25	95 50	3,596 48	35 83	38 24	540 00	50 00	80 00
Theedford.	Lambton.	1,038 78	819	7,824 76	59 38	3,118 93	21 16	13 61	390 00	50 00	40 00
Thessalon.	Algoma.	1,418 86	370	9,116 35	60 14	3,380 28	24 14		400 00	8 00	40 00
Thomasburg	Hastings.	213 97	246	6,000 73	37 98	236 46	15 12		72 00	2 00	
Thornbury	Grey.	1,253 74	1,175	13,700 11	97 65	4,929 48	36 86	25 74	450 00		60 00
Thornedale	Middlesex	435 51	245	3,981 17	28 70	1,293 03	10 12		156 00	12 00	
Thornhill	York	1,536 50	176	4,001 44	31 20	1,056 26	10 57	9 32	480 00	42 00	60 00
Thornton	Simcoe	484 77	96	919 33	6 95	762 23	2 63		164 00	4 00	
Thorold	Welland	2,612 73	1,009	9,211 03	84 30	10,066 36	27 04	15 50	820 00		120 00
Tilbury Centre	Essex.	1,393 61	880	10,362 77	75 22	3,648 68	28 25	3 82	520 00	36 00	60 00
Tilsonburg	Oxford	4,581 49	1,975	18,298 28	139 46	13,657 17	50 57	14 61	1,100 00	200 00	160 00
Tiverton	Bruce	904 28	510	4,530 54	36 37	4,042 20	13 66	18 96	348 00	8 00	40 00
Toronto	York.	394,168 41	25,007	2,920,070 61	2,920 00	2,135,454 60			*		
+Toronto Junction	do	3,317 55	1,253	12,314 10	111 35	9,983 09	34 77	21 73	1,000 00		140 00
Tottenham.	Simcoe.	1,229 30	659	9,431 08	65 15	3,617 57	24 58	54 83	420 00	40 00	
Trenton	Hastings	5,122 72	1,849	18,152 52	146 98	11,330 67	51 54	50 89	1,340 00	160 00	
Tullamore.	Peel	84 66	24	445 63	2 88	242 44	1 37		40 00		
Tweed	Hastings	1,487 97	712	7,073 61	53 18	2,775 88	18 77		450 00	60 00	

Report of the Postmaster General.

Uffington	229 17	1,046 68	7 05	484 02	2 98	108 00	14 00
Underwood	378 12	10,491 85	68 34	3,126 44	28 08	144 00	
Union	315 35	1,567 11	12 62	785 57	4 09	120 00	
Umonville	680 74	1,692 52	12 24	1,600 44	3 91	248 00	80 00
Uxbridge	3,505 38	17,139 53	127 87	10,335 29	45 88	1,000 00	160 00
Vankeek Hill	1,949 31	7,711 70	56 20	8,854 25	28 43	500 00	40 00
Varna	380 98	2,024 52	14 69	811 94	5 11	150 00	
Victoria Harbour	567 91	2,581 41	18 21	1,303 82	6 70	190 00	
Vienna	347 65	12,591 47	84 62	1,760 17	32 48	156 00	
Victoria	465 88	7,196 20	53 60	1,298 86	18 73	200 00	16 00
Wales	554 50	1,563 11	10 16	1,321 90	4 74	186 00	150 00
Walkerton	5,153 23	17,069 66	136 72	17,468 16	45 96	1,400 00	100 00
Walkerville	3,030 79	8,978 46	83 93	5,978 88	27 59	720 00	
Wallaceburg	3,050 96	20,297 01	152 99	8,113 94	57 34	860 00	16 00
Wallacetown	427 69	5,857 50	41 89	814 74	14 75	174 00	16 00
Wardsville	661 46	12,914 82	80 85	4,151 80	34 23	270 00	
Warkworth	1,238 90	26,197 17	171 83	3,177 74	68 00	400 00	40 00
Warsaw	341 94	5,048 09	30 86	359 50	12 78	136 00	4 00
Warwick	235 25	3,525 78	24 23	984 40	9 29	100 00	
Waterdown	677 55	6,071 73	43 06	3,255 95	15 75	280 00	
Waterford	1,735 05	10,386 25	78 13	4,193 51	37 75	600 00	100 00
Waterloo, West	5,302 41	9,418 31	94 86	35,310 31	23 28	1,540 00	16 00
Watford	2,489 81	24,621 41	174 89	9,418 39	62 90	770 00	40 00
Waukegan	1,152 22	5,037 59	36 69	1,902 51	13 61	340 00	40 00
Waverley	222 52	3,067 70	20 08	1,014 13	9 64	90 00	
Webwood	839 78	6,228 02	43 70	327 91	15 64	920 00	
Welland	3,195 70	12,004 63	84 68	9,574 92	33 66	26 24	160 00
Welland Port	424 99	15,647 58	96 99	1,208 82	39 46	3 78	160 00
Wellsville	633 02	6,417 10	48 72	1,310 61	16 14	32 44	4 00
Wellington	823 59	10,216 00	74 51	1,959 74	27 73	3 07	312 00
West Lorne	791 67	7,138 50	54 64	2,630 68	20 00	368 00	16 00
Westmeath	577 07	7,365 09	52 21	604 07	18 58	220 00	
Weston	970 02	9,670 32	71 86	3,730 09	25 61	350 00	24 00
Westport	996 53	11,303 65	78 56	3,020 52	29 74	380 00	24 00
Wheatley	495 57	1,065 34	6 45	87 82	2 44	160 00	
Whitby	4,222 76	12,980 46	108 70	13,882 98	36 03	1,300 00	240 00
Whitby	342 80	1,196 57	9 19	1,096 43	3 04	96 00	
Whitvale	3,193 61	20,482 58	148 08	7,321 22	52 62	8 90	120 00
Wilton	257 24	6,904 62	43 40	1,552 31	17 76	112 00	
Wilkesport	676 86	3,187 04	22 91	1,412 92	9 14	260 00	
Williamstown	2,315 88	7,982 71	61 07	7,164 95	20 93	650 00	80 00
Winchester	15,431 25	36,039 26	300 21	53,621 28	48 25	1,160 00	60 00
Windsor	4,337 95	17,910 02	145 46	17,123 52	3 59	2 08	400 00
Wingham	1,060 82	1,365 80	12 68	4,539 64	14 27	25 73	400 00
Winona	808 10	5,213 01	38 87	2,924 34	17 76	400 00	4 00
Woodbridge	225 05	1,700 67	12 60	517 20	5 06	80 00	
Woodham	170 88	2,786 71	18 41	570 28	7 03	90 00	
Woodlee	15,239 79	52,229 77	443 60	78,902 96	150 71	66 42	500 00
Woodstock	1,117 82	16,940 19	106 84	2,469 99	43 08	350 00	40 00
Woodville							

* Non-Accounting Office, from 15th August, 1892.

† Late West Toronto Junction.

* Salary, &c., entered in Auditor General's Report.

STATEMENT showing the Accounting Offices in operation, &c., in Ontario—Concluded.

Name of Office.	County.	Gross Postal Revenue.	Number of Money Orders issued.	Total Amount of Money Orders issued.	Total Commission received from Public.	Total Amount of Money Orders paid.	Com- pensation paid to Post- masters on M.O. business.	Com- pensation paid to Post- masters on S.B. business.	Salary.	Forward Allowance	Allowance towards Rent, Fuel and Light.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
* Wooler.....	Northumberland	546 70	266	3,567 79	24 90	298 36	8 92	140 00	18 00	40 00	
Wrexeter.....	Huron.	1,046 59	647	7,917 62	61 09	5,897 11	20 98	356 00	6 00	60 00	
Wyoming.....	Lambton.	1,560 94	1,296	13,141 14	98 90	2,918 54	33 55	460 00			
Yarker.....	Addington.	532 61	244	2,282 62	17 89	2,047 24	5 93	220 00			
York.....	Haldimand	339 31	225	4,262 75	28 87	1,845 34	11 22	132 00			
* York St. (Toronto)....	York		1,297	12,214 99	132 42	252 26	30 55	7 26			
Yorkville.....	do	9,975 10	2,526	25,922 41	282 01	12,092 10	74 13	140 19	1,300 00	220 00	
Zurich.....	Huron..	812 46	441	9,860 16	66 96	2,227 77	25 86	300 00			
Dead Letter Office.....		218 26							97,292 57	2,448 18	40 00
Non-Accounting Post Offices.....		262,036 59							372,518 19	21,343 11	22,684 98
Total ..		1,869,305 16	552,258	6,360,396 31	50,766 68	6,542,773 87	14,831 20	10,976 04			

* Accounting Office, from 1st October, 1892.

† Salary, &c., entered in Auditor General's Report.

W. H. SMITHSON,
Accountant.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy Postmaster General.

Report of the Postmaster General.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

STATEMENT showing the Accounting Offices in operation ; the gross Postal Revenue ; the Number and Amount of Money Orders issued and paid ; the Amount of Commission thereon ; and the Compensation, Salary and Allowances paid to the Postmaster at each office respectively, during the year ended 30th June, 1893.

Name of Office.	County.	Gross Postal Revenue.	Number of Money Orders issued.	Total Amount of Money Orders issued.		Total Commission received from Public.	Total Amount of Money Orders paid.		Comm-pensation paid to Post-masters on M. O. business.	Comm-pensation paid to Post-masters on S. B. business.	Salary.	Forward Allowance.	Allowance towards Rent, Fuel and Light.
				\$	cts.		\$	cts.					
Abercorn.....	Brome.....	296 19	134	1,329 17	11 87	721 43	3 69	88 00	150 00	60 00			
Acton Vale.....	Bagot.....	1,204 10	100	2,382 74	18 12	4,704 84	12 80	3 28	200 00	6 00			
Agnes.....	Beauce.....	1,470 37	543	7,269 20	55 41	1,685 30	19 74	14 03	480 00	40 00			
Arthabaska.....	Arthabaska.....	1,417 07	417	6,594 88	56 46	4,027 79	25 32	0 28	480 00	10 00			
Aylmer, East.....	Ottawa.....	1,287 74	784	10,712 39	77 76	539 25	29 58	1 09	410 00	28 00			
Bagotville.....	Chicoutimi.....	257 75	221	5,361 62	34 65	6,847 40	14 09	0 24	180 00	90 00			
Beauharnois.....	Beauharnois.....	922 90	561	6,524 82	47 32	1,029 28	3 46	58 48	440 00	60 00			
Becancour.....	Nicolet.....	434 86	33	617 03	4 37	5,261 88	16 31	8 67	125 00	80 00			
Bedford.....	Missisquoi.....	1,237 22	565	4,936 25	50 22	2,411 75	8 67	40 69	470 00	100 00			
Beebe Plain.....	Stanstead.....	1,62 14	68	2,626 79	16 49	4,450 22	28 92	21 19	220 00	30 00			
Berthier (en haut).....	Stanstead.....	1,340 06	675	10,539 08	77 01	1,234 66	11 39	2 00	200 00	2 00			
Black Cape.....	Bonaventure.....	233 46	213	4,078 36	28 33	2,369 88	11 22	52 12	780 00	72 00			
Bolton, Centre.....	Brome.....	287 00	78	1,028 87	7 78	7,891 14	44 35	2 06	360 00	10 00			
Bryson.....	Pontiac.....	483 95	303	4,237 88	30 74	62 79	3 60	232 00	52 00	8 00			
Buckingham.....	Ottawa.....	2,622 69	720	13,086 99	100 56	2,744 73	7 78	15 84	108 00	232 00			
Cacouna.....	Temiscouata.....	2,679 36	120	2,812 26	19 40	935 55	5 93	35 61	332 00	8 00			
Cantley.....	Ottawa.....	155 41	66	1,439 38	9 34	7,198 67	10 09	7 28	540 00	16 00			
Capelton.....	Sherbrooke.....	607 58	500	6,255 21	68 53	1,959 60	12 64	10 70	240 00	100 00			
Cap Santé.....	Portneuf.....	303 82	43	2,244 55	14 99	2,631 67	8 90	17 12	490 00	32 00			
Champlain.....	Chamby.....	645 35	228	3,433 22	28 33	2,841 61	23 24	24 29	180 00	32 00			
Chapleau.....	Pontiac.....	356 23	174	2,255 95	15 37	19,817 20	26 59	17 38	650 00	100 00			
Chelsea.....	Ottawa.....	196 71	231	3,682 04	26 57	8,405 83	3 19	3 19	540 00	8 00			
Chicoutimi.....	Chicoutimi.....	1,813 86	398	8,405 83	56 53	1,959 60	12 64	10 70	240 00	16 00			
Clarenceville.....	Missisquoi.....	599 69	250	3,808 65	29 92	2,841 61	23 24	24 29	180 00	32 00			
Coaticook.....	Stanstead.....	3,102 36	1,436	12,895 18	128 98	2,953 88	8 90	17 12	490 00	60 00			
Compton.....	Compton.....	858 75	262	2,953 88	26 37	2,841 61	23 24	24 29	180 00	32 00			
Cookshire.....	do.....	1,558 92	694	7,961 97	66 85	2,841 61	23 24	24 29	180 00	32 00			
Coteau Landing.....	Soulanges.....	542 92	237	9,175 52	57 06	1,981 74	10 52	10 52	332 00	8 00			
Cowansville.....	Missisquoi.....	2,067 84	827	9,589 08	76 54	19,817 20	26 59	17 38	650 00	100 00			

Report of the Postmaster General.

L'Assomption.....	1,029 42	144	2,641 05	19 23	2,289 41	9 75	400 00	12 00	40 00
do	692 27	108	1,352 12	10 06	475 27	4 03	270 00	10 00	
Lévis.....	593 56	213	3,646 57	30 30	3,706 36	14 06	220 00		
*Lawrenceville.....	269 40	156	3,123 02	24 66	3,497 35	9 05	100 00		
Leeds.....	76 28	151	4,694 71	38 61	2,074 19	12 46	28 00	6 00	
Lennoxville.....	1,864 92	814	9,012 80	82 63	4,428 00	25 72	660 00	120 00	80 00
L'Épiphanie.....	462 41	26	5,83 34	4 75	963 65	1 75	190 00	100 00	
Les Éboulements.....	327 16	274	5,535 96	33 33	4,979 76	23 54	134 00	10 00	
Lévis.....	1,268 28	283	4,981 23	46 22	13,492 51	27 20	520 00	124 15	80 00
Little Metis.....	469 52	141	3,085 23	21 23	6,195 64	10 41	140 00	48 00	
Longueuil.....	1,033 37	75	2,167 38	18 65	1,955 07	7 33	420 00		80 00
Lotbinière.....	369 98	327	6,521 01	47 33	9,202 29	21 69	156 00	51 00	
Lotbinière.....	1,247 96	189	2,303 18	18 51	2,250 41	7 53	440 00	72 00	60 00
Magog.....	2,419 35	521	7,408 81	73 41	3,818 91	22 65	560 00		80 00
*Mansonville.....	674 35	647	22,708 83	133 30	1,470 19	57 63	236 00		
Massawippi.....	288 40	43	278 96	2 73	138 29	0 90	100 00		80 00
Montmagny.....	1,639 05	323	5,086 50	39 54	4,643 97	19 31	520 00	40 00	
Montreal.....	342,874 07	27,466	392,628 48	4,028 56	1,074,164 96	0 36	280 00	100 00	
Murray Bay.....	596 47	911	23,069 25	140 34	6,452 25	59 80	256 00		
Napierville.....	671 22	344	7,225 05	51 73	2,383 49	21 19	273 33		
New Carlisle.....	672 72	328	7,313 91	48 48	2,593 49	20 27	9 03		
Nicolet.....	1,636 36	272	4,200 70	34 51	5,711 79	19 80	480 00	120 00	60 00
North Hatley.....	524 78	305	3,280 30	27 42	963 58	9 81	160 00	10 00	
North Wakefield.....	190 47	90	2,374 20	15 49	1,020 12	7 33	120 00	20 00	
Ottawa.....	157 42	80	2,418 96	14 46	20 00	6 04	60 00		
N.-Dame de la Salette.....	1,268 43	226	4,104 38	30 66	803 38	10 56	420 00	10 00	60 00
N.-Dame de Lévis.....	378 81	465	6,743 91	48 92	613 46	17 71	160 00	10 44	
N.-Damede Stanbridge.....	492	492	7,603 25	75 44	159 84	19 12			
Ontario St., (Montreal).....	1,233 07	188	3,415 18	25 86	3,498 43	10 08	400 00		40 00
Orms'own.....	654 70	496	15,050 36	96 46	2,917 18	41 54	243 33	200 00	
Paspébiac.....	689 73	400	7,356 03	51 49	4,277 89	24 51	256 00	40 00	
Perce.....	595 60	400	7,134 95	52 29	2,331 59	1 96	240 00	20 00	
Pierreville.....	669 27	181	3,308 00	21 77	4,168 08	8 98	300 00		
Pointe à Pic.....	450 63	1,977	21,661 38	249 22	5,583 89	60 15	900 00	140 00	
Pont St. Charles.....	988 98	288	7,110 48	53 00	257 90	17 93	168 00		
Pont de Maskinonge.....	42,097 58	7,248	5,474 81	37 63	1,565 25	13 76	430 00	2 00	40 00
Portage du Fort.....	831 19	463	10,540 19	98 82	182,092 23				
Quebec.....	1,948 92	974	10,637 65	71 78	2,481 24	30 77	300 00	12 00	
Quyon.....	1,124 10	166	2,248 02	16 58	8,903 43	33 44	640 00	36 00	100 00
Richmond East.....	1,795 12	634	13,002 41	100 78	11,831 27	42 57	366 00	29 33	40 00
Rigaud.....	2,024 48	394	5,120 45	40 38	10,391 94	21 54	580 00	90 00	80 00
Rimouski.....	1,153 69	203	4,140 40	37 91	968 37	11 45	680 00	75 00	100 00
Rivière du Loup (en lacs).....	540 80	272	3,120 19	23 96	1,052 67	9 14	400 00		40 00
Rivière du Loup Stat'n.....	370 83	210	2,513 73	20 52	5,762 99	6 43	212 00	20 00	
Robinson.....	880 47	206	2,486 73	19 83	2,138 60	9 19	200 00		40 00
Rock Island.....	464 58	132	1,812 99	12 29	265 62	4 53	336 00	6 00	
Roxton Falls.....	492 30	382	7,802 28	46 44	1,594 90	20 29	168 00	36 00	
St. Arathedes Monts.....									
St. André Avellin.....									

+ Accounting Office, from 1st April, 1893.

* Non-Accounting Office, from 1st January, 1893.
 § Salary, &c., entered in Auditor General's Report.

+ Non-Accounting Office, from 2nd May, 1893.
 Accounting Office, from 1st October, 1892.

STATEMENT showing the Accounting Offices in operation, &c., in Quebec—Concluded.

Name of Office.	County.	Gross Postal Revenue.	Number of Money Orders issued.	Total Amount of Money Orders issued.	Total Commission received from Public.	Total Amount of Money Orders paid.	Com-pensation paid to Post-masters on business.	Com-pensation paid to Post-masters on S. B. business.	Salary.	Forward Allowance.	Allowance towards Rent, Fuel and Light.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
St. Andrews East.	Argenteuil.	987 95	485	4,812 90	38 28	3,577 16	13 70	73 46	340 00	16 00	40 00
Ste. Anne de la Pêrade.	Champlain.	901 83	148	1,680 65	15 55	1,322 30	5 15	1 58	340 00	20 00	40 00
Ste. Anne de la Pocatière	Kamouraska.	1,037 58	100	2,466 99	17 64	2,395 77	7 42	0 54	340 00	10 00	40 00
St. Athanase.	Iberville.	1,000 41	464	5,135 22	40 43	3,254 54	15 95	0 58	320 00	20 00	40 00
St. Barthélémi.	Berthier.	686 36	263	3,578 42	25 83	863 14	9 78	1 54	240 00	20 00	40 00
St. Casimir.	Portneuf.	835 94	84	2,815 08	22 73	3,192 77	14 03	32 36	300 00	24 00	40 00
*Ste. Catherine St. Centre (Montreal).	Hochelaga.		4,427	47,895 20	566 19	4,523 75	120 79	32 28	360 00	40 00	40 00
Ste. Catherine St. West (Montreal).	do		285	2,295 74	30 50	193 98	5 79	0 71	360 00	40 00	40 00
St. Casaire.	Rouville	935 77	301	4,026 20	29 64	5,440 80	20 37	2 18	360 00	40 00	40 00
St. Charles, River											
St. Richelieu.	St. Hyacinthe.	441 86	95	1,050 64	9 10	593 15	2 77	5 45	144 00	10 00	40 00
St. Chrysostôme.	Châteauguay.	522 78	379	7,299 39	51 32	2,529 61	21 12	27 59	216 00	12 00	40 00
St. Croix.	Lotbinière.	456 10	138	4,365 49	31 60	4,855 31	19 88	10 07	156 00	10 00	40 00
St. Cunégonde.	Hochelaga.	3,365 35	363	3,808 86	43 94	1,862 75	10 97	33 40	660 00	100 00	40 00
St. Cuthbert.	Berthier.	330 37	508	7,835 80	53 51	280 78	19 90	10 07	160 00	10 00	40 00
St. David d'Yamaska.	Yamaska.	514 17	11	361 07	3 65	608 50	2 06	2 06	160 00	10 00	40 00
St. Eustache.	Two Mountains.	709 27	216	5,948 33	36 16	3,048 42	17 36	17 36	228 00	12 00	40 00
St. Felix de Valois.	Joliette.	346 66	117	3,290 36	25 67	1,237 77	10 60	25 67	158 00	16 00	40 00
St. Flavie Station.	Rimouski.	795 48	83	1,877 06	15 78	1,013 82	6 04	14 59	330 00	16 00	40 00
St. François, Beauce.	Beauce.	346 03	54	791 52	5 62	1,501 29	4 10	4 10	148 00	16 00	40 00
Ste. Genevieve de Batiscan.	Champlain.	481 26	151	2,384 55	16 34	1,915 73	8 21	8 21	200 00	30 00	40 00
St. George, East	Beauce.	586 19	35	869 38	6 45	222 00	2 22	3 41	256 00	4 00	40 00
*Ste. Gertrude.	Nicolet.	289 70	37	1,469 70	11 49	1,177 15	3 67	5 07	196 00	15 00	40 00
St. Grégoire	do	497 45	33	1,284 57	7 57	1,177 15	5 07	8 82	200 00	15 00	40 00
St. Henri de Montreal.	Hochelaga	2,360 08	287	4,313 51	45 72	2,203 24	12 81	0 73	600 00	20 00	40 00
*St. Hilaron.	Charlevoix.	113 72	35	210 77	1 44	222 00	0 73	0 73	200 00	20 00	40 00
St. Hyacinthe	St. Hyacinthe	6,559 01	1,547	16,811 04	156 37	16,813 86	56 81	0 48	1,760 00	224 00	260 00
St. Jean Baptiste de Montreal.	do										
St. Jean des Chaillons.	Hochelaga	3,022 77	286	4,358 80	36 78	465 03	11 07	11 07	550 00	80 00	40 00
St. Jérôme.	Lotbinière.	360 72	106	2,488 26	18 04	8,568 23	9 35	9 35	174 00	150 00	40 00
St. Jérôme.	Terrebonne	1,662 45	613	13,262 06	97 92	7,998 36	39 13	5 18	550 00	80 00	40 00
St. Johns, East.	St. Johns	4,534 27	1,428	15,676 95	130 37	16,906 25	45 53	26 11	1,300 00	80 00	40 00
St. John Suburb (Que.)	Quebec.	4,516 82	581	5,684 00	55 09	648 00	14 81	0 60	1,315 00	250 00	40 00

Report of the Postmaster General.

St. Marie de Monnoir.	789 74	131	2,955 78	20 92	2,325 25	10 71	329 00	40 00
Rouville	570 57	165	3,271 64	20 98	956 20	9 41	176 00	
Châteauguay.	342 73	201	2,526 73	18 02	1,093 29	8 53	150 00	
St. Patrick's Hill.	695 90	609	16,478 03	98 05	9,580 29	55 04	340 00	40 00
St. Paul's Bay.	430 25	163	1,904 03	16 11	1,977 98	7 03	176 00	40 00
St. Pie.	360 51	9	129 15	0 99	508 38	0 56	150 00	22 00
St. Polycarpe.	665 76	158	4,016 17	25 88	921 53	10 80	240 00	
St. Raymond.	644 31	296	4,761 04	36 91	2,135 40	14 53	232 00	32 00
St. Rémi.	6,027 46	1,431	21,659 82	200 73	9,190 73	57 78	1,560 00	650 00
St. Roch de Québec.	3,462 25	219	3,719 12	30 62	2,597 53	16 93	720 00	100 00
St. Sauveur de Québec.	3,403 77	239	8,091 01	62 54	3,319 91	21 53	340 00	40 00
St. Scholastique.	376 28	115	3,231 27	25 67	1,811 26	11 26	150 00	
St. Sylvester, East.								
St. Thérèse de Blainville.	916 36	385	8,540 63	52 13	2,536 43	23 38	340 00	40 00
Terrebonne	976 95	204	2,841 31	26 02	2,409 90	9 84	320 00	20 00
Scottown.	1,043 31	395	7,318 17	49 01	2,908 18	20 32	330 00	40 00
Shawville.	15,476 93	2,119	19,941 27	187 98	30,835 01		\$	60 00
Sherbrooke.	1,324 03	742	1,682 27	14 33	3,303 32	9 06	441 00	60 00
Sherbrooke.	2,546 34	1,189	9,059 81	70 09	12,683 50	33 06	820 00	200 00
Somerset.	561 09	123	1,374 75	10 92	1,281 53	4 68	215 00	40 00
Sorel.	170 87	125	1,086 36	9 36	512 46	2 97	70 00	8 00
South Durham	1,281 40	66	1,439 92	11 91	2,125 36	7 85	400 00	40 00
South Ham.	1,075 13	393	2,490 56	28 16	3,035 09	8 21	500 00	80 00
Arthabaska	1,008 75	518	5,841 34	48 30	2,755 73	17 43	260 00	40 00
Stanstead.	633 62	295	3,663 64	30 75	2,066 94	10 20	300 00	40 00
Sutton	734 55	425	7,043 77	47 69	5,053 37	18 09	310 00	20 00
Sweetsburg	1,368 55	83	1,214 75	8 15	168 05	3 14	420 00	60 00
Terrebonne	6,224 27	1,406	14,938 15	132 25	15,437 34	52 01	1,800 00	360 00
Thetford Mines.	998 44	369	4,887 09	36 09	2,545 99	13 99	312 00	40 00
Three Rivers	317 27	64	1,082 85	8 26	2,491 56	29 54	350 00	40 00
Thurso.	246 02	18	890 47	2 15	2,093 11	3 21	120 00	
Trois Pistoles	2,722 22	747	8,419 19	69 84	3,981 52	23 18	750 00	40 00
Ulverson.	1,203 07	127	1,221 09	10 44	1,581 31	4 69	420 00	40 00
Valcour.	807 67	2	7 35	0 12	181 25	0 02	332 00	40 00
Valleyfield	2,441 26	1,489	15,871 68	134 08	9,957 34	47 89	720 00	100 00
Valleyville.	1,432 63	316	4,127 73	36 50	2,109 23	12 12	520 00	60 00
*Warwick.	804 47	32	832 11	5 57	979 85	3 25	280 00	32 00
Waterloo East.								
Windsor Mills.								
Yamachiche.								
Non-Accounting Post Offices	161,557 66						67,026 19	3,757 99
Total.	752,442 91	104,659	1,557,315 89	13,513 32	1,866,241 28	3,118 06	130,498 85	9,285 81

Accounting Office, from 1st October, 1882.
**Accounting Office, from 1st April, 1883.*
† Late Ste. Catherine Street.
‡ Non-Accounting Office, from 22nd March, 1883.

W. H. SMITHSON,
Accountant.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy Postmaster General.

§ Salary, &c., entered in Auditor General's Report.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

STATEMENT showing the Accounting Offices in operation; the gross Postal Revenue; the gross Postal Revenue; the Number and Amount of Money Orders issued and paid; the Amount of Commission thereon; and the Compensation, Salary and Allowances paid to the Postmaster at each office respectively, during the year ended 30th June, 1893.

Name of Office.	County.	Gross Postal Revenue.	Number of Money Orders issued.	Total Amount of Money Orders issued.	Total Commission received from Public.	Total Amount of Money Orders paid.	Compensation paid to Postmasters on M. O. business.	Compensation paid to Postmasters on S. B. business.	Salary.	Forward Allowance.	Allowance towards Rent, Fuel and Light.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Acadia Mines.	Colchester.	1,380 99	1,281	13,062 28	102 40	8,732 84	41 55	500 00	7 50	60 00	
Advocate Harbour	Cumberland	378 66	1,163	3,346 49	23 03	954 02	9 62	160 00	20 00		
Amherst.	do	6,623 38	3,165	34,369 80	287 27	54,079 42	101 88	1,800 00	112 50		
Annapolis	Annapolis	2,372 71	1,498	14,620 28	115 88	11,922 47	45 44	720 00	325 00		
Antigonish	Antigonish	2,783 12	1,548	19,829 33	155 83	60,169 09	117 55	840 00	225 00		
Arichat	Richmond	846 39	1,392	33,495 66	211 78	19,502 29	118 66	360 00	30 00	40 00	
Athol	Cumberland	182 80	122	1,333 68	9 74	1,442 06	5 69	68 00			
Auburn.	do	366 89	263	3,176 75	24 75	4,923 55	8 20	120 00	3 00		
Aylesford.	King's	692 02	714	7,867 08	60 94	4,995 40	26 39	260 00	28 00		
Baddeck	Victoria	1,163 72	951	30,104 10	186 52	13,419 07	97 03	440 00	170 00		
Bailey's Brook	Pictou	104 75	2	27 60	0 20	50 05	0 08	50 00			
Barrington	Shelburne	593 68	627	9,332 58	68 54	14,833 13	46 86	290 00	260 00		
Bass River.	Colchester	145 56	232	2,573 98	21 67	4,372 20	10 09	148 00	5 00		
Bayfield	Antigonish	134 76	80	859 85	6 75	2,139 20	6 01	50 00			
Bear River (West Side)	Digby	986 01	894	12,314 65	88 41	4,637 97	37 85	350 00	3 00	40 00	
Berwick	King's	1,180 08	956	13,221 79	104 81	9,558 58	43 95	412 00	48 00	40 00	
Bill Town	do	459 60	42	580 66	4 76	1,917 62	1 44	120 00			
Boylston.	Guysboro'	219 17	122	1,897 26	26 37	2,841 96	8 77	84 00	8 00		
Bridgport.	Cape Breton.	259 75	321	5,747 24	39 49	823 53	14 61	100 00			
Bridgetown.	Annapolis	1,881 36	1,376	16,815 23	134 52	19,862 17	52 71	580 00	36 00	80 00	
Bridgewater	Lunenburg	2,449 95	2,232	30,239 57	227 85	17,216 07	98 36	830 00	150 00	120 00	
* Brooklyn, Queen's	Queen's	186 47	29	747 20	5 13	86 00	1 99	56 00			
Caledonia Corner	do	414 78	701	12,361 41	88 16	4,738 00	37 45	240 00	63 00	40 00	
Canning	King's	1,042 24	617	6,971 32	57 43	7,709 36	25 29	360 00	39 50	40 00	
Canso	Guysboro'	1,246 27	2,197	34,947 06	280 88	5,308 70	93 37	432 00			
Chester's Corner.	Lunenburg	228 21	147	2,937 56	20 31	1,793 11	8 92	56 00	33 00		
Chester	do	628 67	269	5,372 58	38 64	4,826 67	18 75	260 00	26 00		
Cheticamp Chapel.	Inverness	27 50	171	5,872 19	35 30	1,062 10	15 53	18 00			
Cheverie.	Hants	241 20	183	2,691 05	20 92	1,791 93	9 31	96 00	6 00		
Christmas Island	Cape Breton.	100 67	49	633 25	4 43	471 39	2 22	36 00	10 00		

Report of the Postmaster General.

Clarence	63 88	100	2,230 57	15 08	368 26	5 66	30 00	8 00	.....
Clarke's Harbour	274 94	395	9,176 81	61 27	1,905 67	25 09	84 00	15 00	.....
Clemensport	385 70	178	2,026 00	15 94	2,127 92	8 75	133 00	8 00	.....
Annapolis	165 03	72	1,075 93	7 57	3,615 44	3 46	80 00	16 00	.....
Cleveland	166 42	166	3,080 80	18 55	3,003 08	12 71	320 00	10 00	40 00
Clyde River	928 43	1,414	27,313 65	183 55	3,681 28	72 74	224 00	12 00	80 00
Cape Breton	510 53	115	7,340 50	38 72	414 48	18 69	600 00	5 00	.....
Cross Roads (C.H.)	2,170 73	883	10,964 41	96 73	4,992 14	17 50	130 00	130 00	.....
Dartmouth	361 45	145	3,653 95	20 22	6,041 25	63 39	650 00	6 00	.....
Descove	2,173 01	1,455	18,321 23	143 86	11,643 08	56 75	36 00	24 00	.....
Digby	94 93	219	3,377 08	22 84	492 87	9 46	200 00	11 50	.....
Doctor's Cove	53 75	45	640 41	4 58	33 92	1 60	280 00	120 00	.....
East Southampton	400 68	206	2,875 15	20 62	2,740 54	12 09	80 00	40 00	.....
Economy	436 77	108	995 79	8 68	4,674 97	11 41	280 00	120 00	.....
Englishtown	242 51	280	6,372 65	43 98	2,896 48	22 28	120 00	84 00	.....
Five Islands	189 44	108	1,217 79	11 05	1,267 21	4 76	80 00	40 00	.....
Folly Village	236 97	55	960 37	7 13	1,012 06	3 08	40 00	60 00	.....
Freeport	106 45	74	1,272 91	8 14	2,095 87	4 31	60 00	12 00	.....
Frizleton	142 68	192	3,200 86	20 94	1,336 35	8 58	36 00	3 00	.....
Gabaroue	94 19	68	1,261 16	8 20	1,407 50	3 28	116 00	30 00	.....
Cape Breton	334 16	164	3,124 74	21 51	1,871 33	9 70	30 00	43 00	.....
Inverness	92 64	79	2,093 55	11 56	2,256 91	5 43	250 00	160 00	40 00
Grand Pré	583 49	640	9,703 11	68 21	4,954 63	17 87	320 00	200 00	40 00
Granville Centre	813 44	412	5,536 58	45 63	11,889 35	42 46	460 00	12 00	40 00
Granville Ferry	1,064 64	841	12,965 90	90 31	540,153 99	.....	390 00	116 00	.....
Great Village	62,630 67	12,271	171,405 62	1,626 40	7,042 78	42 48	236 00	96 00	.....
Guysboro'	1,093 30	989	13,583 13	103 38	6,236 30	30 85	236 00	16 00	.....
Halifax	257 30	428	7,166 55	48 11	3,747 99	14 00	296 00	16 00	.....
Hantsport	541 09	257	4,470 47	32 56	4,183 66	21 68	164 00	2 00	.....
Harbour au Bouche	747 92	464	6,575 55	50 77	1,825 48	5 17	57 00	20 00	.....
Hebron	404 50	125	1,666 24	12 07	1,445 51	10 83	84 00	152 00	.....
Hopewell	105 26	57	497 82	3 77	1,198 30	1 30	116 00	36 00	.....
Hubbard's Cove	300 67	197	4,127 42	29 37	1,445 51	10 83	320 00	45 00	.....
Iona	264 84	293	3,589 55	26 75	2,124 61	13 58	30 00	18 00	.....
Isaac's Harbour	3,062 16	1,993	22,949 53	193 35	21,105 84	45 41	903 05	70 00	.....
Kennetcook	176 59	174	2,484 31	17 64	5,575 77	6 87	320 00	40 00	.....
Kentville	805 10	828	16,082 94	107 72	6,834 13	44 86	240 00	36 00	.....
Kingsport	653 55	645	10,095 64	72 16	5,625 67	28 61	30 00	45 00	.....
Kingston Station	81 29	215	325 05	2 49	164 26	0 99	84 00	18 00	.....
Lawrencetown	258 67	205	6,414 85	37 75	1,957 33	19 08	250 00	100 00	.....
Lingan	732 96	1,105	29,991 66	180 77	2,606 23	78 13	660 00	5 00	.....
Little Bras d'Or	1,898 74	1,767	23,546 68	180 58	13,441 51	76 73	100 00	10 00	40 00
Little Glace Bay	336 81	81	2,650 71	15 94	5,834 38	44 31	112 00	104 00	.....
Liverpool	288 68	1,204	14,589 02	106 76	2,637 85	25 98	104 00	3 00	.....
Locheaber	288 68	77	9,477 93	59 97	1,951 38	5 56	56 00	12 00	.....
Locketport	231 93	169	7,090 07	7 69	4,849 43	12 39	270 00	30 00	.....
Louisburg	144 27	328	4,137 20	25 49	4,162 85	18 36	670 00	50 00	.....
Lower Argyle	788 23	1,632	4,630 09	34 84	9,511 09	60 69	.....	.....	.....
Lower L'Ardoise	2,113 83	.....	22,118 70	176 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lower Stewiacke	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lunenburg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

+ Schurz, &c., entered in Auditor General's Report.

* Accounting Office, from 1st April, 1893.

STATEMENT showing the Accounting Offices in operation, &c., in Nova Scotia—Concluded.

Name of Office.	County.	Gross Postal Revenue.	Number of Money Orders issued.	Total Amount of Money Orders Issued.	Total Commission received from Public.	Total Amount of Money Orders paid.	Com-pensation paid to Post-masters on M.O. business.	Com-pensation paid to Post-masters on S.B. business.	Salary.	Forward Allowance	Allowance towards Rent, Fuel and Light.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
McGray	Shelburne	76 44	146	2,301 05	17 10	1,845 53	8 99		38 00	36 00	
Maibou	Inverness	480 44	583	10,221 01	64 91	9,020 99	36 56		280 00	200 00	
Maccan	Cumberland	415 98	287	4,329 41	35 40	1,531 67	11 40		166 00	85 00	
Mahone Bay	Lunenburg	881 82	679	14,407 61	92 40	2,055 15	37 77		320 00	10 00	80 00
Main-à-dieu	Cape Breton	143 71	198	3,431 91	22 78	1,601 40	9 23		54 00	6 00	
Matland Hants.	Hants	849 73	794	9,234 62	70 09	10,303 33	39 57		360 00	50 00	40 00
Margaree Harbour	Inverness	310 28	152	6,438 62	36 25	8,087 28	23 00		96 00	70 00	
Margaretsville	Annapolis	287 33	180	2,385 43	17 17	2,316 79	9 13		100 00	25 00	
Martignishe	Pictou	280 87	132	2,153 50	13 95	492 68	5 77		76 00	3 00	
Metaghau	Digby	192 61	469	10,773 17	71 61	3,458 18	32 45		220 00	72 50	
Middle Musquodoboit	Halifax	504 97	204	5,222 60	3 50	7,144 83	22 52	2 22	50 00	3 00	
Middle Stewiacke	Colchester	1,482 46	1,028	18,655 58	137 74	22,649 05	57 25	30 57	440 00	250 00	60 00
Middleton	Annapolis	257 81	267	7,121 38	24 50	1,587 78	10 29		154 00	32 00	
Mill Village	do	513 92	338	41,933 95	350 02	35,741 02	138 41		1,560 00	130 00	
Milton	Queen's	6,253 17	3,447	5,252 87	38 49	3,844 41	18 65	2 42	224 00	160 00	40 00
New Glasgow	Pictou	595 17	351	2,168 82	18 27	477 69	6 00		90 00	6 00	
Newport	Hants	182 84	173	5,057 60	35 79	572 70	13 35		76 00		
Newport Landing	do	207 40	298	2,082 24	21 90	266 88	7 34		60 00		
New Ross	Lunenburg	169 69	212	2,892 24	21 90	2,322 73	16 41		84 00	6 00	
New Victoria	Cape Breton	221 85	294	5,090 10	39 14	31,705 29	49 73	3 81	708 84	67 74	
Noel	Hants	19,428 54	1,369	19,428 54	139 60	398 80	2 58		44 00	24 50	60 00
North Sydney	Cape Breton	94 25	55	697 15	5 41	8,932 27	44 58	6 11	480 00	15 00	100 00
Old Barns	Colchester	1,456 75	336	15,054 80	112 39	9,962 12	78 80		1,400 00	100 00	200 00
Oxford	do	2,163 32	2,061	27,784 66	196 23	48,173 71	113 73		76 00		
Parrsboro'	Pictou	5,267 43	2,527	31,174 26	252 65	133 00	1 09		108 00		
*Port Clyde	Shelburne	223 12	13	330 26	2 07	4,030 10	2 75		320 00	125 00	
Port George	Annapolis	174 31	207	3,078 08	20 59	12,154 55	22 45	2 16	440 00	112 50	40 00
Port Hastings	Inverness	636 88	307	5,882 42	43 19	11,198 72	23 42		400 00	9 00	40 00
Port Hawkesbury	do	846 88	464	6,584 27	47 86	1,653 57	5 39		76 00	6 00	
Port Hood	do	987 38	594	1,762 34	11 52	3,173 25	7 48		130 00		
Port Howe	Cumberland	68 44	134	1,529 74	10 54	4,007 10	27 39		136 00		
Port la Tour	Shelburne	193 39	60	8,449 37	60 75	2,324 04	13 47		230 00	24 00	
Port Matland	Yarmouth	405 77	496	3,784 90	30 25	4,986 37	21 98	1 11	192 00	3 00	
Port Medway	Queen's	318 58	305	5,611 16	39 69	4,021 82	11 22		92 00	8 00	
Port Mulgrave	Guysboro'	422 50	375	3,427 33	30 10	5,940 75	34 07				
Port Williams	King's	376 44	310	8,371 77	56 56						
Pubnico Harbour	Yarmouth	209 71	461								

Report of the Postmaster General.

Pugwash.....	987 54	1,064	12,169 04	93 61	9,303 19	43 11	13 26	320 00	12 00	40 00
River Bourgeoise.....	120 46	133	3,095 34	19 35	1,148 94	8 24		44 00		
River John.....	767 42	828	13,658 40	94 64	5,655 77	41 55		300 00	18 00	40 00
Round Hill.....	271 75	166	2,412 97	18 05	1,389 74	6 73		120 00		
St. Andrew's.....	147 02	103	1,251 79	9 81	2,620 44	7 88		60 00	18 00	
St. Peter's.....	701 58	489	12,366 86	77 65	4,786 50	35 33	2 08	330 00	90 00	
Sandy Cove.....	172 00	192	2,160 01	16 13	1,682 90	8 43		76 00		
Shelburne.....	1,094 00	1,825	37,140 38	252 04	10,911 81	106 22		410 00	30 00	40 00
Sherbrooke.....	637 04	582	15,031 28	94 33	6,059 50	44 97		250 00	90 00	
Shubenacadie.....	856 69	525	8,585 24	63 63	6,316 66	30 37	1 36	300 00	250 00	
South Farmington.....	360 93	765	20,337 14	128 71	889 90	51 98		142 00	2 00	
Southampton.....	204 73	68	1,160 96	8 79	723 29	2 10		76 00		
Springfield.....	198 15	82	1,358 75	9 93	789 37	4 18		60 00		
Spring Hill Mines.....	2,902 26	2,614	30,997 12	251 08	7,545 40	83 87	22 02	840 00	8 00	120 00
Stellarton.....	1,686 80	1,368	13,775 23	116 20	12,413 14	40 80	12 30	565 00	10 00	80 00
Strathorne.....	173 40	105	1,801 58	12 22	1,691 85	6 97		88 00		
Sydney.....	3,478 16	1,807	31,890 33	230 33	23,822 44	99 06		1,020 00	390 00	
Sydney Mines do.....	548 55	419	4,609 18	38 57	1,645 99	14 46		240 00		
Tatamagouche.....	902 86	933	11,951 95	83 24	9,835 35	43 35	1 14	320 00	51 00	40 00
Thorburn.....	304 61	193	2,634 41	19 99	703 96	7 24		136 00		
Tidnish.....	124 41	79	1,139 86	8 73	468 81	3 36		78 00		
Tracadie.....	175 21	182	2,532 87	17 90	5,448 23	18 07		131 00	2 00	
Truro.....	9,319 53	3,547	45,029 33	387 12	93,017 22	146 66		2,350 00	55 00	
Tusket.....	230 73	199	2,866 69	22 34	2,084 53	11 54		108 00	14 00	
Upper Musquodoboit.....	319 03	338	3,738 80	58 24	2,363 51	27 91		100 00	10 00	
Wallace.....	334 43	248	4,189 45	30 30	5,272 86	19 17	2 97	165 00	30 00	
Walloose.....	682 63	663	10,660 71	75 15	8,381 27	37 18		280 00	36 00	
Wallowan.....	210 42	101	1,707 60	12 18	1,324 87	6 20		72 00	8 00	
Waterville.....	831 55	567	8,504 46	16 45	3,270 67	24 77	2 65	324 00	3 00	40 00
West Bay.....	502 40	150	2,257 94	18 45	2,373 14	9 61		176 00	19 00	
Westport.....	450 18	543	10,443 62	70 36	1,914 91	27 22	1 35	180 00		
West River, Sheet Har.....	372 44	473	10,155 54	66 48	2,139 67	26 35		306 00	60 00	
Westville.....	1,454 26	1,528	23,521 55	173 52	6,343 48	66 38	21 98	440 00	10 00	60 00
Weymouth.....	484 18	279	3,496 62	28 52	4,155 43	13 67		275 00		20 00
Weymouth Bridge.....	1,137 21	485	6,345 88	46 47	7,341 81	21 12	5 17	420 00	16 00	60 00
Weymoocong.....	602 05	311	6,033 87	40 31	7,858 65	25 88		272 00	66 00	
Wilmot.....	134 04	100	1,288 91	9 87	1,641 17	4 48		60 00		
Wine Harbour.....	137 49	62	1,363 15	8 82	763 60	3 65		68 00		
Windsor.....	5,594 41	2,025	23,374 19	209 80	31,075 14	75 96	63 30	1,360 00	10 00	
Wolfville.....	4,694 52	1,690	21,688 67	182 36	23,018 66	62 62	8 56	960 00	54 00	140 00
Yarmouth.....	8,889 73	2,980	35,836 72	298 16	79,861 77	128 16		2,140 00	400 00	
Non-Accounting Post Offices.....	64,369 70							80,539 71	1,846 50	
Total.....	269,132 40	107,414	1,618,111 27	12,332 37	1,677,893 97	4,612 40	468 08	76,347 60	8,189 24	2,553 27

* Accounting Office, from 1st October, 1892, to 30th March, 1893.

W. H. SMITHSON, Accountant.

WILLIAM WHITE, Deputy Postmaster General.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

STATEMENT showing the Accounting Offices in operation; the gross Postal Revenue; the Number and Amount of Money Orders issued and paid; the Amount of Commission thereon; and the Compensation, Salary and Allowances paid to the Postmaster at each Office respectively, during the Year ended 30th June, 1893.

Name of Office.	County.	Gross Postal Revenue.	Number of Money Orders issued.	Total Amount of Money Orders issued.	Total Commission received from Public.	Total Amount of Money Orders paid.	Com-pensation paid to Post-masters on M.O. business.	Com-pensation paid to Post-masters on S.B. business.	Salary.	Forward Allowance.	Allowance towards Rent, Fuel and Light.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Albert.....	Albert.....	481 49	711	10,477 42	74 27	5,003 48	30 58		238 00	50 00	
Alma.....	do.....	282 25	313	3,638 95	26 18	2,982 14	10 28		108 00	50 00	
Anagance.....	King's.....	97 63	226	2,905 22	21 73	2,149 66	8 53		55 00		
* Andover (late Upper Andover).....	Victoria.....	643 25	428	5,498 08	42 10	1,503 52	14 79	1 06	198 00		
Apohequi.....	King's.....	302 93	157	2,093 88	15 61	1,138 87	6 27		114 00	50 00	
Armstrong's Brook.....	Restigouche.....	219 41	386	5,623 82	38 17	3,953 38	14 85		110 00	8 00	
Baie Verte.....	Westmoreland.....	356 03	503	9,082 65	67 32	2,008 62	25 70		166 00	19 00	
Bathurst.....	Gloucester.....	2,047 42	993	16,432 05	114 32	8,303 55	45 59		700 00	175 00	
Bathurst Village.....	do.....	592 59	468	6,220 58	43 42	1,926 19	20 53		240 00	10 00	
Bayfield.....	Westmoreland.....	207 49	384	8,078 53	55 02	7,26 99	20 53		84 00		
Blackville.....	Northumberland.....	316 82	106	1,769 96	12 35	634 50	4 90		100 00		
Bristol.....	Carleton.....	440 21	194	3,440 72	27 44	1,856 85	11 01	7 46	160 00	44 00	
Buctouche.....	King.....	750 50	443	8,700 49	58 52	4,082 63	26 81	2 04	328 00	36 00	40 00
Butternut Ridge.....	Kent.....	365 73	355	6,540 90	45 02	1,845 56	17 75		170 00	12 00	
Campbellton.....	Restigouche.....	2,512 78	1,939	26,951 83	198 15	7,176 70	71 04	26 88	650 00	100 00	
Campo Bello.....	Charlottte.....	89 50	364	11,865 29	69 74	2,383 83	29 80		40 00		
Canterbury Station.....	York.....	586 17	661	7,013 99	51 24	1,361 59	18 91		184 00	8 00	
Carleton.....	Gloucester.....	501 31	552	13,202 99	85 38	2,653 36	34 90	0 66	180 00	20 00	
Carletonville.....	St. John.....	1,459 47	586	7,766 39	65 13	4,924 83	25 27	2 38	500 00		
Chatham.....	Northumberland.....	4,409 28	2,133	27,417 68	215 36	12,307 24	79 34		260 00	14 00	
Chipman.....	Queen's.....	298 65	338	3,408 22	42 07	2,460 34	15 67		1,300 00	400 00	
Clifton.....	King's.....	98 86	85	1,190 50	8 59	363 02	3 34		90 00	12 00	
Cocagne.....	Kent.....	260 57	118	1,835 76	13 63	2,025 94	7 64		40 00	34 00	
Delhousie.....	Restigouche.....	1,213 58	722	14,211 62	98 01	5,802 54	38 29		90 00	16 00	
Deveck.....	Carleton.....	286 37	174	2,284 98	18 22	949 38	6 22		450 00	40 00	
Dorchester.....	Westmoreland.....	1,703 07	1,352	14,179 49	112 38	10,366 22	42 65		112 00	20 00	
Edmundston.....	Victoria.....	755 90	381	4,862 41	35 93	2,048 84	12 46		620 00	16 00	80 00
									320 00	64 00	40 00

Report of the Postmaster General

Elgin.....	Albert.....	326 60	395	6,682 03	44 53	5,713 87	19 38	128 00	16 00
Fairville.....	St. John.....	748 77	295	3,852 75	34 48	1,590 30	10 88	240 00	
Florenceville.....	Carleton.....	291 76	389	3,139 21	57 64	1,275 67	23 12	115 00	
Frederickton.....	York.....	11,628 63	3,069	33,191 29	303 31	59,216 06			
Fredericton Junction.....	Sunbury.....	469 29	81	1,199 39	9 62	444 67	3 33	160 00	4 00
Gagetown.....	Queen's.....	377 59	348	6,074 66	40 63	3,069 39	18 00	154 00	48 00
Grand Falls.....	Victoria.....	743 59	385	9,100 95	60 63	2,051 43	24 35	276 00	60 00
Grand Manan.....	Charlotte.....	414 64	404	8,498 58	62 42	2,640 99	22 82	176 00	16 00
Hampstead.....	Queen's.....	91 02	103	2,218 29	13 92	588 79	6 03	40 00	
Hampton.....	King's.....	409 53	396	5,140 15	38 62	4,297 88	17 21	150 00	
Hartland.....	Carleton.....	705 76	483	7,470 94	55 78	3,346 51	21 60	248 00	24 00
Harvey.....	Albert.....	160 28	366	7,433 36	49 51	2,568 74	22 82	245 00	
Harvey Station.....	York.....	375 63	212	2,580 54	18 34	1,510 07	8 13	136 00	10 00
Hillsborough.....	Albert.....	587 41	870	14,292 43	105 91	4,540 88	42 84	309 00	
Hopewell Cape.....	do.....	272 19	251	3,742 69	29 37	2,190 35	10 71	800 00	
Hoyt Station.....	Sunbury.....	155 73	113	1,593 27	12 05	553 08	4 25	60 00	12 00
Indian Town.....	St. John.....	1,082 01	500	7,888 97	60 31	2,862 01	22 94	520 00	
Jacksonville.....	Carleton.....	114 86	188	4,184 44	27 41	477 85	10 73	52 00	80 00
Kingsclear.....	York.....	87 55	103	1,578 51	10 44	905 52	5 23	32 00	
Kingston, Kent.....	Kent.....	1,223 55	1,070	17,755 11	120 61	7,306 53	53 59	400 00	24 00
Kingston, King's.....	King's.....	104 35	24	631 25	4 80	646 07	2 43	48 00	40 00
Kingston, King's.....	Kingston, King's.....	63 11	89	704 04	7 09	268 93	2 19	28 00	4 00
Kintore.....	Victoria.....	170 00	28	560 69	3 83	331 98	2 02	76 00	10 00
Kouchibouguac.....	Kent.....	197 63	34	398 84	2 95	387 80	1 73	84 00	
Leppaux.....	Charlotte.....	751 12	127	2,132 10	15 33	371 78	5 45	276 00	45 00
McAdam Junction.....	York.....	88 13	7	42 58	0 82	121 92	0 32	108 00	14 00
Markhamville.....	King's.....	277 27	258	3,397 70	26 25	7,961 34	16 13	40 00	
Memramcook.....	Westmoreland.....	489 36	256	2,576 30	20 69	1,08 68	6 49	180 00	2 00
Middle Sackville.....	do.....	273 54	465	5,828 37	43 03	1,516 72	11 92	112 00	
Milltown.....	Charlotte.....	700 81	344	3,712 93	38 29	561 71	15 21	340 00	40 00
Millville.....	York.....	345 18	161	2,384 51	16 57	652 56	6 38	100 00	100 00
Moncton.....	Westmoreland.....	11,338 82	5,208	67,903 27	362 78	61,330 18	206 63	2,800 00	100 00
Narrows.....	Queen's.....	148 02	178	3,940 88	25 97	1,519 07	11 65	240 00	100 00
Newcastle.....	Northumberland.....	2,951 35	1,700	22,881 38	174 08	9,091 23	66 50	850 00	400 00
New Mills.....	Restigouche.....	497 05	110	1,699 42	13 06	625 34	4 77	180 00	10 00
Norton Station.....	King's.....	320 36	149	3,607 08	24 12	2,421 94	11 41	150 00	40 00
Oak Point.....	do.....	58 50	81	1,072 09	8 80	385 93	2 85	24 00	
Oroonoko.....	Sunbury.....	352 12	171	3,289 44	22 31	1,386 29	9 47	135 00	48 00
Ossekeag.....	King's.....	493 95	462	5,847 87	49 35	2,236 81	16 27	200 00	78 00
Penobscus.....	do.....	232 80	194	2,150 91	16 81	4,076 92	7 40	119 00	8 00
Petitcodiac.....	Westmoreland.....	1,338 14	1,158	30,524 04	189 68	8,188 08	81 26	435 00	90 00
Petit Rocher.....	Gloucester.....	345 11	331	5,109 44	34 74	1,224 52	13 36	130 00	
Port Elgin.....	Westmoreland.....	599 90	509	9,611 81	66 47	1,823 02	25 22	260 00	30 00
Portland.....	St. John.....	1,735 57	647	9,450 72	80 99	1,420 35	25 57	500 00	
Richbucto.....	Kent.....	894 13	851	14,159 69	96 54	3,978 67	38 24	350 00	40 00
Richmond Corner.....	Carleton.....	89 06	80	439 44	4 81	127 76	1 20	36 00	8 00
River Charlo.....	Restigouche.....	231 95	119	1,263 57	9 04	175 16	3 27	87 00	8 00
River Louison.....	do.....	101 83	185	3,334 74	22 98	235 76	8 48	48 00	6 00
Rockland.....	Westmoreland.....	111 50	51	444 79	3 55	385 96	1 57	30 00	

+ Salary, &c., entered in Auditor General's Report

* Accounting Office, from 1st October, 1892.

STATEMENT showing the Accounting Offices in operation, &c., in New Brunswick—Concluded.

Name of Office.	County.	Gross Postal Revenue.	Number of Money Orders issued.	Total Money Orders issued.	Total Commissions received from Public.	Total Amount of Money Orders paid.	Com-pensation paid to Post-masters on M.O. business.	Com-pensation paid to Post-masters on S.B. business.	Salary.	Forward Allowance	Allowance towards Rent, Fuel and Light.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Rogersville	Northumberland	503 46	136	2,597 00	17 58	952 11	7 09	.....	190 00	.....	.....
Rochesay	King's	686 53	116	1,197 73	10 17	749 27	3 88	0 75	200 00	24 00	.....
St. Andrew's	Charlotte	1,798 92	901	9,876 19	90 12	9,497 78	33 79	.....	800 00	20 00	125 00
St. George	do	1,142 16	1,035	17,361 07	128 09	6,218 34	50 55	11 40	462 00	.....	40 00
St. John	St. John	49,118 75	9,796	140,121 93	1,211 67	492,331 22	.....	.....	+	.....	.....
St. Martin's	do	822 29	531	8,209 41	64 28	5,341 40	25 76	3 46	300 00	.....	.....
*St. Mary's	Kent	119 05	48	1,542 18	9 47	138 50	4 16	.....	36 00	.....	.....
St. Stephen	Charlotte	5,335 63	2,136	23,221 08	188 38	17,511 48	68 04	99 74	1,480 00	240 00	.....
Sackville	Westmoreland	2,753 93	1,806	16,316 53	139 85	30,483 26	55 57	27 23	900 00	110 00	140 00
Salisbury	do	543 77	489	6,423 87	49 09	2,380 41	18 72	8 95	235 00	24 00	.....
55 Shediac	do	2,016 52	903	15,909 64	116 36	14,375 56	49 36	12 71	600 00	90 00	100 00
56 Sheffield	Sunbury	117 23	261	6,144 77	39 55	3,504 02	15 67	.....	186 00	.....	.....
Shippigan	Gloucester	178 05	70	1,179 82	8 98	987 37	3 06	.....	83 00	20 00	.....
Springfield	King's	234 30	167	2,698 33	20 04	2,359 58	10 19	.....	100 00	40 00	.....
Stanley	York	277 05	326	3,647 74	25 04	335 13	9 47	.....	90 00	.....	.....
Sussex Vale	King's	2,402 74	1,417	17,633 10	136 55	18,885 42	60 77	.....	680 00	100 00	.....
Tracadie	Gloucester	448 92	311	4,688 98	29 05	2,409 88	12 96	.....	164 00	.....	.....
Uplam	King's	42 58	50	1,171 42	7 88	664 27	3 79	.....	16 00	.....	.....
Upper Gagetown	Queen's	110 51	186	3,024 24	21 69	635 65	8 06	.....	48 00	.....	.....
*Upper Poemouche	Gloucester	137 23	87	1,312 21	9 01	18 23	3 28	.....	20 00	.....	.....
Weldford	Kent	760 83	740	10,460 93	71 62	3,740 92	30 68	.....	310 00	4 00	.....
Welsford	Queen's	502 69	179	3,940 58	25 03	1,084 02	10 50	.....	180 00	24 00	.....
Woodstock	Carleton	5,078 57	2,738	33,048 95	236 09	30,029 15	99 13	.....	1,360 00	400 00	.....
Non-Accounting Post Offices.		40,894 05							19,891 54	509 09	80 00
Total		183,870 52	63,818	929,595 12	7,162 16	897,361 77	2,200 31	927 55	47,465 54	4,058 09	985 00

*Accounting Office, from 1st October, 1892.

+Salary, &c., entered in Auditor General's Report.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy Postmaster General.

W. H. SMITHSON,
Accountant.

Report of the Postmaster General.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

STATEMENT showing the Accounting Offices in operation; the gross Postal Revenue; the gross Postal Revenue; the Number and Amount of Money Orders issued and paid; the Amount of Commission thereon; and the Compensation, Salary and Allowances paid to the Postmaster at each Office respectively, during the Year ended 30th June, 1893.

Name of Office.	County.	Gross Postal Revenue.	Number of Money Orders issued.	Total Amount of Money Orders issued.	Total Commission received from Public.	Total Amount of Money Orders paid.	Compensation paid to Post-masters on M.O. business.		Cour-pensation paid to Post-masters on S.B. business.	Salary.	Forward Allowance.	Allowance towards Rent, Fuel and Light.
							\$	cts.				
Alberton	Prince	1,097 83	427	8,528 47	61 22	6,090 10	30 86	0 23	380 00	10 00	40 00	
*Belfast	Queen's	263 79	69	759 67	5 66	4 25	1 90		89 00	45 00		
Charlottetown	do	14,892 75	4,156	58,404 65	516 19	85,252 75			+			
Georgetown	King's	834 51	297	6,264 74	43 83	6,500 71	27 00	0 41	370 00	50 00	40 00	
+Head of St. Peter's Bay	do	416 30	11	248 93	1 49	10 00	0 65		120 00	30 00		
Kensington	Prince	605 08	233	4,532 41	36 17	2,759 94	15 07	2 14	240 00	60 00		
Montague Bridge	King's	957 56	815	19,769 24	126 66	9,836 32	66 55	12 88	340 00	100 00	40 00	
+Mount Stewart	Queen's	457 08	30	484 11	3 37		1 21		140 00	4 00		
Murray Harbour, South	King's	276 63	390	4,871 83	36 81	2,152 45	15 31		110 00	4 00		
Souris, East	do	1,242 64	460	6,905 91	53 42	11,436 98	39 00		460 00	90 00	60 00	
Stanley Bridge	Queen's	190 15	222	3,721 44	26 79	2,065 60	12 67	0 78	85 00			
Summerside	Prince	4,111 65	1,197	16,809 21	134 79	26,083 54	72 17		1,120 00	80 00		
Tignish	do	708 17	338	6,992 86	46 35	2,533 56	20 50		280 00	12 00		
Victoria	Queen's	202 34	275	6,686 25	44 91	2,890 08	19 96	1 09	100 00			
Non-Accounting Post Offices		13,908 29							6,664 61	490 84		
Total.		39,614 77	8,920	144,979 72	1,137 66	157,616 28	322 85	17 53	10,498 61	975 84	180 00	

* Accounting Office, from 2nd January, 1893.

+ Accounting Office, from 1st April, 1893.

† Salary, &c., entered in Auditor General's Report.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy Postmaster General.

W. H. SMITHSON,
Accountant.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

STATEMENT showing the Accounting Offices in operation ; the gross Postal Revenue ; the Number and Amount of Money Orders issued and paid ; the Amount of Commission thereon ; and the Compensation, Salary and Allowances paid to the Postmaster at each Office respectively, during the Year ended 30th June, 1893.

Name of Office.	County.	Gross Postal Revenue.	Number of Money Orders issued.	Total of Money Orders issued.		Total Commission received from Public.	Total Amount of Money Orders paid.		Com-pensation paid to Post-masters on M.O. business.	Com-pensation paid to Post-masters on S.B. business.	Salary.	Forward Allowance*	Allowance towards Rent, Fuel and Light.
				\$	cts.		\$	cts.					
Alexander.....	Selkirk.....	1,101 95	679	12,693 60	86 78	2,979 02	33 32	340 00	6 00	75 00			
Arden Station.....	Marquette.....	712 29	783	14,080 91	94 08	3,823 21	38 15	230 00	10 00				
*Belmont.....	Selkirk.....	685 43	138	2,081 30	14 68	665 79	5 28	180 00	4 00				
Beulah.....	Marquette.....	379 19	331	9,165 29	54 68	3,323 87	26 07	200 00	56 00				
Binscarth.....	do.....	473 22	282	5,545 44	38 59	3,396 68	16 19	500 00	60 00				
Birtle.....	do.....	1,400 52	614	9,219 68	70 90	6,364 81	27 60	5 93	500 00	100 00			
Bosevean.....	Selkirk.....	2,535 40	1,068	16,866 58	121 88	8,821 23	45 28	4 14	620 00	125 00			
Brandon.....	do.....	15,268 09	4,176	61,932 04	496 22	59,182 19	183 62	17 70	3,100 00	205 00			
Carberry.....	Marquette.....	2,878 28	1,042	16,393 91	121 19	7,379 17	43 97	0 41	780 00	175 00			
Carman.....	Selkirk.....	1,630 01	1,426	32,316 74	213 47	6,915 41	82 40	12 24	480 00	100 00			
*Cartwright.....	do.....	739 38	159	3,116 34	21 48	3,651 46	7 93	260 00	40 00	125 00			
Deloraine.....	do.....	2,265 07	1,192	22,331 72	137 62	10,802 55	57 57	0 97	630 00	125 00			
Donnison City.....	Provencher.....	559 41	482	8,935 23	60 50	2,957 44	24 24	180 00	70 00	100 00			
Elkhorn.....	Selkirk.....	1,354 60	618	9,689 41	70 75	7,117 15	34 91	7 78	500 00	100 00			
Emerson.....	Provencher.....	1,299 72	763	10,180 34	82 37	4,536 67	28 44	0 41	453 83	100 00			
Fox Warren.....	Marquette.....	221 45	102	1,317 86	9 00	724 21	3 84	80 00	66 00				
Gladstone.....	do.....	1,233 53	803	17,638 99	120 27	5,723 44	46 67	5 39	416 00	75 00			
Glenboro.....	do.....	1,142 93	440	8,877 27	61 59	2,741 63	23 41	390 00	7 00	75 00			
Gretna.....	Selkirk.....	1,606 31	464	6,742 12	58 65	2,060 97	17 98	460 00	20 00	100 00			
Griswold.....	do.....	1,188 24	347	9,776 57	62 77	3,007 59	26 08	520 00	110 00	100 00			
Hartney.....	do.....	1,650 52	585	14,450 65	98 01	5,205 09	38 85	440 00	16 00	100 00			
Holland.....	Marquette.....	1,077 43	293	6,043 99	43 72	2,586 05	18 46	325 00	7 00	75 00			
Joly.....	Provencher.....	283 55	27	670 90	5 36	298 65	1 70	84 00	30 00				
Killarney.....	Selkirk.....	1,267 14	1,412	24,273 86	160 12	6,503 72	62 89	420 00	30 00	75 00			
+Lauder.....	do.....	395 04	20	4,068 28	2 66	304 50	1 49	50 00	8 00	75 00			
McGregor Station.....	Marquette.....	1,079 22	363	4,968 58	37 91	1,818 41	13 20	325 00	72 00	125 00			
Manitou.....	Selkirk.....	1,870 80	1,458	27,624 86	189 35	9,327 83	76 17	580 00	40 00	125 00			
Malita.....	do.....	2,133 20	751	14,351 92	97 13	7,605 22	38 07	100 00	40 00				
*Millwood.....	Marquette.....	288 60	151	3,165 02	21 41	509 98	7 96	100 00					

Report of the Postmaster General.

Minnedosa	2,352 24	1,333	17,226 03	140 62	10,069 11	51 73	3 51	700 00	24 00	150 00
do	3,364 81	2,297	36,584 72	265 90	11,988 85	98 20	7 41	950 00	8 00	290 00
Selkirk	895 79	411	8,158 85	55 66	2,842 17	21 24	2 07	325 00		75 00
Provencher	737 04	150	3,124 56	21 18	375 80	7 81		273 33	1 00	37 50
Selkirk	3,319 33	1,375	21,888 25	163 11	11,526 35	61 43	0 65	850 00	8 00	175 00
Marquette	560 55	266	6,169 04	40 68	872 09	15 54		160 00		
do	726 11	479	15,008 49	96 56	570 24	39 36		250 00	24 00	
Selkirk	1,951 54	521	8,325 74	60 28	2,203 18	22 19		425 00		75 00
do	1,632 44	556	8,721 65	74 89	9,067 54	26 05	1 19	500 00	30 00	100 00
Pilot Mound	8,217 90	3,014	43,026 35	343 90	25,940 74	116 03	13 41	2,200 00	20 00	400 00
Portage la Prairie	1,543 47	864	12,632 64	95 81	7,325 70	39 00	9 49	480 00		100 00
do	865 73	379	9,764 45	63 88	4,102 45	26 48		320 00	40 00	
Rapid City	1,123 01	324	5,074 76	44 24	2,405 46	14 43		360 00	4 00	75 00
do	392 92	49	163 70	1 49	72 50	0 56		96 00		
St. Boniface	1,438 57	875	12,565 57	98 99	3,307 47	32 67	10 83	450 00	50 00	100 00
Lisgar	832 77	353	4,711 08	37 28	3,568 37	12 99		350 00	6 00	75 00
do	344 90	123	2,060 84	14 65	1,656 24	8 54		140 00	16 00	
Solsgrth	2,816 68	1,314	22,210 41	157 87	5,953 00	58 31		640 00	6 00	125 00
Souris	1,167 95	655	13,975 18	97 69	4,136 67	37 80	0 95	380 00	36 00	75 00
Selkirk	3,446 77	1,683	28,041 38	201 89	12,527 90	75 96	4 43	1,000 00	40 00	200 00
do	970 08	67	332 65	6 98	237 41	2 33		320 00		75 00
Wawanesa	98,211 56	15,253	214,217 79	1,996 96	450,991 97					
Winnipeg										
Lisgar										
Non-Accounting Post Offices	32,636 47							12,218 95	526 83	75 00
Total	213,267 15	53,300	869,191 54	6,753 66	748,137 79	1,800 39	128 32	36,791 61	1,820 83	3,987 50

* Accounting Office, from 1st October, 1892.

† Accounting Office, from 1st April, 1893.

‡ Accounting Office, from 2nd January, 1893.

W. H. SMITHSON,
Accountant.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy Postmaster General.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

STATEMENT showing the Accounting Offices in operation; the gross Postal Revenue; the gross Postal Revenue; the Number and Amount of Money Orders issued and paid; the Amount of Commission thereon; and the Compensation, Salary and Allowances paid to the Postmaster at each Office respectively, during the Year ended 30th June, 1893.

Name of Office.	County.	Gross Postal Revenue.	Number of Money Orders issued.	Total Amount of Money Orders issued.	Total Commission received from Public.	Total Amount of Money Orders paid.	Com-pensation paid to Post-masters on M.O. business.	Com-pensation paid to Post-masters on S.B. business.	Salary.	Forward Allowance	Allowance towards Rent, Fuel and Light.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balgoinie	Assiniboia	442 42	172	3,795 54	28 01	830 48	10 34		156 00	9 00	
Bariff	Alberta	1,185 22	741	14,580 48	119 23	3,012 45	38 10		460 00		75 00
Battleford	Saskatchewan	624 04	603	11,134 77	78 61	2,695 71	29 64	14 02	320 00	9 00	75 00
Broadview	Assiniboia	625 04	51	954 89	8 19	712 36	3 50	0 21	326 96	4 00	
Calgary	Alberta	10,512 53	3,969	56,363 01	494 30	42,997 63	169 68	13 27	2,460 00	300 00	400 00
Cannington Manor	Assiniboia	777 11	301	5,752 91	50 38	1,204 00	16 50		260 00		
Edmonton.	Alberta	2,747 20	1,080	14,781 05	120 02	17,502 98	25 47	0 82	385 13	30 21	146 63
*Estevan	Assiniboia	973 16	286	5,309 51	37 97	1,707 17	13 85		320 00	6 00	62 50
Fort Saskatchewan	Alberta	464 29	253	5,844 56	39 39	5,438 06	18 01		138 00		
Grenfell	Assiniboia	1,466 57	858	15,127 88	107 38	8,496 21	47 20	0 73	480 00	20 00	100 00
Indian Head	do	1,513 99	791	23,040 71	144 08	3,282 51	58 53		490 00	20 00	100 00
Lethbridge	Alberta	2,504 85	2,460	42,816 66	378 86	7,953 56	110 82	30 12	930 00	80 00	175 00
Macleod (late Fort McLeod)	do	1,643 13	1,239	25,334 61	182 13	8,179 28	65 26	5 44	560 00	48 00	125 00
Maple Creek	Assiniboia	1,197 55	441	10,346 35	82 78	3,661 84	26 73	5 50	360 00		75 00
Medicine Hat	do	1,762 17	1,454	28,241 85	223 66	6,097 49	78 72	24 81	490 00		100 00
Moose Jaw	do	2,441 94	1,252	24,130 04	174 01	11,009 83	64 82	12 21	70 00	8 00	150 00
Moosomin	do	3,313 11	1,137	18,238 24	141 04	16,147 92	58 47	3 07	980 00	200 00	200 00
Oxbow	do	1,140 61	436	8,012 40	51 16	5,952 65	21 17	0 04	440 00	15 00	
*Penile Creek	do	341 90	25	745 44	4 71	54 50	1 95		140 00		
Prince Albert	Alberta	812 63	510	9,807 43	68 62	3,925 08	26 60		228 00	6 00	
Qu Appelle	Saskatchewan	2,110 56	926	12,963 13	102 29	10,893 96	42 53	1 72	690 00	24 00	150 00
Qu Appelle Station	Assiniboia	919 71	399	6,704 24	52 50	3,829 05	19 21		380 00	36 00	75 00
Red Deer	do	1,606 27	668	9,048 22	76 55	8,467 45	31 55	2 81	690 00	150 00	125 00
Regina	Alberta	827 54	419	6,642 69	43 29	5,627 74	17 21		220 00		
Salcoats	Assiniboia	7,690 89	2,030	35,645 48	276 50	26,250 50	102 58	17 28	1,900 00	300 00	75 00
Swift Current	do	774 57	254	2,802 42	23 97	4,761 43	15 82		380 00	18 00	
		511 71	310	3,691 59	34 91	4,493 66	9 52		200 00	8 00	

Report of the Postmaster General.

Wapella.....	852 95	456	11,919 74	76 28	5,340 81	97 33	306 00	16 00
do	1,322 37	573	14,375 88	98 48	7,017 91	49 49	460 00	100 00
do	856 41	387	7,683 06	54 03	6,880 55	25 29	415 00	85 00
do	956 28	193	3,718 96	27 58	3,117 60	11 87	330 00	22 00
Non-Accounting Post Offices ..	16,280 45						6,135,26	206 50
Total.....	71,319 02	24,674	438,554 39	3,395 91	233,452 47	1,247 76	22,730 35	1,700 71
						140 90		2,296 63

† Non-Accounting Office, from 5th November, 1892.

* Accounting Office, from 1st October, 1892.

‡ Accounting Office, from 2nd January, 1893.

§ Non-Accounting Office, from 3rd March to 1st May, 1893.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy Postmaster General.

W. H. SMITHSON,
Accountant.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

STATEMENT showing the Accounting Offices in operation; the gross Postal Revenue; the Amount of Commission thereon; and the Compensation, Salary and Allowances paid to the Postmaster at each Office respectively, during the Year ended 30th June, 1893.

Name of Office.	County.	Gross Postal Revenue.	Number of Money Orders issued.	Total Amount of Money Orders issued.	Total Commission received from Public.	Total Amount of Money Orders paid.	Com-pensation paid to Post-masters on M.O. business.	Com-pensation paid to Post-masters on S.B. business.	Salary.	Forward Allowance	Allowance towards Rent, Fuel and Light.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Agassiz	Yale-Kootenay	569 34	343	4,681 66	36 56	1,879 35	12 22		150 00		
Albemi	Vancouver	289 77	325	4,483 58	37 24	2,383 69	12 78		80 00	2 00	
+Aldergrove	New Westminster	105 45	7	208 90	1 22	20 00	0 52		32 00		
Ashcroft Station	Yale	752 46	823	17,555 69	124 81	7,476 65	43 91	13 18	330 00	120 00	
Barkerville	Cariboo	272 54	897	20,375 31	139 45	1,518 13	51 57	7 00	130 00		
Burkoyne Bay	Vancouver	90 93	102	1,527 63	12 74	422 13	3 83		44 00		
Chemamus	do	367 78	300	3,655 18	33 03	1,894 06	10 12		170 00		
Chilliwack	New Westminster	1,496 50	1,403	29,410 55	203 77	11,810 90	76 16	3 09	400 00	44 00	75 00
Clinton	Cariboo	532 32	564	11,931 18	85 65	1,719 14	30 19		240 00	60 00	
Comox	Vancouver	428 39	953	22,021 81	156 00	5,190 10	56 43	4 39	150 00	10 00	
Corfield	do	122 75	181	2,223 89	22 76	764 52	5 82		36 00		
Coulee	Yale-Kootenay	208 44	118	2,084 36	16 25	342 80	5 33		60 00	2 67	80 00
Donald	do	1,077 39	766	13,376 29	117 30	2,435 99	35 20		460 00		
Duncan's Station	Vancouver	646 73	593	8,095 47	71 73	3,858 16	23 59	4 43	180 00		
Enderby	Yale-Kootenay	621 47	333	8,745 06	13 54	1,880 48	23 19		200 00	20 00	
Esquimalt	Victoria	1,383 82	490	6,593 64	80 98	2,148 50	21 46		480 00		75 00
Field	Yale-Kootenay	660 39	242	5,245 40	50 80	256 92	13 18	4 26	220 00		
Golden	do	986 78	385	6,713 92	61 48	1,005 23	16 98		320 00	48 00	75 00
Hope	Yale	176 19	191	3,838 94	28 08	502 48	9 76		72 00		
+Illicillewaet	Yale-Kootenay	179 46	59	844 44	6 30	20 00	2 11		100 00		
Kamloops	Yale	2,737 21	1,603	28,462 92	221 07	10,206 95	74 04	8 24	740 00	50 00	175 00
Ladner's Landing	New Westminster	1,118 14	764	12,975 03	109 47	5,139 31	33 23	6 08	360 00		75 00
Langley	do	401 92	423	8,466 70	58 88	3,461 84	22 72		168 00	30 00	
*Lulu Island	do	93 14	10	547 63	2 61	131 75	1 33		72 00		
Lytton	Yale	458 28	349	10,228 38	66 65	646 60	25 66		123 00		
Mission City	New Westminster	839 10	695	8,335 24	71 56	4,150 36	21 34		300 00	40 00	
Nanaimo	Vancouver	6,897 71	6,659	107,963 19	1,061 77	21,654 14	288 37	137 19	1,680 00	140 00	
Nelson	Yale-Kootenay	3,145 26	849	15,472 27	130 34	5,812 88	42 64		535 00	72 00	110 00
New Westminster	New Westminster	10,764 45	4,379	76,760 34	681 92	54,471 56	210 25	41 17	2,700 00	200 00	

Report of the Postmaster General.

Nicola Lake	369 89	270	6,232 89	40 54	1,983 70	16 81	0 19	240 00		
Plumper Pass	280 13	223	2,162 14	17 23	526 84	5 47		76 00		
Port Hammond	334 44	215	2,736 66	23 76	1,758 92	7 83	4 29	124 00		
Queenselle	289 25	551	13,475 91	87 36	899 79	33 76		124 00		
Revelstoke	808 95	511	11,727 62	96 04	5,827 31	31 50		320 00	75 00	
Soda Creek	209 15	243	6,979 73	47 37	790 53	18 00		82 00	4 00	
Spence's Bridge	188 41	315	5,749 21	42 82	774 49	14 42		86 00	40 00	
Sumas	145 09	265	4,763 55	34 11	806 51	12 23		50 00		
+Union	513 50	565	17,528 09	119 46	933 68	44 35		160 00		
Vancouver	26,731 22	8,358	176,106 28	1,665 61	109,772 41	498 34	60 21	3,200 00	120 00	
Vernon	2,242 24	1,174	23,567 44	171 70	10,113 16	63 25		420 00	37 50	
Victoria	42,382 11	11,314	206,862 66	2,133 10	169,856 71					
Wellington	1,278 80	2,434	57,064 83	579 21	3,046 49	147 66	89 81	440 00	100 00	
Yale	472 06	339	6,829 78	51 31	2,496 82	18 58		150 00		
Non-Accounting Post Offices	19,639 51							6,644 62	126 00	
Total	132,747 86	52,823	984,831 37	8,865 58	462,802 54	2,086 13	377 53	223,654 62	1,301 17	1,060 00

* Non-Accounting Office, from 14th July, 1892.

† Accounting Office, from 1st October, 1892.

‡ Accounting Office, from 1st April, 1893.

§ Salary, &c., entered in Auditor-General's Report.

¶ Fuel and Light.

W. H. SMITHSON,
Accountant.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy Postmaster General.

STATEMENT (in accordance with the Act 52 Vic., Chap. 20, Sec. 12) of the Post Office Savings Bank transactions for the Year ended 30th June, 1893, and of the total amount due to Depositors on that date.

	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance due to depositors on 30th June, 1892	22,298,401 65	Repayments to depositors during year	6,631,578 97
Deposits received during the year	7,708,888 00	Balance due to depositors on the 30th June, 1893	24,153,193 66
Interest allowed to depositors during the year in accordance with the Statute	777,482 98		
	30,784,772 63		30,784,772 63

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy Postmaster General.

DAVID MATHESON,
Superintendent, Savings Bank Branch.

ANALYSIS of the Money Order Business of the Dominion of Canada for the Year ended 30th June, 1893.

		No. of Orders.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Total amount of Money Orders issued in Ontario		552,258		6,360,396 31
do do Quebec		104,659		1,557,315 89
do do Nova Scotia		107,414		1,618,111 27
do do New Brunswick		63,818		929,595 12
do do Manitoba		53,300		869,191 54
do do North-west Territories		24,674		438,554 39
do do British Columbia		52,823		984,831 37
do do Prince Edward Island		8,920		144,979 72
Total number and amount of Money Orders issued	967,866			12,902,975 61
Total amount of Money Orders paid in Ontario			6,542,773 87	
do do Quebec			1,866,241 28	
do do Nova Scotia			1,677,893 97	
do do New Brunswick			897,361 77	
do do Manitoba			748,137 79	
do do North-west Territories			233,452 47	
do do British Columbia			462,802 54	
do do Prince Edward Island			157,616 28	
				12,586,279 97
Total amount of Money Orders issued and paid				25,489,255 58

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy Postmaster General.

W. H. SMITHSON,
Accountant.

Report of the Postmaster General.

STATEMENT showing the losses sustained in collecting the Postal Revenue and conducting the Money Order and Savings Bank systems in the Dominion of Canada, brought to account during the Year ended 30th June, 1893.

	\$ cts.
Postage stamps destroyed by fire at Adelaide, Ont., 1st March, 1893.....	6 50
do do Avery's Portage, N.B., 15th October, 1892.....	3 00
do do Battery Hill, N.S., 7th October, 1892.....	30 00
do do Buctouche, N.B., 22nd September, 1892.....	14 44
do do Charlemont, Ont., 4th March, 1893.....	3 00
do do Credit Forks, Ont., 1st January, 1893.....	20 50
do do Crookston, Ont., 15th November, 1892.....	15 00
do do Denville, Ont., 29th December, 1892.....	10 00
do do Dutton, Ont., 8th April, 1893.....	40 00
do do Fenella, Ont., 11th March, 1893.....	3 25
do do Irena, Ont., 19th January, 1892.....	31 50
do do Lockton, Ont., 7th June, 1892.....	7 00
do do Oil City, Ont., 27th January, 1893.....	11 50
do do Pinette, P.E.I., 29th August, 1892.....	5 50
do do Rollo Bay Cross, P.E.I., 2nd March, 1892.....	9 00
do do Ste. Brigitte des Saults, Que., 17th November, 1892.....	6 00
do do Ste Flavie, Que., 31st March, 1893.....	12 00
do do Silsburg, Ont., 23rd August, 1892.....	10 00
do do Southport, P.E.I., 1st March, 1893.....	3 00
do do Tilton, Ont., 23rd April, 1892.....	0 40
do do Winona, Ont., 19th September, 1892.....	45 00
Postage stamps stolen from Alexandria, Ont., 22nd July, 1892.....	466 00
do do Aurora, Ont., 27th June, 1892.....	6 20
do do Bradford, Ont., 31st January, 1893.....	5 30
do do Charing Cross, Ont., 17th February, 1893.....	13 20
do do do 13th December, 1891.....	40 00
do do Cobocoak, Ont., 22nd May, 1893.....	2 33
do do East Farnham, Que., 26th April, 1892.....	46 92
do do Elmvale, Ont., 25th June, 1892.....	66 79
do do Embro, Ont., 31st December, 1891.....	103 77
do do Forest, Ont., 7th July, 1892.....	7 29
do do Formosa, Ont., 19th November, 1892.....	26 26
do do Hebron, N.S., 19th July, 1892.....	4 50
do do Merrickville, Ont., 10th June, 1892.....	154 65
do do Mont Louis, Que., 2nd December, 1892.....	3 55
do do New Lowell, Ont., 8th April, 1892.....	53 75
Postage stamps and post office funds stolen from Newmarket, Ont., 1st January, 1893.....	52 19
Postage stamps addressed to P. M. at Quinn, Ont., stolen from Charing Cross, Ont., 16th February, 1893.....	10 00
Postage stamps stolen from Roxton Falls, Que., 10th June, 1892.....	8 08
do do St. Boniface, Man., 26th August, 1892.....	187 77
do do St. Bruno Sta., Que., 14th April, 1892.....	7 13
do do Sackville, N.B., 20th June, 1892.....	21 64
do do Stayner, Ont., 10th November, 1892.....	4 62
do do Sturgeon Falls, Ont., 10th September, 1892.....	11 73
do do Underwood, Ont., 29th May, 1892.....	25 79
Counterfeit note taken at Toronto, Ont., March, 1889.....	2 00
Total.....	1,618 05

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy Postmaster General.

W. H. SMITHSON,
Accountant.

REPORT of all cases occurring within the Year ended 30th June, 1893, of abstraction from, or loss of, Letters containing Money, sent through the Post Office in Canada; showing the particulars of each case, and stating the result of the proceedings instituted therein by the Department.

I.
REGISTERED LETTERS.

No.	Name of Writer.	Where mailed.	When mailed.	Alleged Contents.	ADDRESS OF LETTER.		Evidence of Loss or Abstraction.	Result of Proceedings instituted in each case by the Department.	Class in Reappraisal.
					Name.	Place.			
1	Henry A. Gray	Toronto	1892. Mar. 17.	\$ 3 00 cts.	Mrs. H. J. Bate- man.	Brinton's Corn- ers.	Stated not to have been received by the person addressed.	Evidence in this case pointed to the conclusion that the letter disappeared at the Brinton's Corners Post Office. Contents made good by postmaster.	3
2	Angus Woodrow	Coulson	April 22.	25 00	Noxon Bros.	Ingersoll.	Only \$20 stated to have been received.	No evidence to account for the alleged discrepancy.	7
3	James Leatherdale	do	May 7.	2 00	Provident Provl. Ins. Co.	St. Thomas, Ont.	Stated to have been received without contents.	do do	7
4	Cleophas Martel	St. Albert, Que.	June 14.	30 00	Dame Ve-J. Le- may.	Ste. Croix, Que.	Stated not to have been received by the person addressed.	Contents of this letter made good by two postmasters upon whom the responsibility for its loss appeared to rest.	3
5	Chew Bros.	Midland	do 16.	20 00	Robert Pringle.	Wharncliffe.	do	This letter, together with several other registered letters, was stolen by a dishonest employee in the Wharncliffe Post Office. Contents made good by postmaster of Wharncliffe. See Cases Nos. 13 and 27, Class I.	3
6	Magnus Thorlak- son.	Winnipeg	July 9.	8 00	S. Thorlaksson	Church bridge, Assa.	do	Believed to have been stolen from the Churchbridge Post Office during the temporary absence of the postmaster from the office. Contents made good by postmaster of Churchbridge.	8
7	J. C. Morrison	Swift Current, Assa.	do 11.	7 20	J. J. Young	Regina.	do	There being no evidence to show that this letter was despatched from the Swift Current Post Office, the postmaster of that office made good contents.	3

Report of the Postmaster General.

8	Bank of Commerce	Sault Ste. Marie.	do	14.	74 06	B. F. Mitchmor	Providence Bay.	do	Stated to have been despatched from Sault Ste. Marie to Manitowaning but to have failed to reach the latter office. Inquiry failed to fix the responsibility for the loss.	4
9	D. McDonald	Montcalm	do	14.	15 00	David Godin	Ste. Adèle	do	Contents made good by postmaster of Ste. Adèle upon whom the responsibility for the loss of the letter appeared to rest.	3
10	D. A. McLaren	Poplar Point	do	14.	25 00	T. A. Fummerton	Rat Portage	Stated to have been received without contents.	No evidence to account for the alleged discrepancy.	7
11	M. Valiquette	Notre Dame du Laus.	do	15.	20 00	Joachim Valli-quette.	Perkins, Que.	Only \$10 stated to have been received.	Abstraction believed to have been committed at the Perkins Post Office. Loss made good on behalf of the postmaster who had left the country before the case came to the knowledge of the Department.	5
12	George Begg	Clevelands, Ont.	do	21.	10 00	R. Begg	Cameron	Stated not to have been received by the person addressed.	The registration of this letter having been dropped at the Lindsay Post Office the postmaster of that office made good contents.	3
13	Miss	Thessalon.	do	22.	5 00	Mrs. Ino Gannis	Royal Oak, Mich.	do	See Case No. 5, Class I.	3
14	Miss C. A. King	Moodyville, B.C.	do	28.	9 00	Mrs. Farnmar	Victoria, B.C.	do	Lost by a letter carrier at Victoria, B.C., who made good contents.	3
15	Miss Schmidt	Winnipeg	do	28.	5 00	A. Schmidt	Langenburg, Assa.	do	Believed to have been stolen from the Langenburg Post Office by a dishonest person who was improperly allowed access to the correspondence of that office. Contents made good by postmaster of Langenburg.	8
16	M. Delivo	Emerson	do	29.	15 00	P. Delivo	do do	do	Evidence pointed to the conclusion that this abstraction occurred at the Centralia Post Office. Postmaster made good the loss and was required to dismiss an assistant upon whom suspicion rested.	5
17	C. W. Smith	Centralia	Ang.	1.	11 50	Molson's Bank	Exeter	Only 50c. stated to have been received.	No evidence to account for the alleged discrepancy.	7
18	Wm. McLennan	Fort Frances	do	3.	6 00	Mrs. Wm. McLennan	Mc-Evansville	Only \$1 stated to have been received.	Evidence indicated that this abstraction was committed by a dishonest assistant at the Miami Post Office, who had left the postmaster's employ before the case came to the knowledge of the department.	5
19	John W. Ridley	Miami, Man.	do	4.	5 00	Messrs. Miller & Williams.	Carman, Man.	Stated to have been received without contents.	There being no evidence to show that this letter was despatched from the Caughnawaga P. O., the postmaster of that office made good contents.	3
20	Dr. Patton	Caughnawaga	do	4.	3 34	Bell Telephone Co.	Montreal	Stated not to have been received by the person addressed.		

I. REGISTERED LETTERS.—Report of all cases occurring within the Year ended 30th June, 1893, of abstraction from, or loss of, Letters containing Money, sent through the Post Office in Canada—Continued.

No.	Name of Writer.	Where mailed.	When mailed.	Alleged Contents.	ADDRESS OF LETTER.		Evidence of Loss or Abstraction.	Result of Proceedings instituted in each case by the Department.	Class in Receptation.
					Name.	Place.			
21	Joseph Dillon.....	Kingston.....	1892. Aug. 6..	\$ 35 00	Fogarty & Bro.....	Montreal..	Stated to have been received without contents.	Believed to have been tampered with by a clerk in the Kingston Post Office, who was dismissed the service, but the evidence against whom was not sufficient to warrant prosecution.	6
22	Daniel McKillop...	Wellington, B.C.	do 15..	10 00	Mrs. D. McKil- lop.	Mull River, N.S.	Stated not to have been received by the person addressed.	The registration of this letter having been dropped at the Whycomagh Post Office, the postmaster of that office made good contents.	3
23	Wm. McLean	West River, N.S.	do 20..	20 00	Miller Bros.....	Halifax ..	Only \$10 stated to have been received.	No evidence to account for the alleged discrepancy. Cover of letter not preserved.	7
24	Mrs. David New- ton.	Forest.....	do 20..	0 50	John Smith.....	Copleston	Stated not to have been received by the persons addressed	Stolen from the London Post Office by Archibald Hiscott, who was tried for the offence and sentenced to 5 years in penitentiary. Losses made good by relatives of Hiscott.	3
25	J. G. Race.....	St. Mary's	do 22..	25 00	R. Martin & Son	Chatham, Ont.			
26	W. T. Amos	Lieury	do 22..	3 20	L. A. Welch.....	Strathroy			
27	Mrs. J. Gannis	Wharnccliffe....	do 26..	4 00	John Burgess....	Bluevale ..	do	See Case No. 5, Class I.	3
28	Mrs. Bumstead....	Owen Sound	do 27..	23 00	Thos. H. Bum- stead.....	Bayview, Ont....	do	There being no evidence to show that this letter was despatched from the Owen Sound Post Office, the postmaster of that office made good contents.	3
29	Jeffery Paquin.....	Portneuf	Sept. 5.	21 50	Messrs. Bernier & Bernier.	Lotbiniere.....	do	Contents made good by postmaster of Lotbiniere, who failed to report non-receipt of Letter Bill of mail from Quebec, of 6th September, 1892, with which the letter in question is alleged to have been despatched.	3

Report of the Postmaster General.

30	Douglas & McNiece	Montreal	do	6	40 00	Miles Grant	Sturgeon Falls	do	{ The Sturgeon Falls Post Office was broken into on the night of 11th September, 1892, and these letters stolen.	9
31	Gco. Levesque	Sturgeon Falls	do	10	1 00	L'Echo des Deux Montagnes	St. Scholastique	do	{	8
32	N. Cartier	St. Antoine, Riv. Richelieu	do	5	12 00	Laing & Sons	Montreal	do	{ Only \$2 stated to have been received	These abstractions are believed to have been committed by a dishonest mail courier on the St. Hilaire and Sorrel route, who left the country before these cases were brought to the notice of the department. Losses made good by the contractor for the service in question.
33	W. Bousquet	St. Denis, Riv. Richelieu	do	14	50 00	L. Gnaedinger, Son & Co.	do	do	{ Only \$35 stated to have been received	
34	J. W. Walsh	St. John, N.B.	do	14	10 00	Richard Walsh	Upper N.B.	do	{ Stated not to have been received by the person addressed.	3
35	A. D. Hunter	Morewood	do	24	100 00	Union Bank of Canada	Winchester, Ont.	do	{ Only \$95 stated to have been received.	7
36	John Shields	Islington	do	27	2 00	M. Campbell	Chatham, Ont.	do	{ Stated not to have been received by the person addressed.	2
37	W. A. Laughlin	Cannington	Oct.	4	Ring valued at \$7.50	Miss S. S. Chapman	Woburn	do	{ Stated to have been despatched from Toronto in direct sealed registered package to Chatham, but to have failed to reach the latter office. Inquiry failed to fix the responsibility for the loss upon any particular officer of the post office.	3
38	Mr. Rohrer	Cultus, Ont.	do	12	80 27	Grange Wholesale Supply Co.	Toronto	do	{ Inquiry in this case indicated that the letter suffered careless treatment at the Cannington Post Office. The postmaster of that office accordingly made good the loss.	7
39	Thomas York	Burlington, Montana	do	13	5 00	Duncan Cameron	Compton	do	{ Only \$75.27 stated to have been received.	No evidence to account for the alleged discrepancy.
40	David Christie	Sturgeon Falls	do	17	5 00	Miss L. Christie	Montreal	do	{ Stated to have been received without contents.	
41	D. C. Dulin	Great Falls, Montana	do	19	25 00	Mrs. N. Phillips	Loon Creek, Assa	do	{ Stated not to have been received by the person addressed.	3
									{ This letter is believed to have been mislaid at the Compton Post Office. Contents made good by postmaster of that office.	7
									{ No evidence to account for the alleged discrepancy.	3
									{ Accidentally destroyed at the Balgonie Post Office. Contents made good by postmaster of that office.	3

I. REGISTERED LETTERS.—Report of all cases occurring within the Year ended 30th June, 1893, of abstraction from, or loss of, Letters containing Money, sent through the Post Office in Canada—Continued.

	Name of Writer.	Where mailed.	When mailed.	Alleged Contents.	ADDRESS OF LETTER.		Evidence of Loss, or Abstraction.	Result of Proceedings instituted in each case by the Department.	Class in Recapitulation.
					Name.	Place.			
			1892.	\$ cts.					
42	J. W. Millar.....	Hastings.....	Oct. 19.....	15 00	Mrs. J. W. Millar.....	Toronto.....	Stated not to have been received by the persons addressed.	The contents of these letters were made good by a railway mail clerk through whose hands the letters passed on the 19th October, 1892, and who failed to give proper attention to his duties on the date in question.	3
43	W. T. Tate.....	do.....	do 19.....	10 35	E. J. Elay.....	Campbellford.....			
44	Frank Tyler.....	do.....	do 19.....	65 00	C. Parsons & Co.....	Toronto.....			
45	W. S. Anderson.....	do.....	do 19.....	15 00	J. Anderson.....	do.....			
46	do.....	do.....	do 19.....	12 09	Imperial Bank.....	do.....			
47	Robert Phair, jun.	Coteau Station.....	do 23.....	10 00	Robert Phair.....	Cum m i n g s' Bridge.....	do	Believed to have been mislaid in the Cum m i n g s' Bridge Post Office. Contents made good by postmaster of that office.	3
48	Phileas Couture.....	New Durham, U.S.....	do 24.....	6 00	F. Couture.....	St. Edouard de Frampton.....	do	Contents made good by railway mail clerk who failed to continue registration.	3
49	Robert Richardson.....	Chatham, N.B.....	Nov. 5.....	10 00	Mrs. Robt. Richardson.....	Richibucto, N.B.....	Stated to have been received without contents.	No evidence to account for the alleged discrepancy.	7
50	John J. Arsenault.....	Elkhorn, Man.....	do 7.....	75 00	Commissioner of Dominion Lands.....	Winnipeg.....	Only \$60 stated to have been received.	do do	7
51	F. J. Buote.....	Shediac, N.B.....	do 8.....	10 00	J. C. Wilson & Co.....	Montreal.....	Stated to have been received without contents.	do do	7
52	Mr. Purcell.....	Cache Bay.....	do 8.....	9 00	Thos. Lee.....	Stayner.....	Stated not to have been received by the persons addressed.	Stayner Post Office broken into on the night of the 10th Nov., 1892, and these letters stolen. The Postmaster of Stayner, not having put the letters under lock and key, made good the contents.	8
53	Mrs. London.....	Toronto.....	do 9.....	12 25	Miss E. London.....	do.....			
54	.....	Stratford.....	do 9.....	1 00	Rev. M. Moyna.....	do.....			

Report of the Postmaster General.

55	Duncan Campbell.	Iron Mines, N.S.	do	10.	4 00	Melm. McQueen N.S.	do	...	The registration of this letter having been dropped at the Baddeck Post Office, the postmaster of that office made good the contents.	7
56	Mrs. Mary Minster	Windsor, Ont.	do	16..	50 00	Mikite Blowerge	Williamsford, O.	Only \$40 stated to have been received.	No evidence to account for the alleged discrepancy.	7
57	R. P. Harman	Uxbridge	do	16..	2 00	J. W. Cowie.	Claremont	Stated not to have been received by the person addressed.	Contents made good by postmaster of Claremont who failed to report non-receipt of Letter Bill from Toronto of mail by which this letter is stated to have been despatched to his office.	3
58	Sisters of Notre Dame.	St. Agatha.	do	16.	39 00	N. Duerrier.	Formosa	}	These letters were stolen by burglars from the Formosa Post Office on the night of the 18th Nov., 1892.	9
59	Peter O'Malley.	Formosa.	do	18..	7 00	Mrs. Bridget Maloy.	Walkerton			do
60	Buell, Orr, Hurdman & Co.	Ottawa.	do	18..	20 00	Mrs. B. Blanchet	Cumberland	Only \$12 stated to have been received.	No evidence to account for the alleged discrepancy.	7
61	Ontario Lumber Co.	Toronto	do	17..	12 00	Antoine Simon.	Piperville, Ont.	Stated not to have been received by the person addressed.	Stated to have been mis-delivered at the Tupperville, Ont., Post Office to which office it had been mis-sent. Content made good by postmaster at Tupperville.	3
62	D. Sabourin	St. Isidore Prescott.	do	17..	30 00	Parsons & Smith	Ottawa	Stated to have been received without contents.	No evidence to account for the alleged discrepancy.	7
63	John Wright	Lac la Pêche	do	21..	35 00	T. A. Garland.	Portage la Prairie.	Stated not to have been received by the person addressed.	Responsibility in this case appeared to rest with the Lac la Pêche and Ashcroft Station Post Office. Contents made good jointly by the postmasters of these offices.	3
64	J. B. Montambault	Batiscan	do	30..	10 00	Dr. Bouillon	Matane	do	Contained in a mail bag stolen from the Little Metis Station and Matane mail courier's sleigh on the night of the 2nd Dec., 1892, at the door of the Macnider Post Office.	9
65	Vacuum Oil Co.	Montreal	Dec.	1..	11 50	Vacuum Oil Co.	Toronto	do	This letter disappeared in the Toronto Post Office. Contents made good by a clerk in the registration branch of that office, upon whom the responsibility in the case appeared to rest.	3

I. REGISTERED LETTERS.—Report of all cases occurring within the Year ended 30th June, 1893, of abstraction from, or loss of, Letters containing Money, sent through the Post Office in Canada—Continued.

No.	Name of Writer.	Where mailed.	When mailed.	Alleged Contents.	ADDRESS OF LETTER.		Evidence of Loss or Abstraction.	Result of Proceedings instituted in each case by the Department.	Class in Recipitation.
					Name.	Place.			
			1892.	\$ cts.					
66	The Postmaster	Quebec.	Dec. 1.	3 55	The Postmaster	Mont Louis.	Stated not to	Contained in mail bag stolen from	9
67	do	do	do	5 00	do	Dalbyaire.	have been re-	Little Mébis and Matane mail	
68	P. Poirier	Amqui.	do	11 50	Dr. Bouillon	Matane	ceived by the	courier's sleigh, at the door of the	
							person address-	Macnider Post Office, on the night	
							ed.	of the 2nd December, 1892.	
69	Thomas Smith	Lucknow.	do	1 00	Family Herald	Montreal.	do	There being no evidence to show that	3
					Pub. Co.			this letter was despatched from	
70	James Henderson	Coe Hill Mines.	do	6 00	Stanley, Mills &	Hamilton.	No \$3 stated to have	Lucknow, the postmaster of that	7
					Co.		been received.	office made good contents.	
71	The Postmaster	Huntsville	do	222 00	Bank of Montreal	Ottawa.	Only \$192 stated to	do	7
							have been received.	do	
72	Wright Breese	Fermoy	do	24 00	Aaron Hoppins	Zanesville	Only \$140 stated to	Evidence in this case pointed to the	6
							have been received.	conclusion that the letter was tam-	
								pered with during course of post,	
								but by whom or at what point, it	
								was not possible to ascertain.	
73	Rev. S. Mahen	St. Donat	do	36 45	M. S. LeBoutel-	Gaspe.	Only \$30.35 stated to	No evidence to account for the alleged	7
					lier.		have been received.	discrepancy.	
74	James Shammon	Shamrock	do	120 00	Massey, Harris	Toronto	Stated not to have	There being no record of the despatch	3
					Co.		been received by	of this letter from the Shamrock	
							the persons ad-	Post Office, the assistant postmaster	
							ressed.	at that office, by whom the letter	
								was handled, made good contents.	
75	J. H. Allan	Hillsdale	do	89 11	Samuel Rogers	do	Only \$77.11 stated to	No evidence to account for the alleged	7
					Oil Co.		have been received.	discrepancy.	

Report of the Postmaster General

76	Wm. Nelson	Lakelet	do	6	20 00	Alban Witner	Brantford	Stated not to have been received by the persons addressed.	These registered letters are believed to have been stolen from the Brantford Post Office, on the morning of 30th December, 1892, by some person from outside. Contents made good by postmaster.	8
77	Thomas Riersly	Bright	do	12	2 00	Alex. Clement	do			
78	John McLellan	Fitchburg, Mass	do	12	0 00	Mrs. E. Ford	do			
79	John McLellan	Millgrove	do	16	1 00	Wm. McLellan	do			
80		Marringhurst, Man.	do	18	5 00	Mrs. Mary J. Youngs	do			
81	Geo. Laupkin	Moscow	do	22	10 00	Miss E. Laupkin	do			
82		Cleveland, Ohio	do	27	8 00	Henry Beckett	do			
83		Woodstock, Ont.	do	28	3 00	Jno. A. Willis	do			
84	Deak Letter	Office Ottawa	do	28	5 69	Alb. Bernhardt	do			
85	James O'Neil	Carlton West	do	28	40 00	F. J. Grenny	do			
86		Paris Station	do	29	7 00	Charles Robson	do			
87	A. Norrie	Credit Forks	do	31	2 00	"Family Herald"	Montreal			
88	Miss J. E. LaHogue	Montreal	do	31	Gold ring, value \$5.	Miss L. Baker	Sandy Beach, Que.	do	Credit Forks Post Office destroyed by fire on the morning of 1st January, 1893, and this letter burnt.	3
89	Mrs. G. W. Lawrence	New Westminster, B.C.	do	4	1 40	Robert Oxe	Langley Prairie, B.C.	do	Contents of this letter made good jointly by a Railway Mail Clerk and two Postmasters, who appeared to be responsible for its loss.	10
90	S. J. Cook	Halero, Saskatchewan	do	7	2 00	"Free Press"	Winnipeg	do	Langley Prairie Post Office destroyed by fire 31st January, 1893, and this letter (which had not been called for, although it had been lying in the office since the 7th Jan'y, 1893) burnt.	3
91	H. Bowden	Calgary	do	11	1 00	J. Greenwood	Aldershot, Eng.	do	There being no evidence to show that this letter was despatched from Halero, the Postmaster of that office made good contents.	5
92	Daniel Spence	Abercorn, Que.	do	14	48 00	John Greer	Foster, Que.	do	Abstraction believed to have been committed by a Railway Mail Clerk serving on the C. P. Railway between Moose Jaw and Elkhorn, who is no longer in the employ of the Post Office. Loss made good out of money due the clerk in question.	3
93	R. P. Davis	Hillsdale	do	16	142 00	Bank of Montreal	Ottawa	do	Contents made good by a Railway Mail Clerk through whose hands the letter passed, and upon whom the responsibility for its loss appeared to rest.	7
								do	Only \$140 stated to No evidence to account for the alleged discrepancy.	

I. REGISTERED LETTERS.—Report of all cases occurring within the Year ended 30th June, 1893, of abstraction from, or loss of, Letters containing Money, sent through the Post Office in Canada—Continued.

No.	Name of Writer.	Where mailed.	When mailed.	Alleged Contents.	ADDRESS OF LETTER.		Evidence of Loss of Abstraction.	Result of Proceedings instituted in each case by the Department.	Class in Recaptulation.
					Name.	Place.			
94	Wm. Brown	Hagerman's Corner, Minn.	1893. Jan. 17	\$ 12 00	A. J. Gould	Uxbridge	Stated not to have been received by the person addressed.	There being no evidence to show that this letter was despatched from the Hagerman's Corner Post Office, the Postmaster of that office made good contents.	3
95		Minneapolis, U.S.	do 16	15 00	Mrs. F. H. Alward.	New Canaan, N.B.	Stated not to have been received by the persons addressed.	Contents made good by a railway mail clerk through whose hands the letters in question passed, and upon whom the responsibility for their loss appeared to rest.	3
96	Miss A. Brown	East Boston, Mass.	do 17	6 00	Mrs. A. Steeves.	Wheaton Settlement, N.B.			
97	Hillyard Bros.	Portland, N.B.	do 19	50 00	Samuel Martin.	Elmwood, N.B.	Stated to have been received without contents.	No evidence to account for the alleged discrepancy.	7
98	Mr. Judge	Mono Road Station.	do 21	10 00	Eby Blain & Co.	Toronto			
99	A. C. Anderson & Co.	Toronto	do 24	Jewellery value \$4.25	W. Alexander	Donald, B.C.	Stated not to have been received by the person addressed.	Contained in mail package stated to have been despatched from Toronto to B. C. railway mail clerk, but to have failed to reach the latter officer. Inquiry failed to fix the responsibility for the loss.	2
100	John McDonald	Hillsdale	Feb. 1	87 30	Beatty, Chadwick & Co.	Toronto	Only \$67.30 stated to have been received.	No evidence to account for the alleged discrepancy.	7
101	James Holland	North Bay	do 2	25 46	Thos. McKevey	South Edmonton, Alberta.	Only \$5.46 stated to have been received.	See Case No. 91, Class I.	5
102	Mrs. J. Graham	Novar	do 6	2 22	Wm. Quin	Dwight, Ont.	Only 22 cts. stated to have been received.	No evidence to account for the alleged discrepancy.	7
103	Wm. Johnson	Thornhill	do 10	16 00	A. M. Book	Elora	Only \$11 stated to have been received.	do do	7
104	Isaac Smith	Boston, Mass.	do 11	15 00	John Smith	Wallace Ridge, N.S.	Stated not to have been received by the person addressed.	The registration of this letter having been dropped at the Wallace (N.S.) Post Office, the postmaster of that office made good contents.	3
105	Messrs. Burton Bros.	Barrie	do 13	40 00	A. B. Mitchell	Orillia	do do	The postmaster of Orillia being unable to show how this letter was disposed of, made good contents.	3

Report of the Postmaster General.

106	A. J. Ince The Postmaster	Chatham, Ont. London, Ont.	do do	15 16	7 00 \$10 in post- age stamps	A. D. Whaley The Postmaster	Charing Cross Quinn	do do	do do	9	Charing Cross Post Office entered by burglars on the night of 16th of February, 1893, and these letters stolen.
108	Robert Cummings	Hillsdale	do	21	30 00	Noxon Bros.	Ingersoll	do	do	7	No evidence to account for the alleged discrepancy.
109	Gilmour & Hughson	Wakefield	do	21	10 00	Mrs. N. Derion	Masham Mills	do	do	3	The postmaster of Masham Mills being unable to show how this letter, which was duly received at his office, was disposed of, made good contents.
110	James Britton	Hyde Park, Man	do	24	20 00	Wm. Brazil	Johnston's River	do	do	10	Southport Post Office destroyed by fire on the 1st March, 1893, and these letters burnt.
111	Dennis Ryan	Buctouche, N. B.	do	25	11 25	M. E. Ryan	Mount Ryan	do	do	7	No evidence to account for the alleged discrepancy.
112	S. Jeffrey	Kimburn	do	27	52 00	Frost & Wood	Smith's Falls	do	do	3	The postmaster of Duques being unable to show how this letter was disposed of, made good its contents.
113	Mrs. E. Poulin	Chelmsford	Mar.	6	3 00	Mrs. Thomas St. Martin	Duques, Que	do	do	7	No evidence to account for the alleged discrepancy.
114	Moise Lawrance	St. Jean de Matha	do	13	30 85	L. Z. Desormeau	Montreal	do	do	7	No evidence to account for the alleged discrepancy.
115	D. Calligan	Belledune	do	15	9 00	Hugh Miller	Dalhousie	do	do	7	do do
116	Miss M. M. Cameron	Newcastle Bridge N. B.	do	16	19 00	Manchester, Robertson & Allison	St. John, N. B.	do	do	5	Evidence in this case pointed to the conclusion that the letter was tampered with at the Newcastle Bridge Post Office by a son of the postmaster, who had been improperly allowed access to the correspondence, and who left the country before the case was brought to the notice of the department. Contents made good by postmaster of Newcastle Bridge.
117	N. S. Bowman	Staffa	do	24	5 12	Mrs. N. S. Bowman	Wiarion	do	do	7	No evidence to account for the alleged discrepancy.
118	Adelard Lariviere	Valleyfield	April	5	20 00	Patrick Darragh	Dewittville, Que.	do	do	2	Stated to have been despatched from Valleyfield to Montreal and Dundee Postal Car on 5th April, 1893, but to have failed to reach the latter office.
119	Henry Proctor	Nauaino	do	10	26 00	Miss Jennie Proctor	Toronto	do	do	7	No evidence to account for the alleged discrepancy.
120	Richard Piper	Wahnapitche	do	13	16 25	T. Curly	Sudbury	do	do	3	This letter having been despatched in an irregular manner by the assistant in the Wahnapitche Post Office, the postmaster was called upon to make good the loss.

I. REGISTERED LETTERS.—Report of all cases occurring within the Year ended 30th June, 1893, of abstraction from, or loss of, Letters containing Money, sent through the Post Office in Canada—Continued.

No.	Name of Writer.	Where mailed.	When mailed.	Alleged Contents.	ADDRESS OF LETTER.		Evidence of Loss or Abstraction.	Result of Proceedings instituted in each case by the Department.	Class in Recapitulation.
					Name.	Place.			
121	Alex. Thurston.	Sundridge	1893. April 13.	\$ 20 00	Wm. Thurston.	Black Bank, Ont.	Only \$15 stated to have been received.	No evidence to account for the alleged discrepancy.	7
122	Antoine Charron.	Laprairie.	do 24.	2 00	Madame Brière.	Malbaie	Stated not to have been received by the person addressed.	The evidence as to this letter having been despatched from Laprairie being unsatisfactory, the postmaster of that office made good contents.	3
123	Charles Pringle.	Baldwin	do 25.	5 00	Charles Stark & Co.	Toronto	Only \$1 stated to have been received.	No evidence to account for the alleged discrepancy.	7
124	Wm. Wallace.	Saintfield, Ont.	May 2.	50 00	A. B. Owen	Toronto	Stated to have been received without contents.	The Saintfield Post Office was entered by burglars on the night of the 2nd May, 1893 and this letter robbed of its contents.	9
125	S. S. Wilson	Lynden	do 3.	23 00	H. J. Healy	Hamilton	Only \$21 stated to have been received.	These letters are believed to have been tampered with by a dishonest assistant in the Linden Post Office.	5
126		Stony Creek	do 6.	8 00	B. Vansickle	Lynden	Only \$7 stated to have been received.	Losses made good by the postmaster.	
127	Mrs. Farewell	Thornbury	do 16.	18 58	Atkinson Bro.	Toronto	Only \$16.58 stated to have been received.	No evidence to account for the alleged discrepancy. Cover of letter not preserved.	7
128	Xavier Lalonde	South Indian	do 1.	50 00	S. J. Casselman.	Williamsburg	Stated to have been received without contents.	Still under investigation	11
129	Miss Kidd	Athlone	do 16.	3 00	Mrs. T. P. Bray, ill.	Toronto	do	No evidence to account for the alleged discrepancy.	7
130	James Lee	Murvale	do 23.	26 00	Wm. Rigney	Kingston	Only \$21 stated to have been received.	do	7
131	Thos. Friendship.	Wingham	do 29.	7 00	P. D. Dods & Co.	Montreal	Stated to have been received without contents.	do	7

Report of the Postmaster General.

132	.....	Castorland, N.Y.	do	27	15 00	Mrs. W. J. Doyle	Merrickville	.....		
133	James Berney	Lyndhurst	do	29	4 36	R. Birmingham	Toronto	.....		
134	.....	do	do	30	3 32	do	do	.....		
135	R. W. Copeland	do	do	30	2 28	do	do	.....		
136	A. J. Moulton	do	do	30	1 08	Telegram Printing Co.	Elmira, N.Y.	.....	Stated not to have been received by persons addressed.	These letters were contained in a mail bag stolen from the Kingston railway station on the night of 30th May, 1893. No clue obtained to the perpetrators of the robbery.	9
137	A. McDonald	Caldwell's Mills	do	30	100 00	Lewis Bros. & Co.	Montreal	.....		
138	J. H. Patterson	Hartington	do	30	25 00	James Linton	do	.....		
139	Canadian Lumber Co.	McLaren's Depot	do	30	57 10	J. H. Jones & Co.	do	.....		
140	Julia Foley	Westport	do	30	80 00	Jas. G. Foley	Ottawa	.....		
141	James McBeath	South Boston, Mass.	do	22	15 00	John McBeath	Forest Hill, P. E. I.	.....	Only \$10 stated to have been received.		11
142	Joseph Reilly	Gaspereaux	do	31	14 00	Mrs. Daniel Reilly	do	.....	Only \$9 stated to have been received.		
143	Dan Stewart	Everett, Mass.	do	31	10 00	Mrs. Elizabeth Stewart	do	.....	Only \$5 stated to have been received.		
144	Clara Turnbull	London, East	do	June 3	9 00	The Leader	St. Marys, Ont.	.....	Only \$7 stated to have been received.	No evidence to account for the alleged discrepancy. Cover of letter not preserved.	7
145	Crawford Bros.	Tara	do	5	343 95	Jno. McPherson & Co.	Hamilton	.....	Only \$333.95 stated to have been received.	No evidence to account for the alleged discrepancy.	7
146	Geo. E. E. Ellis	O'Leary Station	do	14	10 00	Pascal Herbert	Memramcook, N. B.	.....	Stated not to have been received by persons addressed.	O'Leary Station Post Office entered by burglars on the night of 14th June, 1893, and these letters stolen.	9
147	do	do	do	14	5 00	James Houghton	Summerside, P. E. I.	.....		
148	Julia Howie	Gibson, N. B.	do	20	13 38	Miss Hattie Stewart	Sackville, N. B.	do		Gibson Post Office destroyed by fire on 20th June, 1893, and this letter burnt.	10
149	James Sangret	Stobart, Sask.	do	21	4 00	Commr. Hudson Bay Co.	Winnipeg	.....	Only \$1 stated to have been received.	No evidence to account for the alleged discrepancy.	7

Report of all cases occurring within the Year ended 30th June, 1893, of abstraction from, or loss of, Letters containing Money, sent through the Post Office in Canada.

I I.

UNREGISTERED LETTERS.

No.	Name of Writer.	Where mailed.	When mailed.	Alleged Contents.	ADDRESS OF LETTER.		Evidence of Loss or Abstraction.	Result of Proceedings instituted in each case by the Department.	Class in Reappitulation.
					Name.	Place.			
1	.....	Medina, N.Y.	July 2..	2 00	Mr. A. Hodge	St. Catharines.	Stated to have been received without contents.	Stolen by a dishonest baggageman in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway at St. Catharines, who was arrested and dismissed on suspended sentence. Contents recovered.	8
2	J. W. Gamble	Lurgan	do	1 00	The Postmaster	Toronto	Stated not to have been received by the person addressed.	No trace, owing to want of registration.	1
3	H. Morgan & Co.	Montreal	do	1 42	Miss M. Kendrick	Compton	do	do	do
4	Mr. Tilly	Bowmanville	do	0 10	J. T. Beaudry	Crookston, Min.	do	Stolen by a dishonest assistant in the Bowmanville Post Office; the evidence against whom, however, was not sufficient to warrant prosecution. Contents recovered.	3
5	Riddle, Armstrong & Nesbitt	Cobourg	do	2 25	Commissioner of Patents.	Ottawa	do	No trace, owing to want of registration.	1
6	A. Monette	Ottawa	do	10 00	Mde. A. Paquette	Mile End.	do	do	do
7	Hon. D. Gordon	Georgetown, P. E. I.	do	15 00	Brown & Webb	Halifax	do	This letter, and certain others reported in previous years, are believed to have been stolen by a dishonest messenger in the Halifax Post Office, who made his escape from the country after having confessed his wrong doing.	4
8	C. E. Burnham & Sons.	St. John, N.B.	do	1 50	Critic Co.	do	do	No trace, owing to want of registration.	do
9	Rev. J. Holmes	Parkhill	About July 10	6 00	Rev. Dr. Briggs	Toronto	do	do	do

Report of the Postmaster General.

10	Wm. Wynne	Long Creek, P. E. I.	July 18..	10 00	James Bradley	Charlotte to wn, P. E. I.	do	do	do	1
11	J. Mullen	Kingston	do 18..	5 00	Mr. Smith	do	do	do	do	}
12	Gooday, Benson & Co.	Quebec	do 20..	10 00	Joseph Reynar	Three Rivers	do	do	do	
13	Miss Jessie Comrie	Montreal	do 22..	5 00	Miss M. Comrie	Ashton	do	do	do	}
14	D. McEam	Gambriidge	do 23..	5 00	Watson Mfg. Co.	Ayr	do	do	do	
15	Rev. F. Smith	Bradford	do 23..	0 50	R. Hill	Hamilton	do	do	do	}
16	G. B. McEachern	Mount Stewart, P. E. I.	do 22..	5 00	The Supply Co.	Niagara Falls	do	do	do	
17	Geo. C. Loveys	Toronto	do 23..	5 00	F. G. Anderson	Juniper Island	do	do	do	}
18	A. Colquhoun	Winnipeg	do 24..	2 49	J. Walker & Co.	Montreal	do	do	do	
19	W. D. Perkins	Griswold, Man.	do 25..	12 00	J. L. Cassidy & Co.	do	do	do	do	}
20	Hugh Brownlee	Kemptville	do 25..	7 00	W. J. Brownlee	Smith's Falls	do	do	do	
21	Miss J. Carter	Pictou	do 26..	2 00	Miss L. Carter	Toronto	do	do	do	}
22	Mrs. W. L. Campbell	Chicago	do 21..	10 00	Colin Campbell	do	do	do	do	
23	P. S. Campbell	Niagara	do 27..	15 00	John Firstbrook	do	do	do	do	}
24	S. Irvine	Buffalo, N. Y.	do 28..	5 00	Mrs. Saml. Irvine	do	do	do	do	
25	G. L. Bourne	Stobart, Sask	do 28..	3 00	C. S. Botsford	do	do	do	do	
26	Alex. Muir	Nanaimo, B. C.	do 28..	20 00	G. W. Jackson	Victoria, B. C.	do	do	do	}
27	Mrs. J. E. Woods	Toronto	do 28..	5 00	Miss Chipechase	Montreal	do	do	do	
28	G. S. Davidson	Qu'Appelle Station	do 29..	10 00	Mrs. G. S. Davidson	Winnipeg	do	do	do	}
29	C. McGrath	Fort McLeod	do 29..	10 00	Mrs. C. McGrath	Peterboro'	do	do	do	
30	D. Lewis	Toronto	do 30..	15 00	J. S. Fisher	Montreal	do	do	do	}
31	A. D. White	Welland	do 30..	2 00	Budd White	London	do	do	do	
32	J. G. Monilaws	Gleichen	Aug. 1..	5 00	Mrs. John Monilaws	Medicine Hat	do	do	do	}
33	Mrs. Wm. Thomas	Port Perry	do 1..	1 00	Miss Maggie Thomas	Owen Sound	do	do	do	
34	W. H. Budden	Peterboro'	do 2..	3 00	Miss Haultain	Cardinal	do	do	do	}
35	Mrs. D. McDermod	St. John, N. B.	do 3..	5 33	Mutual Relief Society	Yarmouth, N. S.	do	do	do	
36	H. Armstrong	Hamilton	do 4..	2 00	Mrs. H. Armstrong	Kinglake	do	do	do	}
37	C. Dolan	Belleville	do 4..	5 00	Miss Minnie Dolan	Toronto	do	do	do	
38	W. W. Cleary	Woodstock, Ont.	do 4..	1 00	Mrs. W. W. Cleary	Locust Hill	do	do	do	

II. UNREGISTERED LETTERS.—Reports of all cases occurring within the Year ended 30th June, 1893, of abstraction from, or loss of, Letters containing Money, sent through the Post Office in Canada—Continued.

No.	Name of Writer.	Where mailed.	When mailed.	Alleged Contents.	ADDRESS OF LETTER.		Evidence of Loss or Abstraction.	Result of Proceedings instituted in each case by the Department.	Class in Recapitulation.
					Name.	Place.			
			1892.	\$ cts.					
30	G. T. Simpson	Bowmanville.	Aug. 4.	2 00	Mrs. G. T. Simpson	Toronto.	Stated not to have been received by the person addressed.	Stolen by a dishonest assistant in the Bowmanville Post Office, the evidence against whom, however, was not sufficient to warrant prosecution. Contents re- covered.	3
40	G. H. Buxton.	do	do 10.	2 00	Mrs. G. H. Buxton	Lakefield.			
41	Mrs. J. C. Moore.	Kamloops, B.C.	do 5.	10 00	T. Eaton & Co.	Toronto	Stated to have been received without contents.	No evidence to account for the alleged discrepancy.	7
42	J. D. Kelly	Acton.	do 7.	1 25	David Murray	Kingston.	Stated not to have been received by the person addressed.	No trace, owing to want of registration.	
43	Mr. Winterbotham	Parkdale	do 7.	4 00	Mrs. Winterbot- ham.	Stratford.	do	do	
44	Mary Glover	Swift Current Railway Sta- tion.	do 7.	15 00	Mrs. R. Glover.	Regina.	do	do	
45	B. H. Spence.	Toronto	do 8.	5 00	Mrs. J. Spence.	Haliburton.	do	do	
46	C. A. McDougall.	Chambly Canton	do 8.	2 50	S. E. Lefebvre.	Montreal.	do	do	
47	Gustavus Barton.	Belmore.	do 10.	21 00	James Elliott.	Bluevale.	do	do	
48	Robt. Elliott.	St. Thomas.	do 10.	20 00	Whaley, Royce & Co.	do Toronto	do	do	
49	John W. Belyea.	Toronto	do 12.	2 00	Mrs. Belyea.	Edgar.	do	do	
50	J. Curran.	do	do 12.	8 00	Mrs. G. W. Ball.	Trenton.	do	do	
51	H. W. Moad	Chesterville, Ont	do 16.	1 00	"Star" Office.	Montreal.	do	do	
51	Mrs. C. W. Shurt- leff.	Noyan.	do 17.	1 45	Murphy & Co.	do	do	do	1
52	Robert Nelson.	Holstein.	do 19.	6 00	Miss J. Nelson.	Toronto	do	do	
53	C. T. Gibbs.	Ottawa.	do 19.	8 33	Hon. J. J. Ross.	Ste. Anne de la Pêrade.	do	do	
54	Alex. Ranney.	Toronto	do 20.	4 00	Miss H. Ranney.	North Monaghan	do	do	
55	C. Gaudette.	Beloeil Village.	do 22.	5 00	F. X. Beaudry.	Montreal.	do	do	
56	E. W. Davies.	Seaforth.	do 22.	10 00	Mrs. E. W. Davies.	Sherbrooke, Que.	do	do	

Report of the Postmaster General.

58	Sister Ste. Victoire.	St. Michel	do	22	1 50	A. E. Vallerand.	Quebec.	do	do	3
59	Miss H. Bell.	Toronto	do	26	4 00	Mrs. Bell.	Amherstburg.	do	do	1
60	Wm. Brasher.	Vienna.	do	26	40 20	Jno. Macdonald & Co.	Toronto	do	do	3
61	Mrs. David.	Toronto	do	26	9 00	G. A. Demers.	Montreal.	do	do	3
62	Mrs. H. Mudge.	Georgeville	do	27	8 00	S. Carsley.	do	do	do	3
63	E. Griesbach	Gleichen.	do	27	9 00	Bank of Montreal.	Calgary.	do	do	3
64	W. G. Wright.	Woodstock, Ont.	do	28	7 00	Mrs. W. J. Wright.	Hamilton	do	do	3
65	Rebecca Robinson.	Detroit, Mich.	do	7	2 00	Mrs. E. Robinson.	Toronto	do	do	3
66	Rev. N. L. McCormick.	Port Royal	do	10	2 00	Willard Tract Co.	do	do	do	3
67	Rev. J. Page.	Emerson, Man.	do	11	3 00	do	do	do	do	3
68	C. Blainey.	Brantford	do	14	4 40	Mrs. C. Blainey.	do	do	do	3
69	Alex. Spear.	Stayner	do	22	21 00	F. W. Humphrey.	do	do	do	3
70	C. R. Davidson.	Collingwood	do	31	2 00	W. R. Brock & Co.	do	do	do	3
71	Thomas Halbert.	Vancouver, B. C.	do	31	20 00	Mrs. Thos. Halbert.	Montreal.	do	do	3
72	James Craig	do	do	31	10 00	Mrs. James Craig.	do	do	do	3
73	Mrs. J. Lewis	Ottawa	Sept. 1.	1	3 00	P. O. Box 524.	Toronto	do	do	3
74	Sellery & Temple.	Kincardine.	do	2	12 00	J. D. King & Co.	do	do	do	3
75	A. M. Androvelt.	Tottenville, N. Y.	do	6	10 00	Mrs. A. M. Androvelt.	do	do	do	3
76	Miss V. Kaake.	Nobleton.	do	12	5 00	Miss Pitta Kaake.	do	do	do	3
77	M. R. Summerfeldt.	Mount Albert.	do	21	35 00	J. Robertson & Co.	do	do	do	3
78	The Postmaster.	Monro Road Station.	do	22	10 00	Gowans, Kent & Co.	do	do	do	3
79	G. H. L'Abbe	Montreal.	do	1	20 00	R. Roy	Matane.	do	do	3
80	Laurette Wilson.	Kemptville	do	2	2 00	J. E. Bryant & Co.	Toronto	do	do	3
81	E. Branmer.	Sharon	do	2	20 00	Davidson & Hay.	do	do	do	3
82	do	do	do	2	30 00	W. R. Brock & Co.	do	do	do	3
83	A. E. Rivard.	St. Andrew s.	do	3	1 00	"The Witness"	Montreal	do	do	3
84	J. M. Boudreau.	Montreal.	do	3	8 00	The Anglo-American Novelty Co.	Toronto	do	do	3
85	N. B. Telephone Co.	Penobscuis.	do	3	2 65	N. B. Telephone Co.	Fredericton	do	do	3
86	Thos. Duff.	London.	do	4	2 15	Miss Lizzie Duff.	Toronto	do	do	3
87	G. Bertrand	St. Vincent de Paul.	do	5	3 33	Bell Telephone Co.	Montreal.	do	do	3
88	J. A. Davidson.	Campbellford Station.	do	6	19 00	McMaster & Co.	Toronto	do	do	3
89	E. W. Taplin.	Novar.	do	7	24 00	Royal Oil Co.	do	do	do	3
90	C. W. Bourke	Charlottetown, P. E. I.	do	7	20 00	Mrs. C. W. Bourke	Summerside, P. E. I.	do	do	3
91	Kate A. Morgan.	Glen Bean.	do	8	0 84	"Family Herald"	Montreal.	do	do	3
92	W. Meek.	Toronto	do	9	7 00	Mrs. W. Meek.	Kingston	do	do	3

II. UNREGISTERED LETTERS.—Report of all cases occurring within the Year ended 30th June, 1893, of abstraction from, or loss of, Letters containing Money, sent through the Post Office in Canada—Continued.

No.	Name of Writer.	Where mailed.	When mailed.	Alleged Contents.	ADDRESS OF LETTER.		Evidence of Loss or Abstraction.	Result of Proceedings instituted in each case by the Department.	Class in Recapitulation.
					Name.	Place.			
93	A. J. Flint.	Montreal.	Sept. 11.	3 00	Mrs. A. J. Flint.	Toronto	Stated not to have received by the person addressed.	No trace, owing to want of registration.	
94	Thos. P. Perry.	Shipley	do 12.	1 00	R. E. Perry	Hollen	do	do	
95	W. Morrison.	St. John, N.B.	do 12.	4 00	John Morrison	ARLINGTON,	do	do	
96	S. J. Perkin	Chiselhurst.	do 14.	9 00	Beal Bros.	Toronto	do	do	
97	Mrs. M. Singer.	Montreal.	do 15.	4 00	Mrs. Jas. Large.	do	do	do	
98	Mrs. D. Carle.	Brandon	do 15.	10 00	D. Carle.	Vancouver.	do	do	
99	Jos. White	Pembroke	do 16.	14 00	Robert Whyte	Ottawa.	do	do	
100	G. Gagnon	Montreal.	do 17.	3 00	P. A. Hudon.	do	do	do	
101	W. L. Crittenden.	Baldwin	do 17.	0 75	"The Mail"	Toronto	do	do	
102	R. T. Anthony.	Coaticook.	do 19.	15 00	Mrs. M. E. Plante	Montreal	do	do	
103	J. F. Geney & Co.	Petitcodiac.	do 20.	5 00	G. B. Wetmore	St. John, N.B.	do	do	
104	D. McBean	Forest	do 23.	6 75	Rose Publishing Co.	Toronto	do	do	
105	Wm. McKee.	Toronto	do 22.	2 00	Mrs. Wm. McKee.	Kingston.	do	do	
106	Miss H. C. Andrew	Owen Sound.	do 22.	3 00	Wm. Johnson.	Toronto	do	do	
107	Mabel Gray	Toronto	do 23.	4 00	Geo. Taylor	London.	do	do	
108	Mrs. Hye	Strathroy	do 23.	1 00	McDermid & Logan.	do	do	do	
109	Miss A. P. Henry.	Morden	do 23.	7 00	Mrs. W. S. Henry.	Winnipeg.	do	do	
110	Josephine Rousson	Williamstown.	do 26.	4 00	Mde. F. Richer	Ottawa.	do	do	
111	Mrs. M. E. Scott.	London, Ont.	do 27.	10 00	Mrs. Jas. Straith.	Windsor, Ont.	do	do	
112	E. Gagnon.	Montreal.	do 29.	2 00	P. A. Hudon.	Ottawa.	do	do	
113	A. H. Murphy	Black Lake, Que.	do 29.	10 00	Miss Laura Murphy.	Chambly Basin.	do	do	
114	J. R. Jones	Winnipeg.	do	5 00	Mrs. C. Burke	Toronto	do	do	
115	F. A. Jones.	London.	Oct. 2.	7 00	George Brooks	Tiverton.	do	do	
116	Mde. A. Durocher	Montreal.	do 3.	12 00	Sœur Sylvestre	Montreal.	do	do	
117	Mary McGillivray	Toronto	do 5.	2 00	Mrs. Eliza Mellroy	Hesper.	do	do	
118	Joseph Meyers	do	do 7.	15 00	Mrs. J. Meyers.	Kincardine	do	do	
119	A. Campbell	Knowlton.	do 8.	2 00	A. Campbell	Montreal.	do	do	

Report of the Postmaster General

120	R. Darling..	Alliston	do	7..	28 00	A. Wilson.....	Toronto	Believed to have been stolen by a dishonest letter carrier at the Toronto Post Office, the evidence against whom, however, was not sufficient to warrant prosecution.
121	Jos. Catverley	Orillia	do	9..	16 00	Alex. Gemmill.....	do	Losses made good to the extent of 88 cents on the dollar, by the father of the letter carrier in question.
122	Thomas Lindsay	Grimsby	do	9..	9 00	Mrs. Lindsay.....	do	No trace, owing to want of registration.
123	Geo. Hawkins.....	Toronto	do	10..	9 00	W. S. Derry	Dresden	do
124	F. Rubridge	Brantford	do	10..	3 00	Mrs. Rubridge	London.....	do
125	Wm. Beattie	Woodstock	do	12..	1 00	A. Beattie	Toronto	do
126	John Bryson	Wyoming	do	12..	3 15	John Goodeson.....	Sarnia	do
127	F. H. Revell	Hamilton	do	13..	3 75	Mrs. Jacobi	Toronto	do
128	Mrs. J. J. Thompson	Parkdale	do	13..	4 00	Mr. Bishop	Colenso	do
129	Mrs. W. D. Rodgers	Toronto	do	14..	1 00	Mrs. W. T. Newman	Streetsville.....	do
130	C. F. Pretty & Co., New Westminister, B.C.	New Westminister, B.C.	do	14..	2 00	J. D. Wade.....	Toronto	do
131	John Hume.....	Toronto	do	14..	3 00	Mrs. John Hume.....	London.....	do
132	Mrs. M. Singer.....	Montreal	do	15..	4 00	Mrs. J. Laeger.....	Toronto	do
133	R. Wright	Carleton Place	do	16..	7 00	Mrs. R. Wright.....	Hochelega.....	do
134	A. Cameron	Lanark	do	17..	10 38	Porter, King & Tasker.....	do	do
135	A. M. Paton	Belleville & Peterboro' Postal Car	do	17..	3 00	Miss A. S. Paton.....	Lindsay	do
136	Wm. S. Hurst	Millford, N. B.....	do	17..	5 00	Mrs. C. W. Hurst.....	Highlands, N. B., East London, Ont.	do
137	H. D. McDaniel	Strathclair Station, Man.	do	17..	15 00	Mrs. H. D. McDaniel.....	do	do
138	Maggie Connacher	Golden, B.C.....	do	19..	20 00	C. S. Botsford	Toronto	do
139	Joseph Savaria	Montreal	do	19..	1 00	Jos. Savaria, sen.	Varenes	do
140	Mrs. T. S. Cornell	East Toronto	do	20..	20 00	Jessie Robinson.....	Dundas	do
141	M. Dale	Toronto	do	20..	2 00	Thos. Storey.....	Palgrave.....	do
142	S. E. Braundon	Belleville & Peterboro' Postal Car	do	20..	2 00	A. C. Taylor.....	Sunderland.....	do
143	J. McLellan	Toronto	do	21..	4 00	Annie McLellan	Dundas.....	do
144	Sarah Douglas	Barrie	do	22..	3 00	Miss B. Douglas.....	Toronto	do
145	Jas. F. Draper	Yorkville	do	23..	17 00	T. G. Draper	Petrola	do
146	L. H. Armstrong	Salmon Arm, B.C.	do	23..	2 00	W. & D. Dineen	Toronto	do
147	W. E. Soady	Toronto	do	24..	2 00	Mrs. W. E. Soady.....	Warton	do
148	J. F. Spaulsburg	Trenton	do	24..	7 50	Richelieu & Ont. Naval Co.	Montreal.....	do
149	Rev. H. E. Horsey	Abbotsford	do	26..	2 00	H. G. Horsey.....	Kingston.....	do
150	E. Dyer	Toronto	do	30..	10 00	Mrs. E. Dyer.....	Chatham, Ont	do
151	Wm. Summers	do	do	30..	7 00	Mrs. F. Summers.....	Corinth.....	do
152	C. G. Embury	do	do	31..	8 00	H. P. Bishop.....	Uxbridge.....	do
153	Mrs. A. E. Johnson	Vancouver, B.C.	do	31..	1 00	"Delmeator" Pub. Co.	Toronto	do

II. UNREGISTERED LETTERS.—Report of all cases occurring within the Year ended 30th June, 1893, of abstraction from, or loss of, Letters containing Money, sent through the Post Office in Canada—Continued.

No.	Name of Writer.	Where mailed.	When mailed.	Alleged Contents.	ADDRESS OF LETTER.		Evidence of Loss or Abstraction.	Result of Proceedings instituted in each case by the Department.	Class in Reappitulation.
					Name.	Place.			
154	George Diehl.	Toronto	1892. About Nov. 1	\$ cts. 4 65	Wm. Purdy	Sarnia	Stated not to have been received by the person addressed.	No trace, owing to want of registration.	1
155	Mrs. Sarah Leitch.	do	do 2	8 60	J. T. Chittick	Eden Grove	do	do	..
156	E. Gagnon.	Montreal.	do 3	5 00	P. A. Hudon	Ottawa	do	do	..
157	Mabel Lunn	Gleichen.	do 3	1 20	T. A. Garland	Portage la Prairie	do	Believed to have been stolen by a Railway Mail Clerk, serving on the C. P. Railway, between Moose Jaw and Elkhorn, who is no longer in the employ of the Post Office. Loss made good out of funds due the clerk in question.	3
158	James Stephen	Toronto	do 4	5 00	Maggie Davidson.	Elora	do	No trace, owing to want of registration.	..
159	John O'Leary	do	do 4	2 00	Mrs. John O'Leary	Lindsay	do	do	..
160	Alex. Leitch	Ornstown	do 5	3 00	"Witness"	Montreal	do	do	..
161	A. McKellar	Brockton.	do 6	8 32	Mrs. K. Ross	Lochalsh.	do	do	..
162	Mary J. Rea	Toronto.	do 7	3 25	John Rea	Custic	do	do	..
163	Miss M. H. Treffry	Hawtreay.	do 7	2 00	Willard Tract Depository.	Toronto	do	do	..
164	Park, Blackwell & Co.	Toronto	do 7	8 62	Chas. Baker	Stayner	do	do	..
165	John J. Walls.	Orchard	do 7	1 00	W. J. Gage & Co.	Toronto	do	do	..
166	McWilliams & Everist.	Toronto	do 8	1 45	Wm. McMonies	Waterdown.	do	do	..
167	Mrs. R. McDougall	Vernon	do 8	2 36	C. S. Botsford	Toronto	do	do	..
168	M. Berg	Toronto	do 8	10 00	T. F. Wallace	Woodbridge	do	do	..
169	H. Partlow	do	do 8	3 50	Mrs. J. Rayside	Clinton	do	do	..
170	John R. Govenlock	Seaforth.	do 11	50 00	London Loan Co.	London, Ont.	do	do	..
171	John O'Leary	Toronto	do 11	2 00	Mrs. John O'Leary	Lindsay	do	do	..
172	Rev. C. S. Huet	Lavattine	do 11	1 00	Graham & Co.	Montreal.	do	do	..
173	W. H. A. Blatchford	Montreal	do 12	5 00	Mrs. A. E. C. Scarlott.	Woodstock, Ont.	do	do	..

Report of the Postmaster General.

174	A. E. Fountain	Toronto	do	12	6 00	Mrs. A. E. Fountain	Guelph	do	do	do	7
175	James Hughes	do	do	15	12 60	H. Krug	Berlin	do	do	do	
176	Wm. Hortop	Waterloo	do	15	3 00	Mrs. Geo. Shanks	Windsor	do	do	do	
177	Miss L. Genier	Vernon, B. C.	do	20	7 00	Miss J. Genier	Montreal	do	do	do	
178	Miss A. Wright	Enderby, B. C.	do	21	7 00	Mrs. Leslie	London, Ont.	do	do	do	
179	Lizzie Cross	Toronto	do	22	3 00	Annie Shea	Holland Centre	do	do	do	
180	George Elison	Postal car, Hope, B. C.	do	22	10 00	J. Tays	Port Moody, B. C.	do	do	do	
181	Jas. W. Brown	Agincourt	do	22	12 00	J. B. McIver	Kingston	Stated to have been received without contents.	No evidence to account for the alleged discrepancy.	do	
182	W. W. Clay	Toronto	do	24	3 00	Mrs. W. W. Clay	Paris	Stated not to have been received by the person addressed.	No trace, owing to want of registration.	do	
183	Jane Reil	do	do	25	4 00	Mary Lunney	Palgrave	do	do	do	1
184	Mrs. C. H. Marsh	Lindsay	do	25	0 70	Willard Tract Depository	Toronto	do	do	do	
185	H. F. Machin	Quebec	do	28	3 00	T. H. Wright	St. Sauveur des Montagnes	do	do	do	
186	S. Dion	Lynn, Mass	do	29	3 00	Dne. J. Auclair	Ste. Anne des Monts	do	do	do	9
187	A. Dionne	Manchester, N. H.	do	30	1 00	B. Dionne	Cap Chat	do	do	do	
188	A. Dawson	Toronto	do	30	2 25	H. J. Douglas	St. Catharines	do	do	do	1
189	Grace McEachern	Napanee	do	30	10 00	W. A. McCallum	Buckingham, Q.	do	do	do	7
190	Mrs. M. R. Counter	Nanaimo, B. C.	do	30	5 00	Mrs. M. Thompson	Seaforth	Stated to have been received without contents.	No evidence to account for the alleged discrepancy.	do	
191	Frank Galienne	Seven Islands	do	30	5 00	T. Boulanger	Quebec	Stated not to have been received by the person addressed.	No trace, owing to want of registration.	do	1
192	F. Ruelland	St. Michel de Bellechasse	do	1	2 00	J. Roy	Rivière Blanche	do	do	do	9
193	J. W. Allen	North Bay	do	1	15 00	Louis Johnston	Hamilton	do	do	do	
194	J. N. Nettleton	Brookton	do	2	10 00	J. Nettleton & Son	Collingwood	do	do	do	
195	R. Walker & Sons	Toronto	do	3	5 75	Mary E. Alexander	South River	do	do	do	
196	H. Brockest	Harriston	do	3	5 00	C. J. Mickle	Chesley	do	do	do	
197	J. W. Geddes	Toronto	do	4	2 00	J. M. Irwin	Galt	do	do	do	
198	Maggie McLennan	Victoria, B. C.	do	4	20 00	Frank McLennan	Toronto	do	do	do	
199	Alex. Smith	Brookville	do	4	5 00	Mrs. Smith	Bridgewater	do	do	do	
200	R. A. McCready	Toronto	do	5	3 40	Jas. Ellis	Mount Forest	do	do	do	
201	D. G. Miller	Warton	do	5	4 25	Wm. Caswell	Pinkerton	do	do	do	
202	A. Smith	Vancouver	do	6	10 00	Mrs. A. Smith	Toronto	do	do	do	1

II. UNREGISTERED LETTERS.—Report of all cases occurring within the Year ended 30th June, 1893, of abstraction from, or loss of, Letters containing Money, sent through the Post Office in Canada—Continued.

No.	Name of Writer.	Where mailed.	When mailed.	Alleged Contents.	ADDRESS OF LETTER.		Evidence of Loss or Abstraction.	Result of Proceedings instituted in each case by the Department.	Class in Requisition.
					Name.	Place.			
203	Mrs. A. G. Schwabe	Cobourg	1892, Dec. 6.	\$ 50	R. Walker & Sons	Toronto	Stated not to have been received by the person addressed.	No trace, owing to want of registration.	1
204	Josephine Delorme	Ottawa	do	6 00	Mde. P. Potvin	Luskville	do	do	
205	Mrs. S. Leppard	Toronto	do	3 00	Mrs. W. Jackson	Brussels	do	do	
206	do	do	do	3 00	Walter Jackson	do	do	do	
207	W. Hewitt	do	do	11 50	S. Barfoot	Chatham	do	do	
208	H. B. Horton	Baggage Car, South Edmon- ton	do	20 00	Mrs. H. B. Horton	Collingwood	do	do	3
								See Case No. 157, Class II.	
1893	L. A. Noecker	Drayton Station	do	6 00	Mrs. M. J. Dippel	Collingwood	do	No trace, owing to the want of registration.	
210	Watson & Gibbs	Listowell	do	10 12	G. A. Joffret & Co	Toronto	do	do	
211	Seur Marie de la Croix	Ottawa	do	2 00	Rev. Mere M. du Sacre-Coeur	Montreal	do	do	
212	Geo. Gibbard	Mission City, B.C	do	1 00	W. Briggs	Toronto	do	do	
213	P. A. Small	Toronto	do 8 or 9	2 00	Ambrose Small	Montreal	do	do	
214	Mrs. A. Gillies	do	do	6 00	Mrs. Wm. Norris	Goldstone	do	do	
215	Nora Hickey	do	do	12 00	Mrs. Thos. Hickey	Lindsay	do	do	
216	John Dickson	do	do	2 00	Wm. Weld Co.	London	do	do	
217	Wm. Hurst	Yorkville	do	4 25	Mrs. James Hurst	Hillsburg	do	do	
218	Thos. K. Wilson	Low	do	9 00	J. H. Gould	Smith's Falls	do	do	
219	Wm. Pinchin	Parkdale	do	15 00	Robt. Pinchin	Walkerville	do	do	
220	Miss M. Robinson	Montreal	do	5 00	Mrs. A. Robinson	Brantford	do	do	
221	Bella Beaton	Winnipeg	do	30 00	Wm. Thompson	Belleville	do	do	
222	H. J. Babang	Moncton, N.B.	do	10 00	Miss A. M. King	St. John, N.B.	do	do	
223	Mrs. Van Blaricow	Picton	do	5 00	O. C. Hubbs	Toronto	do	do	
224	R. L. Barker	Calgary	do	1 00	C. S. Botsford	do	do	do	
225	Wm. Keeley	Vancouver, B.C.	do	10 00	Mrs. Wm. Keeley	do	do	do	
226	Chas. Nix	Wellman's Cor- ners	do	20 00	Henry Johnson	Hastings	do	do	
227	Jean A. Gibson	Toronto	do	2 00	Mrs. A. L. Gibson	Wroxeter	do	do	
228	Miss M. A. Beatty	Port Lambton	do	10 00	J. A. Laviolette	Ottawa	do	do	
229	Florence Ellis	New Westmin- ster, B.C.	do	11 00	Mrs. J. S. Ellis	Toronto	do	do	

Report of the Postmaster General.

230	Mrs. J. Morrison.	Côte St. Antoine	do	19	22 00	Joseph Lavoie.	Bic	do	do
231	E. Horton	Feversham	do	20	10 00	Ontario Bank	Aurora	do	do
232	Mrs. J. E. Fulford	Markdale	do	abt 20	1 00	Jennie Lyons	Toronto	do	do
233	Mrs. M. Whelan	Toronto	do	22	2 00	M. D. Whelan	Montreal	do	do
234	J. B. Smith	Brighton	do	22	25 00	L. R. B. Smith	do	do	do
235	Thomas Clyde	Kingston	do	22	3 00	John Dougal	do	do	do
236	John Dickson	Trafalgar	do	22	2 00	Wm. Weld & Co.	London	do	do
237	Jennie McMillan	Toronto	do	23	3 00	Mrs. W. Kirkwood	Staynet	do	do
238	H. C. Cooper	Kamloops, B.C.	do	23	25 00	Mrs. Chas. Cooper	Victoria, B.C.	do	do
239	Mrs. A. Ritchie	Newcastle, N.B.	do	24	1 00	Mrs. R. P. B. Joyce	Toronto	do	do
240	M. D. Harrigan	Edmonton	do	abt 25	6 00	Mrs. M. D. Harrigan	Crumlin	do	do
241	Mrs. Post	Toronto	do	27	2 00	Mrs. T. Lawless	Grafton	do	do
242	L. B. Jacobs	Wellington	do	28	7 70	John Dougal & Son	Montreal	do	do
243	Malvina Brousseau	Montreal	do	31	5 00	Edouard Brousseau	Quebec	do	do
244	Wm. Schmidt	Coalfields	do	end	3 00	Janna Duncan	Regina	do	do
245	Kate Donnelly	Mount Forest	do	do	6 50	D. W. Smith	Toronto	do	do
246	John Moffat	Kingardine	do	do	10 00	Miss C. Moffat	Peterboro'	do	do
247	Robert Snythe	Postal car, Morse Station.	Jan. 1893	1	2 00	"Fress Press" Co.	Winnipeg.	do	do
248	H. Rawlings	Ravenswood	do	1	1 00	W. Weld & Co.	London	do	do
249	J. Miller & Co.	Toronto	do	2	6 55	John B. Yott	Consecon	do	do
250	Geo. Elsie	Postal car, Masborough Station	do	3	5 55	J. D. King & Co.	Toronto	do	do
251	W. C. Jacques	Quebec	do	3	1 00	"Family Herald"	Montreal	do	do
252	Rev. L. S. Johnson	Baie Verte, N.B.	do	4	2 00	Rev. Wm. Briggs	Toronto	do	do
253	Dickinson & MacWatt	Barrie	do	4	80	Edward Lount	Bracebridge	do	do
254	R. S. Williams & Son	Toronto	do	5	15 00	R. S. Williams & Son	Kingston	do	do
255	W. McKittrick	Crystal City	do	5	11 25	Fred. Calvert	Winnipeg.	do	do
256	George Douglas	Harriston	do	6	11 05	J. D. King & Co.	Toronto	do	do
257	Walter Gillespie	Toronto	do	6	19 93	Browning & Leask	North Bay	do	do
258	Sisters of Precious Blood	do	do	6	2 00	Adèle Simard	St. Hyacinthe	do	do
259	C. T. Monroe	do	do	8	3 00	Mrs. C. T. Monroe	Mallorytown	do	do
260	Rev. E. S. Rupert	Millverton	do	10 or 11	9 50	Dr. J. W. Smith	Dundas	do	do
261	Wm. Moull	Mount Albert	do	11	2 00	Mrs. W. Moull	Toronto	do	do
262	Alex. Fleming	Toronto	do	12	6 00	Chas. Hodder	Cayuga	do	do
263	Geo. Perkins	Harriston	do	12	3 00	Mrs. James Loree	Belmore	do	do
264	A. M. Hebb	Bridgewater, N.S.	do	12	3 00	Miss Bertha Hebb	Halifax, N.S.	do	do
265	E. E. Hang	Toronto	do	15	10 00	Fred. Hanch	St. Jacobs, Ont.	do	do
266	Alice Skinner	Simcoe	do	17	3 00	Lucy Skinner	Sheridan	do	do
267	C. Newman	Northfield, B.C.	do	18	10 00	Mrs. C. Newman	Toronto	do	do
268	Bernard Burger	Montreal	do	18 or 19	4 00	Mrs. D. G. Burger	Hudson, Que.	do	do
269	M. G. Deppel	Collingwood	do	19	1 06	Willard Tract Soly	Toronto	do	do
270	E. Ouellette	Montreal	do	19	15 00	Joseph Ouellette	St. Onésime	do	do
271	Joseph Gibson	Collingwood	do	20	12 00	Massey Mfg. Co.	Toronto	do	do

See Case No. 157, Class II.
No traces, owing to want of registration.

II. UNREGISTERED LETTERS.—Report of all cases occurring within the Year ended 30th June, 1893, of an abstraction from, or loss of, Letters containing Money, sent through the Post Office in Canada—Continued.

No.	Name of Writer.	Where mailed.	When mailed.	Alleged Contents.	ADDRESS OF LETTER.		Evidence of Loss or Abstraction.	Result of Proceedings instituted in each case by the Department.	Class in Recapitulation.
					Name.	Place.			
272	J. R. Cox.	Hastings	1893. Jan. 24.	\$ 6 00	Mrs. J. R. Cox.	Hamilton	Stated not to have been received by the person addressed.	No trace, owing to want of registration.	1
273	Rev. A. C. Watt.	Orangeville	do 24.	3 70	Mr. Chilcott.	Toronto	do	do	do
274	L. Gilmour.	Montreal	do 24.	4 00	Miss M. Gilmour.	Buckingham	do	do	do
275	Mrs. John Kalmar	Kalmar Station, C.P.R.	do 25.	1 50	"Weekly Witness"	Montreal.	do	do	do
276	Mrs. C. E. Jarvis.	Vancouver, B.C.	do 26.	1 00	Miss Bell Davidson	Brantford.	Stated to have been received without contents.	No evidence to account for the alleged discrepancy.	7
277	Thos. Tétu	Moulin Tétu	do ab't 26	1 00	"L'Événement"	Quebec	Stated not to have been received by the person addressed.	No trace, owing to want of registration.	1
278	Rev. John D. McEwen.	Brooklyn, N.S.	do 30.	5 00	Rev. Samuel Jack-son.	Kingston.	Stated to have been received without contents.	No evidence to account for the alleged discrepancy.	7
279	W. M. Leigh.	Kirkton	do 30.	10 50	N. T. Wilson.	Toronto	Stated not to have been received by the person addressed.	No trace, owing to want of registration.	1
280	Mrs. F. Allen.	Toronto	do 30.	2 00	Agnes English	Cobourg	do	do	do
281	Ella Lynn.	do	do 30	5 00	M. Lynn.	Brookholm.	do	do	do
282	J. S. Darling.	Penanguishene	do 31.	20 00	Noxon Bros.	Ingersoll.	do	do	do
283	H. Cole.	Ottawa	do 31.	1 00	Geo. Tasker.	Montreal.	do	do	do
284	Mrs. R. Moore.	Cumberland	do 31.	2 00	Miss Lizzie Wylie.	Canaan.	do	do	do
285	D. W. Douglas.	Amherst, N.S.	Feb. 1.	5 00	J. H. Douglas.	Montreal.	do	do	do
286	Mrs. E. A. Knox.	Montreal	do 3.	15 00	Miss H. Knox.	L'Assomption.	do	do	do
287	Mrs. M. A. Kenyon	Harlowe	do 3.	3 00	Alfred Jones	Ferguslea.	do	do	do
288	T. C. Bulmer.	Côte St. Antoine	do 4.	20 00	Mrs. T. Bulmer.	Three Rivers.	do	do	do
289	Maggie White.	Toronto	do 6.	5 00	Annie White	Metz.	do	do	do
290	W. A. Dunsmore.	Huntingdon	do 7.	3 00	John Dougall & Son	Montreal.	do	do	do
291	C. F. Kent.	Bertha.	do 7.	6 00	Massey-Harris Co.	Winnipeg.	do	do	do
292	Thos. Peary	Vernon, B.C.	do 8.	10 00	Mary Peary	Toronto	do	do	do
293	A. York	Metcalfe.	do 8.	1 75	Toronto "Times"	do	do	do	do
294	M. Joynt.	Montreal.	do 8.	10 00	Mrs. M. Joynt.	Sillery Cove.	do	do	do

Report of the Postmaster General.

295	Henry Vogt.....	Shakespeare	do	11	1 00	The "Herald"	Stratford.....	do	See Case No. 462, Class II..	3
296	C. D. Becker.....	Wellesley	do	11	1 00	do	do	do	No trace, owing to want of registration.	
297	Henry Manton.....	Elma	do	16	1 00	do	do	do	do	
298	Daniel Becker.....	Cheley	do	20	2 00	do	do	do	do	
299	Ontario Bank.....	Sunbury, Ont.	do	13	14 85	Mrs. M. Breen.....	Brudenell.....	do	do	
300	Kate McFaden.....	Toronto	do	13	5 00	Neil McFaden.....	Canbray.....	do	do	
301	Miss H. Baxter.....	Montreal	do	13	10 00	J. Bates.....	Montreal.....	do	do	
302	Lewis Waugh & Co	Orangeville	do	15	3 00	J. G. Sheppard.....	Braunton.....	do	do	
303	Fannie Burke.....	Toronto	do	15	5 00	Mrs. A. Burke.....	Haliburton.....	do	do	
304	J. W. Edwards.....	Watford	do	15	3 35	A. L. Pastmure.....	Toronto.....	do	do	
305	Mrs. Davies.....	Toronto	do	15	3 75	"Canadian Agri- cultunist"	do	do	do	1
306	J. N. Cassidy.....	Brantford	do	15	2 00	Mrs. J. N. Cassidy	Goderich.....	do	do	
307	Mrs. R. Simpson.....	Ironside	do	15	9 00	Mrs. P. E. Jones, St. Andrews,	East.....	do	do	
308	Mrs. F. Hugar.....	Calumet	do	16	1 00	S. Carsley.....	Montreal.....	do	do	
309	J. M. Roche.....	Eganville	do	16	17 00	The Postmaster- General.	Ottawa.....	do	do	
310	Arch. Anderson.....	Camilla	do	16	12 00	John Bowers.....	Relessey.....	do	do	3
311	Hegenfratz & Co.	Nanaimo, B.C.	do	18	45 00	P. Freysing & Co.	Toronto.....	do	The Postmaster of Camilla, having handed this letter to the mail courier instead of putting it into the mail bag for Mono Centre, made good contents.	
312	B. Westland.....	Fridgetown	do	18	3 00	Miss K. Adderman	Windor.....	do	do	
313	T. H. Thorarinson	Winnipeg	do	20	1 75	G. Eyofofsson.....	Icelandic River..	do	do	
314	Miss Lizzie Dixon	London	do	23	3 00	W. A. Osborne.....	Wingham.....	do	do	
315	James May.....	Dutton	do	24	1 00	"Free Press" Print- ing Co.	London.....	do	do	
316	Mrs. Astrice.....	Victoria, B.C.	do	25	1 00	"Delineator" Pub- lishing Co.	Toronto.....	do	do	1
317	F. J. Walsh.....	Quebec	do	25	1 10	"True Witness"	Montreal.....	do	do	
318	G. Allan.....	Calgary	do	26	3 00	W. G. Knight.....	Swift Current.....	do	do	
319	Jas. Darcy.....	Saskirk	do	27	1 15	John Pierce & Co.	London.....	do	do	
320	W. P. Dyer.....	Belleville	do	28	2 00	Rev. W. J. Conolly	Toronto.....	do	do	
321	F. D. Fortin.....	Edmonton	do	—	1 00	Nordheimer & Sons	do	do	do	
322	Teleshore Ouimet	Montreal	March 1	—	32 00	Nordbert Laporte.	St. Basil leGrand	do	do	
323	C. Dubé.....	Sillery	do	1	5 00	Geo. Carslake.....	Montreal.....	do	do	
324	C. E. Gallaway.....	Ottawa	do	1	2 00	W. R. Kenney.....	Aylmer, Que.....	do	do	
325	Miss Wells.....	Innisfail, Alta.	do	2	2 00	Wm. Kennic.....	Toronto.....	do	do	
326	M. W. Minthorne.	N. Westminster.	do	2	1 00	Miss L. Minthorne	do	do	do	
327	Richard Craig.....	Kemptville	do	3	7 00	A. T. Shillington.	Montreal.....	do	do	
328	John Forsythe.....	Peterboro'	do	5	10 00	Mrs. Forsythe.....	Toronto.....	do	do	7
329	A. G. Randall.....	Edmonton, Alta.	do	6	2 00	Nordheimer & Co.	do	do	No evidence to account for the alleged discrepancy.	1

II. UNREGISTERED LETTERS.—Report of all cases occurring within the Year ended 30th June, 1893, of abstraction from, or loss of, Letters containing Money, sent through the Post Office in Canada—Continued.

No.	Name of Writer.	Where mailed.	When mailed.	Alleged Contents.	ADDRESS OF LETTER.		Evidence of Loss or Abstraction.	Result of Proceedings instituted in each case by the Department.	Class in Recapitulation.
					Name.	Place.			
330	John W. Brown	Aberfeldy	1893. March 7.	\$ cts. 3 00		"Free Press" Publishing Co. London.	Stated not to have been received by the person addressed.	No trace, owing to want of registration.	1
331	Hodge & Forster.	Toronto	do 9.	1 05	Dr. de Grassi	Lindsay	do	do	
332	Balfour & Co	Hamilton	do 10.	25 15	Joseph Edgar	Sundridge	do	do	
333	Miss Mahon	St. Thomas, West	do 11.	4 00	Major Baugh	London.	do	do	
334	S. St. Jean	Montreal.	do 11.	10 00	Mme. S. St. Jean	Acton Vale	do	do	
335	Mrs. Bray	Windsor	do 12.	4 00	Mrs. A. Long	Ridgetown	do	do	
336	W. R. McDonald	Strathroy	do 13.	1 00	G. C. Patterson	Toronto	do	do	
337	J. Morrison	Vancover	do 13.	5 00	Geo. Carslake	Montreal.	do	do	
338	Chas. Bouchard	Montreal.	do 13.	14 34	Louis Bayeur	St. Germain	do	do	
339	Jas. Kimnear	Kimnear's Mills	do 14.	4 85	Wm. Doyle	Quebec	do	do	
340	Mrs. L. A. Paquet	Hawkesbury	do 16.	10 00	Mrs. J. H. Shannon	Campbellford	do	do	
341	Rev. W. J. Lockyer	Cow Bay, N. S.	do 17.	2 00	Frank Wooten	Toronto	do	do	
342	M. Irwin	Sherbrooke, Que.	do 17.	12 00	Chas. Levack	Coleraine	do	do	
343	Hugh Freeborn.	Burns.	do 18.	5 50	Perth Mutual Insurance Co.	Stratford.	do	See Case No. 462, Class I.	3
344	Miss Noble	Hamilton	do 20.	5 00	Mrs. T. R. Noble	Windsor, Ont.	do	No trace owing to want of registration.	
345	W. J. Sheppard.	Stayner	do 20.	1 50	J. Patterson	Toronto	do	do	
346	Rev. L. Gagne	St. Ferdinand.	do 20.	1 60	Joseph Roy	Quebec	do	do	
347	John H. Gannett.	Wingham.	do 22.	2 31	Wm. Briggs	Toronto	do	do	
348	King Bros.	Quebec	do 22.	1 00	J. H. Huppé	Montreal.	do	do	
349	Mrs. B. McMillan.	Thamesford.	do 23.	0 50	T. Eaton & Co	Toronto	do	do	
350	Mrs. E. McArthur	Almonte	do 27.	15 00	J. H. McArthur	Kingston.	do	do	
351	John Clarkson	Collingwood	do 27.	7 00	Ida Clarkson	Lakehurst	do	do	
352	E. Winnett.	London East.	do 28.	5 00	J. W. Winnett.	Toronto	do	do	
353	Miss Dorothy Amprior	Amprior	do 28.	5 00	Miss Bertha Keays	Flower Station, Ont.	do	do	
354	E. Spillman.	Vancouver.	do 29.	4 00	C. M. Taylor & Co.	Toronto	do	do	
355	H. M. Johnson.	Elkhorn	do 29.	5 00	Hingston, Smith & Arns Co.	Winnipeg.	do	do	
356	R. W. Sutherland.	Montreal.	do 29.	5 25	Mrs. R. W. Suther-	Toronto	do	do	

Report of the Postmaster General.

357	Mrs. Wm. Harvey Little	Plantsville, Conn	do	30	2 00	Miss M. Paddon	do	do	This letter was mis-delivered by a letter carrier at Toronto, who made good contents.
358	Mrs. A. Doxsee	Lucknow postal car	do	31	20 00	Chas. Mason	Shelburne, Ont	do	No trace, owing to want of registration.
359	H. T. Barker	Murray	do	31	1 35	"Delineator" Publishing Co.	Toronto	do	do
360	J. M. Chantler	Stratford	do	31	20 00	W. H. W. Barker	Belleville	do	do
361	B. Coburn	Shoal Lake postal car	do	31	0 75	"The Manitoban"	Winnipeg	do	do
362	A. Pelchat	M. of Keswick	April	1	16 00	A. D. Coburn	Montreal	do	do
363	Alice Shortt	Montreal	do	2	13 00	Geo. Cote	Cape Chat	do	do
364	Union Bank	Midlothian Ont.	do	5	3 00	T. Eaton & Co.	Toronto	do	do
365	John Murray	Warton	do	5	25 00	T. H. Farrell	Kingston	do	do
366	Charles Reid	New Westminster, B.C.	do	5	5 00	Miss L. Murray	do	do	do
367	Miss Sauborn	Newcastle, N.B.	do	6	10 00	R. S. Williams	Toronto	do	do
368	John W. Shortt	Belleville—postal car	do	7	10 00	W. F. Sorley	do	do	do
369	Mde. J. V. Begin	Royston	do	7	2 50	T. Eaton & Co.	do	do	do
370	Wm. Herring	Lethbridge	do	9	2 00	Mde. A. N. Jolivet	Ottawa	do	do
371	John Ferguson	Nelsonville, Que	do	10	5 00	H. Kerwin	Woodlands	do	do
372	Ida Elliott	Toronto	do	13	1 04	Miss S. P. Baker	Ingersoll	do	do
373	Miss Greenway	Chatsworth	do	13	1 45	Miss B. McRea	Toronto	do	do
374	F. J. Sylvester	Parry Harbour	do	13	2 75	Mrs. Hurd	Orillia	do	do
375	John Murtagh	Stratford	do	14	6 00	John Gives	Galt	do	do
376	Jno. H. Soady	Quebec	do	14	2 00	Michael Murtagh	Masonville	do	do
377	Ellen Thompson	Balmoral	do	16	0 70	Ferguson & Co.	Winnipeg	do	do
378	Jas. Roberts	Toronto	do	17	2 00	Miss M. Halpenny	Kazabazna	do	do
379	Wm. McLeod	Oshawa	do	17	18 00	John Firstbrook	Toronto	do	do
380	Belle Kirkland	London	do	17	3 00	J. S. Corcoran	Stratford	do	do
381	Jos. Baird	Tilsonburg	do	17	10 00	Miss E. Kirkland	Mount Healy	do	do
382	W. L. Parrish	Manchester, Ont	do	18	10 00	Cockshut Plow Co.	Brantford	do	do
383	Mrs. E. J. Clark	Lacombe, Alta.	do	19	10 00	Rev. W. Briggs	Toronto	do	do
384	"The Sentinel"	Vancouver	do	20	2 00	Delineator Pub. Co	do	do	do
385	Bella Holmer	Toronto	do	21	4 00	Thos. Brydges	Belgrave	do	do
386	Kate McFee	Waterloo	do	21	3 00	Jacob Holmer	Stratford	do	do
387	Ras. Mitchell	Montreal	do	21	10 00	John Bell	Montreal	do	do
388	E. T. Wilkes	Warsaw	do	22	10 00	Maggie Oxford	Barrie	do	do
389	P. Franchot	St. Catharines	do	22	2 00	Mr. Jas. Mitchell	Alliston	do	do
390	Z. Auertack	Montreal	do	27	2 00	W. J. Jones	Montreal	do	do
391	Jos. Durney	do	do	27	2 00	do	do	do	do
392	Jess Mitchell	do	do	27	2 00	do	do	do	do
393	J. E. Beaubien	do	do	27	2 00	do	do	do	do
394	Miss Bertha Sharp	Toronto	do	28	8 00	Mrs. Sheehy	Conroy	do	do
395	do	St. Catharines	do	30	2 00	Mrs. Jas. Mitchell	Alliston	do	do
396	do	Sorel	do	3	4 00	R. Dubord	Quebec	do	do
397	do	Detroit, Mich.	do	3	5 00	Dr. Yeman	Stratford	do	do
398	do	do	do	3	5 00	J. L. Bradshaw	do	do	do

See case No. 462, Class II.
do

II.—UNREGISTERED LETTERS.—Report of all cases occurring within the Year ended 30th June, 1893, of abstraction from, or loss of, Letters containing Money, sent through the Post Office in Canada—Continued.

No.	Name of Writer.	Where mailed.	When mailed.	Alleged Contents.	ADDRESS OF LETTER.		Evidence of Loss or Abstraction.	Result of Proceedings instituted in each case by the Department.	Class in Requisition.
					Name.	Place.			
399	Miss Ada Jarvis.	Stratford	1893, April 6.	\$ cts. Jewellery, value, \$7.	Miss Jarvis.	Ottawa.	Stated not to have been received by the person addressed.	See case No. 462, Class II.	
400	Miss Arggie Harvey	Detroit, Mich.	do	4 00	Mrs. Robt. Harvey	Stratford	do	do	3
401	F. J. Sylvester.	Stratford	do	6 00	John Gives	Galt.	do	do	
402	Wm. McLeod.	London	do	3 00	J. L. Corcoran	Stratford	do	do	
403	J. Hamilton & Son	Staffs.	do	6 00	Imperial Oil Co.	do	do	do	
404	W. J. Maxwell	Stratford	do	8 63	Lion Spire Mfg. Co.	London.	do	do	
405	do	do	do	3 86	Consumers' Oil Refining Co.	Petrollea.	do	do	
406	do	do	do	7 45	D. R. Ross.	Embro	do	do	
407	W. E. Jones	Bornholm	do	3 00	Imperial Oil Co.	do	do	do	
408	Henry Johnson.	Detroit, Mich.	do	2 00	A. C. Jones.	do	do	do	
409	Enos Marr.	Springfield, Mo.	do	10 00	Mrs. Hy. Johnson.	Stratford	do	do	
410	do	Forks Road.	May 1.	0 36	J. M. Coppen.	Welland.	do	No trace, owing to want of registration.	
411	Mrs. Jno. Culbert.	Brookville	do	1 00	"Delineator" Publishing Co.	Toronto	do	do	1
412	A. Johnson.	Calgary	do	0 75	S. E. Lefebvre	Montreal	do	do	
413	Herbert Rose	Vancouver, B.C.	do	4 00	Mrs. R. J. Rose	Dovercourt.	do	do	
414	Geo. Gihbard	Mission City, B.C.	do	1 10	T. Eaton & Co.	Toronto	do	do	
415	Chas. Veilleux	South Quebec	do	25 00	A. Deslauriers	Montreal.	do	do	
416	Joseph Dey	Ottawa	do	5 00	Geo. Carlake	do	do	do	
417	P. Sheridan.	Montreal	do	10 00	Miss McDonald.	Ottawa.	do	do	
418	Leon Côté.	White River	do	50 00	Frederick Vallier	St. Jean Chrysostome.	do	do	
419	Jas. McCradden	Montreal	do	2 15	Wm. Jacques.	Quebec.	do	do	
420	J. J. Callaghan	Tottenham	do	5 00	Geo. C. Goebel	Toronto	Stated to have been received without contents.	No evidence to account for the alleged discrepancy.	7
421	A. B. W. Barthelomew.	Lindsay	do	0 22	R. J. Colgrove	London.	Stated not to have been received by the person addressed.	No trace, owing to want of registration.	
422	James Price	Montreal	do	9 79	John Cawthray	Ottawa.	do	do	
423	Peter Small.	Toronto	do	5 00	Ambrose Small.	Montreal.	do	do	

Report of the Postmaster General.

424	Minnie O'Neill. (Geo. Kent.)	Yorkville, Toronto	do	11	6 00	Bridget O'Neill, George Carslake, W. F. Harrison & St. John, N. B. Co.	Peterborough, Montreal	do	do	1
425	O'Brien & Gillinour	St. George, N.B.	do	11	5 00	Geo. Carslake	do	do	do	
426	C. W. Brown	Toronto	do	12	5 00	Geo. Carslake	do	do	do	
427	Miss Clapham	Quebec	do	16	30 00	Mrs. J. Wother- spoon	do	do	do	
428	L. Pearson	Genoa	do	16	2 00	Mrs. L. Pearson	do	do	do	
429	C. F. Callias	Galt	do	16	13 80	R. C. Macfie & Co.	do	do	do	
430	W. C. Ross	London	do	17	5 00	Geo. Carslake	do	do	do	
431	H. W. Kent	Vancouver	do	17	10 00	Mrs. L. Kent	do	do	do	
432	J. Strachan	Toronto	do	19	5 00	Geo. Carslake	do	do	do	
433	Jno. McEachern	Callender	do	20	15 00	Mrs. J. McEachern	do	do	do	
434	T. Burns	Hamilton	do	21	10 00	Mrs. Burns	do	do	do	
435	Bedwell & Irving	Victoria, B.C.	do	21	5 00	T. O. Townley	do	do	do	
436	R. L. Green	Vancouver	do	22	4 00	Mrs. R. L. Green	do	do	do	
437	E. D. Jones	do	do	22	6 00	Mrs. E. D. Jones	do	do	do	
438	J. M. Chisholm	Winnipeg	do	22	10 00	Geo. Carslake	do	do	do	
439	John Williams	Ottawa	do	23	10 00	P. Danseman	do	do	do	
440	Mde. J. B. Vezina	St. Roch	do	23	30 00	Mde. A. M. Vezina	do	do	do	
441		Quebec	do	23		Deschambault	do	do	do	
442		Bright	do	23	0 20	Mollie Stewart	do	do	do	
443	A. A. Allan	Montreal	do	25	10 00	Mrs. C. Richardson	do	do	do	
444	Henry Lawson	Calumet	do	25	2 00	Mr. Demney	do	do	do	
445	W. G. Wilson	Napanee	do	26	10 00	Nellie Wilson	do	do	do	
446	A. Brochu	Hochelega	do	27	10 00	Alex. Brochu	do	do	do	
447	Thos. H. Noble	Smith's Falls	do	27	2 00	Jane A. Noble	do	do	do	
448	A. C. Bennett	Montreal	do	29	6 00	A. Sweet & Co.	do	do	do	
449	Hugh Hudson	Winnipeg	do	29	10 00	Susanna Hudson	do	do	do	
450	G. P. Brown	Jacquet River	do	29	1 18	Manchester, Robt. St. John, N. B. arton & Allison	do	do	do	
451	Nathaniel Currier	Yarmouth, N.S.	do	29	5 00	Charles Rogers	do	do	do	
452	Mrs. McGarry	Toronto	do	29	6 00	Geo. Applegate	do	do	do	
453	R. W. Grimmer	St. Stephen, N.B.	do	June 1	10 00	Mrs. R. W. Grim- mer	do	do	do	
454	North American Milling Co.	Stratford	do	1	0 50	"The Empire"	do	do	do	
455	E. D. Jone	Vancouver, B.C.	do	1	10 00	Mrs. E. D. Jones	do	do	do	
456	W. H. Moon	Blenheim	do	2	0 50	American Rattan Co.	do	do	do	
457	J. M. Robertscn	Hartington Rail- way Station (postal car)	do	2	17 00	J. G. Campbell & Son	do	do	do	
458	W. A. Dennis	Galt	do	1 or 2	4 25	Perth Mutual Fire Insurance Co.	do	do	do	

II. UNREGISTERED LETTERS.—Report of all cases occurring within the Year ended 30th June, 1893, of abstraction from, or loss of, Letters containing Money, sent through the Post Office in Canada—*Concluded.*

No.	Name of Writer.	Where mailed.	When mailed.	Alleged Contents.	ADDRESS OF LETTER.		Evidence of Loss or Abstraction.	Result of Proceedings instituted in each case by the Department.	Class in Recapitulation.
					Name.	Place.			
			1893.	\$ cts.					
459	D. Cuthbertson.....	Stratford.....	June 3..	5 00	Mrs. W. H. Cuthbertson.	Ayr.....	Stated not to have been received by the person addressed.	See Case No. 462, Class II.	3
460	John Walsh.....	Bobcaygeon.....	do 4..	2 00	Mrs. M. L. Walsh.	Stratford.....	do		3
461	Mrs. Sarah Bruce.....	Jackson, Mich.....	do 4..	6 00	Mrs. Landers.....	do			
462	H. G. Hopkirk.....	Stratford.....	do 11..	6 00	Ontario Life Assurance Co.	Waterloo.....		Stolen by an employee in the Stratford Post Office who was arrested, tried, and sentenced for the offence. Contents made good on behalf of the guilty party by the Postmaster of Stratford.	
463	S. P. Miller.....	Guelph.....	do 4..	5 00	Mrs. H. T. Miller.	The Ridge.....	do	No trace, owing to want of registration.	
464	J. Mueckleston.....	Kingston.....	do 5..	4 00	Cadet Mueckleston.	Kingston.....	do	do	
					College.				
465	J. C. Auger.....	Montreal.....	do 6..	10 00	Henri Desjardins.....	Terrebonne.....	do	do	1
466	Alex. Hyde.....	Quebec.....	do 7..	5 00	H. A. Tofield.....	Quebec.....	do	do	
467	W. A. Murray & Co.....	Toronto.....	do 8..	0 36	Mrs. C. W. McSt. Thomas.....	St. Thomas.....	do	do	
					Dougall.				
468	G. C. Church.....	Bark's Falls.....	do 9..	2 00	Harris H. Fudger.	Toronto.....	do	do	
469	Mrs. Parrish.....	Toronto.....	do 10..	1 50	Mrs. Wm. McLean.	Clover Hill.....	do	do	
470	Miss Whately.....	London.....	do 12..	3 00	E. M. Meredith.....	Deer Park.....	do	do	
471	Jennie Bedford.....	Cobourg.....	do 12..	5 00	Mrs. Bedford.....	Barrie.....	do	do	7
							Stated to have been received without contents.	No evidence to account for the alleged discrepancy.	
472	E. C. Jackson.....	Toronto.....	do 13..	4 00	Chas. Woodyard.....	Toronto.....	do	No trace, owing to want of registration.	
473	Mrs. Orr.....	do	do 13..	7 00	Mrs. Mitchell.....	Lachine.....	do	do	1
474	G. J. Cox.....	Gravenhurst.....	do 13..	6 00	F. C. Daniels & Co.	Toronto.....	do	do	
475	Olivier Lambert.....	Etchemin.....	do 13..	4 30	Behan Bros.	Quebec.....	do	do	
476		Quebec.....	do 13..	2 00	Mrs. McInerly.....	Montreal.....	do	do	
477	M. Boswell.....	Rivière du Loup.....	do 14..	5 00	Tozer & Co.	Quebec.....	do	do	
478	D. Bilodeau.....	St. Elizéar.....	do 14..	1 00	Giroux & Frère.....	do	do	do	

Report of the Postmaster General.

479	Mary B. Rainsford	Laggan, B.C.	do	14	1 25	New York Novelty Co.	New York	do	3
480	J. B. Hicks	Donald, B.C.	do	14	4 00	World's Publishing Co.	do	do	3
481	Geo. Rivarin	Montreal	do	19	5 00	L. Martineau	St. Alphonse	do	1
482	D. McIlroy	Marmora	do	19	31 00	H. Calcutt	Peterboro'	do	
483	Geo. Gordon	Merritton Railway Station	do	16	15 00	Gutta Percha Mfg. Co.	Toronto	do	
484	W. D. Edwards	Owen Sound	do	21	6 00	Mrs. W. D. Edwards	Ealing	do	
485	F. Lamoreux	St. Sébastien	do	23	3 00	J. Lamoreux	Montreal	do	
486	Dlle Eva Darveau	Quebec	do	26	7 00	Mde. P. Léonard	do	do	
487	A. Desjardins	Montreal	do	28	2 75	W. J. Jones	do	do	

RECAPITULATION.

Classification of Cases.		Registered.	Unregistered.
1.	Letters stated not to have been received by persons addressed ; but for want of registration, no trace obtainable, and no positive evidence that loss occurred in the Post Office	3	419
2.	Letters contained in mails or mail packages stated not to have reached offices for which they were intended ; cause of failure not discoverable	47	53
3.	Letters lost, embezzled or misdelivered in the Post Office, the contents of which (or a portion thereof) were recovered from the officers responsible or otherwise made good	1	1
4.	Letters lost, embezzled or misdelivered in the Post Office, the contents of which were not recovered	8	8
5.	Letters, the contents of which (or a portion thereof) were lost or stolen, and made good by or on behalf of the officers responsible	2	2
6.	Letters, the contents of which (or a portion thereof) were lost or stolen in the Post Office, and not recovered	38	10
7.	Letters, the contents of which (or a portion thereof) were stated to be missing, no evidence being forthcoming to account for the alleged discrepancy	19	1
8.	Letters stolen, or supposed to have been stolen, from the Post Office or mails en route, the contents of which (or a portion thereof) were recovered or made good	22	3
9.	Letters stolen from the Post Office or mails en route, the contents of which were not recovered	5	5
10.	Letters accidentally destroyed during course of Post	4	4
11.	Still under investigation	149	487
	Totals	149	487

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy Postmaster General.

W. D. LESUEUR,
Secretary.

STATEMENT of Letters received at the Dead Letter Branch, Canada, during the showing how such Dead

TABLE No. 1.—Showing the Number of Letters of all

Number received.				
DEAD LETTERS:—				
Returned from Great Britain (of these were registered 197)				
do United States (do 1,101)		9,437		
do France (do 1)		100,369		
do Newfoundland (do 1)		229		
do New South Wales (do 13)		648		
do Victoria (do 3)		188		
do Brazil (do —)		125		
do New Zealand (do —)		111		
do Queensland (do 1)		54		
do Other colonies and foreign countries (of these were registered 10)		74		
	1,327	375		
		111,610		
LESS—Registered, accounted for below		1,327		
Returned from post offices in Canada, classified as follows:—			110,283	
Registered letters on hand on 30th June, 1892	82			
do in hands of postmasters on 30th June, 1892	128			
do received during the year ended 30th June, 1893 (including those of foreign origin)	10,954		11,164	
Letters found to contain value and recorded, on hand on 30th June, 1892	61			
Letters found to contain value and recorded, in hands of postmasters on 30th June, 1892	245			
Letters found to contain value and recorded, received during the year ended 30th June, 1893	3,775		4,081	
			15,245	
Ordinary dead letters originating in Canada:—				
On hand 30th June, 1892				
Received during the year ended 30th June, 1893	211,807		211,807	
Ordinary dead letters originating in other countries on hand on 30th June, 1892	522			
Ordinary dead letters originating in other countries received during the year ended 30th June, 1893	131,396			
		131,918		
Dead letters with printed addresses of senders		45,805		
do official franks		10,770		
Returned dead letters, <i>i. e.</i> , letters sent out from Dead Letter Branch, and again returned unclaimed		54,946		
Dead books, parcels, &c.—				
On hand 30th June, 1892	2,940			
Received during the year ended 30th June, 1893	36,873		39,813	
			495,059	
Circulars, postal cards, &c.			296,969	
				917,556
Carried forward				917,556

Report of the Postmaster General.

Year ended the 30th June, 1893, and of their contents, valuable or otherwise,
Letters have been disposed of.

kinds received, with the disposition made of them.

How disposed of.	—	—	—	—
DEAD LETTERS :—				
Returned to Great Britain, including all foreign letters not enumerated below (of these were registered . . . 525)	19,930			
Returned to the United States (do . . . 460)	75,043			
do France (do . . . 37)	466			
do Newfoundland (do . . . 8)	692			
do New South Wales (do . . . 4)	92			
do New Zealand (do . . . 1)	88			
do Japan (do . . . 1)	84			
do Victoria (do . . . 1)	74			
do Other colonies and foreign countries (of these were registered. 21)	574			
	1,058			
Letters of British, colonial or foreign origin remaining on hand on 30th June, 1893 (of these were registered 65)...	440			
Books, postal cards, &c., of British and foreign origin also returned		97,483		
		34,353		
			131,836	
Registered letters returned to writers, including those of foreign origin	9,281			
Registered letters in hands of postmasters	132			
Registered letters failed of delivery to writers, owing to refusal to redeem, want of address, &c., found to be of no value, destroyed	1,378			
Registered letters in Dead Letter Branch awaiting claim	163			
			10,954	
Letters found to contain value returned to writers	3,440			
do do in hands of postmasters	98			
do do in Dead Letter Branch awaiting claim	237			
			3,775	
Registered and value letters in hands of postmasters, or in Dead Letter Branch, on 30th June, 1892, and since disposed of, as follows :—				
Delivered	140			
Destroyed	48			
In Dead Letter Branch	328			
			516	
			15,245	
Ordinary dead letters returned to writers		197,862		
do do with printed addresses, returned to senders		45,805		
do do returned to government departments		10,770		
do do without signatures or postmarks, accounts, &c., destroyed	127,603			
Returned dead letters destroyed	54,946			
		182,549		
			436,986	
Dead books, parcels, &c., forwarded to address	172			
do do returned to senders	31,209			
do do of no value, disposed of	3,922			
do do remaining in Dead Letter Branch	4,510			
Circulars, post cards, &c., destroyed, or otherwise disposed of		39,813		
		293,676		
			333,489	
				917,556
Carried forward				917,556

STATEMENT of Letters received at the Dead Letter Branch, Canada,

TABLE No. 1.—Showing the number of Letters of all

Number received.				
Brought forward.....				917,556
SPECIAL LETTERS, classified as follows :—				
Registered letters on hand on the 30th June, 1892.....	13			
do in hands of postmasters 30th June, 1892.....	36			
do received for postage, better address, &c.....	2,390	2,439		
Letters found to contain value, and recorded :—				
On hand, 30th June, 1892.....	20			
In hands of postmasters, 30th June, 1892.....	65			
Received for postage, better addresses, &c.....	1,649	1,734		
Ordinary letters on hand, 30th June, 1892.....	347		4,173	
do received for postage.....	16,051			
do received for better address.....		16,398		
		15,919		
Drop letters received for postage.....			32,317	
Letters for foreign countries on hand, 30th June, 1892.....		504	5,193	
do do received as unpaid or short paid.....		14,134		
Returned dead letters received.....			14,638	
Postal cards received for postage.....		4,070	2,292	
do do address.....		7,093		
Circulars received for postage.....		2,128	11,163	
do do address.....		5,936		
Parcels, books, &c. :—			8,064	
On hand, 30th June, 1892, received in that and previous years.....		2,676		
Received for postage, better address, or not claimed (of these 1,376 contained inclosures contrary to law)....		11,094		
			13,770	
				91,610
Carried forward.....				1,009,166

Report of the Postmaster General.

during the Year ended 30th June, 1893, &c.—*Continued.*

kinds received, with the disposition made of them.

How disposed of.	—	—	—	—
Brought forward.....				917,556
SPECIAL LETTERS :—				
Registered letters returned to writers or forwarded to address.....	2,271			
do in hands of postmasters.....	50			
do unsigned and of no value, destroyed in consequence of the inability of the department to return or deliver....	18			
do in Dead Letter Branch awaiting claim.....	51			
		2,390		
Letters found to contain value, returned to writers or forwarded to address.....	1,568			
do do in hands of postmasters.....	25			
do do in Dead Letter Branch awaiting claim.....	56			
		1,649		
Special registered and value letters in hands of postmasters or in Dead Letter Branch on the 30th June, 1892, and since disposed of, as follows :—				
Delivered.....	50			
In Dead Letter Branch.....	76			
Destroyed.....	8			
		134		
Ordinary letters received for postage :—				
Returned to writers.....	7,215			
Forwarded to address.....	7,465			
Destroyed in consequence of the inability of the department to return or deliver.....	1,382			
Remaining on hand on the 30th June, 1893.....	336			
		16,398		4,173
Ordinary letters received for better address :—				
Returned to writers.....	11,588			
Forwarded to address.....	933			
Destroyed in consequence of the inability of the department to return or deliver.....	3,398			
		15,919		
				32,317
Drop letters received for postage :—				
Returned to writers.....		3,572		
Forwarded to address.....		748		
Destroyed in consequence of the inability of the department to return or deliver.....		873		
Letters for foreign countries :—				
Returned to writers.....		4,434		
Forwarded to address.....		9,448		
Destroyed in consequence of the inability of the department to return or deliver.....		291		
Remaining on hand on 30th June, 1893.....		465		
				5,193
Returned dead letters destroyed.....				14,638
Postal cards received for postage returned to writers or forwarded to address.....	1,444			2,292
do destroyed in consequence of the inability of the department to return or deliver.....	2,626			
		4 070		
do received for better address, returned to writers or forwarded to address.....	3,203			
do destroyed in consequence of the inability of the department to return or deliver.....	3,890			
		7,093		
				11,163
Carried forward.....				69,776
				917,556

STATEMENT of Letters received at the Dead Letter Branch, Canada,

TABLE No. 1.—Showing the number of Letters of all kinds

Number received.	—	—	—	—
Brought forward.....				1,009,166
Grand total				1,009,166

	S U M
Letters on hand on the 30th June, 1892, including those in hands of postmasters	8,061
Dead letters received	913,219
Special do	87,886
	1,009,166

JOHN WALSH,
Superintendent.

Report of the Postmaster General.

during the Year ended 30th June, 1893, &c.—*Concluded.*

received, with the disposition made of them—*Concluded.*

How disposed of.	—	—	—	—
Brought forward.....			69,776	917,556
DEAD LETTERS—<i>Concluded.</i>				
Circulars received for postage returned to senders or forwarded to address.....	1,703			
do do destroyed.....	425			
		2,128		
do better address, returned to senders or forwarded to address.....	2,432			
do better address, destroyed.....	3,504			
		5,936		
			8,064	
Books, parcels, &c., held for postage, address, inclosures, or not called for, returned to senders.....	3,632			
Books, parcels, &c., held for postage, address, inclosures, or not called for, sent to address.....	3,637			
		7,269		
Books, parcels, &c., held for postage, address, enclosures, or not called for, destroyed, being of no value, and the department being unable to deliver or return.....		2,387		
Books, parcels, &c., held for postage, address, inclosures, or not called for, remaining on hand (including balance of previous years) on 30th June, 1893.....		4,114		
			13,770	
				91,610
(Grand total.....)				1,009,166

M A R Y.

Dead letters disposed of.....	911,648
Special do.....	86,437
Letters on hand, 30th June, 1893, including those in hands of postmasters.....	11,081
	1,009,166

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy Postmaster General.

TABLE No. 2.—Showing the number of Letters received containing Money or other inclosures of value; the amount and nature of their contents; the number of such Letters delivered during the Year, and the number remaining undelivered.

No. of Letters received during the Year ended 30th June, 1893.	Nature of Contents.	Value of contents of Letters received during the Year ended 30th June, 1893.	No. of Letters delivered during the Year ended 30th June, 1893.	No. of Letters undelivered on 30th June, 1893, and now lying unclaimed in D. L. Branch.	No. of Letters undelivered on 30th June, 1893, and now in hands of postmasters awaiting claim.
		\$ cts.			
3,203	Money (including \$10.22 inclosed in letters under other heads)	17,344 45	2,903	199	101
47	Bills of exchange	13,456 74	43	3	1
7	Bonds	500 00	5		
519	Cheques	62,794 04	503	8	8
268	Drafts	49,551 41	258	2	8
1	I. O. U.	5 00		1	
752	Money orders	11,618 63	712	14	26
71	Orders	1,688 29	65	4	2
9	Passage certificates	701 91	8		1
363	Promissory notes	74,461 32	341	15	7
588	Receipts	46,781 88	552	24	12
8	Stock certificates	17,130 07	7	1	
21	Varjous certificates	22,554 23	19	2	
525	Registered letters sent to Dead Letter Office, London, England		525		
460	Registered letters sent to Dead Letter Office, Washington, U.S.A.		460		
73	Registered letters sent to Dead Letter Offices, other countries		73		
43	Deeds		41	2	
74	Documents of value		69	5	
2	Certificates, agency		2		
1	do athletic association		1		
12	do baptisms		9	2	1
1	do beneficiary		1		
1	do benevolent society		1		
1	do boiler inspection		1		
1	do building		1		
2	do bricklayers		2		
28	do church membership		26	2	
35	do character		33		2
1	do Canadian Wheelmen's Association		1		
1	do civil service		1		
9	do collegiate institute		9		
1	do consular agents		1		
1	do commercial travellers		1		
1	do death		1		
2	do druggists		2		
6	do endowment		6		
1	do Epworth League		1		
3	do Foresters		3		
1	do fish and game association			1	
3	do Foresters, Catholic Order		3		
1	do grain inspection		1		
1	do Home Knowledge		1		
10	do Independent Order of Odd-Fellows		10		
1	do illness		1		
6	do indentity		5		1
4	do insurance		4		
1	do joint homestead			1	
1	do justice of the peace		1		
2	do Knights of Labour		2		
1	do lumbermen's association		1		
1	do Law Society of Upper Canada		1		
19	do marriage		18	1	

Report of the Postmaster General.

TABLE No. 2.—Showing the number of Letters received containing Money or other inclosures of value, &c.—*Continued.*

No. of Letters received during the Year ended 30th June, 1893.	Nature of Contents.	Value of contents of Letters received during the Year ended 30th June, 1893.	No. of Letters delivered of those received during the Year ended 30th June, 1893.	No. of Letters undelivered on 30th June, 1893, and now lying unclaimed in D. L. Branch.	No. of Letters undelivered on 30th June, 1893, and now in hands of postmasters awaiting claim.
		\$ Cts.			
7	Certificates, medical		7		
5	do mining		5		
1	do McGill University		1		
9	do Masonic		9		
2	do military instruction		2		
2	do naturalization		2		
9	do Orange Lodge		9		
1	do Order Railroad Telegraphers			1	
3	do pedigree		3		
2	do pensioners		2		
3	do proficiency		3		
3	do Patrons of Industry		1	1	1
1	do pension		1		
1	do pre-emption record		1		
1	do Queen's College		1		
3	do registry		1	2	
1	do real estate		1		
3	do Royal Templars		3		
2	do railway		2		
2	do seamen's		1	1	
1	do Sons of England		1		
1	do surgeons		1		
1	do soldiers		1		
2	do steamboat		1		
2	do soldier's discharge		2		
2	do loan and savings society		2		
1	do solicitors				1
1	do temperance		1		
12	do teachers		12		
3	do title		3		
1	do tax		1		
1	do U. S. land patents		1		
4	do weights and measures		4		
24	Agreements		18	4	2
10	Affidavits		10		
3	Account books		2	1	
7	Assignments		7		
1	Abstract		1		
1	Accounts paid		1		
1	Accident ticket		1		
3	Album		3		
1	Asbestos		1		
19	Aprons		19		
3	Bills of sale		3		
1	Bradstreet's guide			1	
8	Baggage checks		8		
29	Books		28	1	
1	Brush and comb bag		1		
3	Braces		3		
4	Baskets, fancy		4		
1	Bear's tusks		1		
1	Bracket		1		
9	Boots		8	1	
1	Book marker			1	
2	Belts, leather		2		
1	Belt, metal		1		
2	Bonnets, child's		2		
1	Bits, horse		1		
1	Bib		1		
1	Boot laces		1		

TABLE No. 2.—Showing the number of Letters received containing Money or other inclosures of value, &c.—Continued.

No. of Letters received during the Year ended 30th June, 1893.	Nature of Contents.	Value of contents of Letters received during the Year ended 30th June, 1893.	No. of Letters delivered of those received during the Year ended 30th June, 1893.	No. of Letters undelivered on 30th June, 1893, and now lying unclaimed in D. L. Branch.	No. of Letters undelivered on 30th June, 1893, and now in hands of postmasters awaiting claim.
		s cts.			
1	Beeswax		1		
1	Bible		1		
2	Bulbs		2		
10	Bead work		9	1	
1	Bracelets, Irish brilliants		1		
2	Bracelets, metal		2		
1	Brooch, gilt		1		
1	Brooch, imitation of diamond		1		
2	Brooches, mother of pearl		2		
1	Brooch, claw		1		
1	Breast pin, nickel		1		
8	Contracts		7		1
1	Charter		1		
1	Crown land grant		1		
2	Charts		2		
1	Commission		1		
2	Clearance cards, A. O. U. Workman		2		
1	Commission, I. O. Oddfellows		1		
1	Copy of will		1		
2	Caps		2		
6	Cards		5		1
2	Contribution book, A. O. Foresters		2		
1	Collar, lace			1	
1	Cushion		1		
3	Candies		3		
5	Cigars		5		
1	Castors		1		
1	Cocoa		1		
1	Carpet		1		
1	Comb		1		
1	Catapult		1		
1	Cloth		1		
1	China vase		1		
1	Crayon, photograph		1		
1	Clock, alarm		1		
1	Calendar		1		
1	Collaret, cloth		1		
3	Charms		2		1
1	Chain bracelet			1	
2	Chains, hair			2	
2	Chains, gilt		1	1	
1	Collar buttons, gilt		1		
8	Declarations		8		
4	Discharges of mortgages		4		
2	Discharges, North-west Mounted Police		1		1
6	Diplomas		6		
1	Dyes		1		
5	Dress, child's		5		
5	Dresses		4		1
7	Dress goods		6	1	
1	Diamond, glazier's		1		
6	Dolls		6		
1	Diamond, paste		1		
4	Ear-drums		4		
2	Electric belts		2		
1	Easel		1		
1	Egg, china		1		
1	Embroidery		1		
8	Eye glasses		6	2	
1	Fancy bureau cover		1		
4	Feathers		4		

Report of the Postmaster General.

TABLE No. 2.—Showing the number of Letters received containing Money or other inclosures of value, &c.—*Continued.*

No. of Letters received during the Year ended 30th June, 1893.	Nature of Contents.	Value of contents of Letters received during the Year ended 30th June, 1893.		No. of Letters delivered of those received during the Year ended 30th June, 1893.	No. of Letters undelivered on 30th June, 1893, and now lying unclaimed in D. L. Branch.	No. of Letters undelivered on 30th June, 1893, and now in hands of postmasters awaiting claim.
		\$	cts.			
2	Fans			2		
24	Furs			23		
4	False teeth			4	1	
3	Fish hooks			2		
38	Fancy work, ladies			37	1	
6	Fancy box			5	1	
1	Flowers			1		
6	Frames, photo			6		
3	Glass, samples			3		
1	Gauntlets, fur			1		
1	Gaiter			1		
1	Geological specimens			1		
3	Glass eyes			3		
3	Gum			3		
4	Gloves			4		
3	do buckskin			3		
10	do kid			10		
23	Gold jewellery, brooches			21	2	
10	do bracelets			8	2	
15	do chains			14	1	
3	do cuff buttons			3		
2	do charms			2		
1	do cross			1		
1	do dust, gold			1		
5	do ear-rings			5		
133	do finger rings			115	17	1
1	do hooks, gold			1		
7	do lockets			7		
2	do nuggets, gold			2		
16	do pins			14	2	
8	do pens			8		
1	do plate, gold, for teeth			1		
1	do quartz, gold			1		
5	do scarf pins			5		
2	do studs			1	1	
8	do spectacles			7	1	
1	do spoon					1
5	do watch cases			5		
14	do watches			12	2	
2	Homestead receipts			2		
1	Hat band			1		
16	Handkerchiefs, linen or cotton			15	1	
59	do silk			56	3	
16	Handkerchief cases			16		
1	Hat, felt			1		
1	do straw			1		
1	do ladies			1		
3	Herbs			3		
1	Hair switch			1		
5	Hoods			5		
6	Invoices, merchandise			5	1	
4	Indentures			4		
1	Insurance ticket			1		
174	Insurance policies			169	2	3
4	Judgments			3	1	
1	Jersey			1		
1	Jewellery stand			1		
1	Knives, fruit			1		
5	Knives, metal			5		
9	Keys			8	1	

TABLE No. 2.—Showing the number of Letters received containing Money or other inclosures of value, &c.—Continued.

No. of Letters received during the Year ended 30th June, 1893.	Nature of Contents.	Value of contents of Letters received during the Year ended 30th June, 1893.	No. of Letters delivered of those received during the Year ended 30th June, 1893.	No. of Letters undelivered on 30th June, 1893, and now lying unclaimed in D. L. Branch.	No. of Letters undelivered on 30th June, 1893, and now in hands of postmasters awaiting claim.
		s cts.			
2	Key holders.....		2		
62	Legal papers.....		61	1	
4	Licenses, marriage.....		4		
3	do fishery.....		3		
1	do liquor.....		1		
2	do school.....		2		
3	do grocery.....		3		
3	do tavern.....		3		
1	do timber.....		1		
8	Leases.....		6	1	1
1	Lamp mat.....		1		
1	Lamp shade.....		1		
2	Leaves.....		2		
15	Lace.....		15		
1	Ladle.....		1		
4	Liquid.....		2	1	1
2	Looking glass.....		2		
8	Linen.....		8		
78	Lottery tickets.....		72	4	2
5	Manuscript.....		5		
12	Mortgages, chattel.....		12		
13	Mortgages.....		13		
1	Match box.....		1		
1	Model.....		1		
1	Map.....		1		
1	Music.....		1		
1	Mouth organ.....		1		
19	Moccasins.....		19		
6	Mitts.....		6		
1	Magnifying glass.....		1		
4	Mineral ore.....		3	1	
8	Medicine.....		8		
6	Maple sugar.....		6		
4	Medals, brass.....		4		
1	Marriage notice.....		1		
1	Marriage settlement.....		1		
1	Nickel spring.....		1		
2	Needle cases.....		2		
4	Napkin rings.....		4		
12	Neckties.....		10	2	
1	Obligation.....		1		
1	Old letters.....		1		
1	Opened letter.....		1		
1	Opera ticket, press.....		1		
26	Old stamps.....		23	2	1
1	Officers' coat.....		1		
1	Protest.....		1		
3	Permits.....		3		
2	Probate of will.....		2		
2	Pension papers.....		2		
3	Patents.....		3		
1	Plaster of Paris cast.....		1		
1	Pepper castor, nickel.....		1		
2	Pawn tickets.....		1	1	
13	Prayer beads.....		13		
1	Petticoat.....		1		
3	Pipes, corncob.....		3		
1	do briar-root.....		1		
1	do clay.....		1		
1	do Indian.....		1		
3	do meerschaum.....		3		

Report of the Postmaster General.

TABLE No. 2.—Showing the number of Letters received containing Money or other inclosures of value, &c.—*Continued.*

No. of Letters received during the Year ended 30th June, 1893.	Nature of Contents.	Value of contents of Letters received during the Year ended 30th June, 1893.	No. of Letters delivered of those received during the Year ended 30th June, 1893.	No. of Letters undelivered on 30th June, 1893, and now lying unclaimed in D. L. Branch.	No. of Letters undelivered on 30th June, 1893, and now in hands of postmasters awaiting claim.
		\$ cts.			
1	Photo on porcelain		1		
3	Pants		3		
1	Placque		1		
1	Pillow cover		1		
1	Pipe case		1		
1	Pen rack		1		
1	Powder			1	
4	Pictures		3	1	
2	Perfume		2		
3	Plates		3		
1	Pieces of machinery		1		
17	Purses		17		
1	Parlour game		1		
2	Pillow shams		2		
1	Pillow, sofa		1		
3	Patterns		3		
10	Photographs		10		
10	Pills		8	2	
7	Pens, fountain		7		
3	do stylographic		3		
3	Pins		3		
3	Pass books		3		
1	do A. O. Oddfellows		1		
2	do artisans		2		
50	do bank		49	1	
4	do building and loan		4		
1	do collection		1		
2	do grocery		2		
3	do Independent Order of Oddfellows		3		
4	do juvenile emigration		4		
3	do military		2	1	
6	do savings bank		6		
21	Powers of Attorney		20	1	
2	Release		2		
2	Register		2		
1	Razor		1		
1	Revenue stamps		1		
9	Registered letters		9		
2	Registration receipts		1	1	
1	Receipt book		1		
46	Railway tickets		39	7	
16	do passes		13	3	
3	Ribbons		3		
1	Rubbers		1		
1	Rings (brass)			1	
9	do (gilt)		8	1	
1	Specifications		1		
1	Salary warrant		1		
1	Stock book			1	
11	Summonses		10	1	
1	Statement of claim		1	1	
2	Subpœnas		2		
1	Silk watch chain		1		
1	Surgical instruments		1		
1	Shawl (lace)		1		
12	do (lady's)		12		
8	Seeds		8		
7	Silk		7		
6	Salve		5	1	
10	Slippers		10		

TABLE No. 2.—Showing the number of Letters received containing Money or other inclosures of value, &c.—Continued.

No. of Letters received during the Year ended 30th June, 1893.	Nature of Contents.	Value of contents of Letters received during the Year ended 30th June, 1893.		No. of Letters delivered of those received during the Year ended 30th June, 1893.	No. of Letters un-delivered on 30th June, 1893, and now lying un-claimed in D. L. Branch.	No. of Letters un-delivered on 30th June, 1893, and now in hands of postmasters await-ing claim.
		£	cts.			
5	Slippers (woollen).....			5		
4	Satchets.....			4		
2	Shopping bags (ladies).....			2		
1	Silk scarf.....			1		
2	do bag.....			2		
1	Scarf.....			1		
1	Snowshoes.....			1		
1	Salt castors.....			1		
1	Soap.....			1		
2	Shells.....			2		
1	Satchel.....			1		
1	Scissors holder.....			1		
6	Stereotype blocks.....			5	1	
5	Steamboat tickets.....			4	1	
4	Scapulars.....			4		
3	Splash.....			3		
3	Scissors.....			3		
13	Shoes.....			13		
23	Stockings and socks (woollen).....			21	2	
2	Silk mittens.....			2		
1	Seal.....			1		
1	Shell necklace.....			1		
1	Studs (gilt).....			1		
4	Silver jewellery, bracelets.....			3	1	
1	do bodkin.....			1		
8	do brooches.....			8		
1	do fork.....			1		
1	do inkstand.....			1		
2	do knives.....			2		
1	do locket.....			1	1	
3	do metals.....			3		
1	do mug.....			1		
2	do napkin rings.....			2		
1	do paper knife.....			1		
2	do pencils.....			2		
1	do pin.....			1		
3	do photo. frames.....			2	1	
3	do paper cutters.....			3		
5	do rings.....			4		1
1	do snuff box.....			1		
2	do scent bottles.....			1	1	
12	do spoons (souvenir).....			11	1	
2	do salt cups.....			1	1	
11	do spoons.....			11		
1	do studs.....			1	1	
1	do sugar tongs.....			1		
3	do scarf pins.....			3		
3	do thimbles.....			3		
1	do teapot.....			1		
1	do tray (oxydized).....			1		
2	do watch cases.....			2		
41	do watches.....			36	4	1
1	Transfer of mortgage.....			1		
1	Transfer of land.....			1		
1	Tooth pick.....			1		
1	Truss.....			1		
1	Time pass.....			1		
1	Travelling card (Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen).....			1		
2	Tray covers.....			2		

Report of the Postmaster General.

TABLE No. 2.—Showing the number of Letters received containing Money or other inclosures of value, &c.—*Concluded.*

No. of Letters received during the Year ended 30th June, 1893.	Nature of Contents.	Value of contents of Letters received during the Year ended 30th June, 1893.	No. of Letters delivered of those received during the Year ended 30th June, 1893.	No. of Letters undelivered on 30th June, 1893, and now lying unclaimed in D. L. Branch.	No. of Letters undelivered on 30th June, 1893, and now in hands of postmasters awaiting claim.
		\$ cts.			
1	Tobacco pouch		1		
1	Towel		1		
1	Tea		1		
9	Table covers		9		
1	Tomatoes		1		
1	Thimble		1		
16	Tobacco		15	1	
1	Tam O'Shanter		1		
1	Teaspoons		1		
1	Table napkins		1		
1	Trimmings (metal, for harness)		1		
1	Type-writer		1		
9	Underwear		9		
12	Unopened letters		12		
3	Velvet		3		
2	Visiting cards		2		
1	Veil		1		
1	Violin strings		1		
1	Vest		1		
2	Warranty deed		2		
3	Wills		3		
6	Writs		6		
20	Wedding cake		20		
5	Woollen jacket		5		
9	Woollen goods		8	1	
2	Whisk holder		2		
1	Waterproof		1		
2	Walking sticks		2		
1	Whip		1		
2	Work bags (cotton)		2		
5	Watch works		5		
3	Watch (nickel)		3		
1	Writing companion		1		
2	Work boxes		2		
1	Wafers (church)		1		
1	Watch jewels		1		
1	Watch crystal		1		
1	Yeast		1		
4	Yarn		4		
9,447	Add to these ordinary registered letters not enumerated above, which have been returned, forwarded, or otherwise disposed as shown in Table 1.		9,231	101	115
	Grand total of letters containing value, disposed of		17,956	507	305
	Grand total of letters remaining unclaimed in Dead Letter Branch		507		
	Grand total of letters in hands of postmasters		305		
18,768		\$318,587 90	18,768		

176 letters remained in the hands of postmasters on the 30th June, 1892, and all of these have since been satisfactorily accounted for.

JOHN WALSH,
Superintendent.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy Postmaster General.

GENERAL SUMMARY of payments made for *Printing, Stationery, Mail Bags, Stamping Material, Scales and Weights, Letter Carriers' Uniforms, &c.*, supplied to the Department at Ottawa, and to the different Provinces of the Dominion through the Printing and Supply Branch, Post Office Department, from 1st July, 1892, to 30th June, 1893.

		1892-93.
		Cost.
		\$ cts.
<i>a.</i> Printing, binding, lithographing, &c. :—		
Queen's Printer's Accounts (<i>inside service</i>)	.....	10,882 63
do do (<i>outside service</i>)	.....	35,312 37
<i>b.</i> Stationery :—		
Stationery Office Accounts (<i>inside service</i>)	.....	3,593 39
do do (<i>outside service</i>)	.....	11,485 36
Mail bags, mail locks, labels, &c.	.....	20,724 69
Stamping material, scales and weights, &c.	.....	7,225 12
Street letter boxes, and miscellaneous items of Post Office expenditure	.....	4,640 89
Letter Carriers' uniforms	.....	15,273 79
Totals	.....	109,138 24
<i>a, b,</i> not shown above :—		
<i>Printing, &c.</i> , for Money Order Branch (<i>inside service</i>) obtained by requisition from that Branch direct to Queen's Printer	.....	1,018 36
<i>Stationery</i> for Money Order Branch (<i>inside service</i>) obtained by requisition from that Branch direct to the Stationery Office	.....	303 90
Totals	.....	1,322 26

SIDNEY SMITH,
Superintendent.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy Postmaster General.

Report of the Postmaster General.

STATEMENT showing the transactions of the Printing and Supply Branch of the Post Office Department in connection with *Printing, Binding, &c.*, from 1st July, 1892, to 30th June, 1893.

—	Forms.	Envelopes	Books.	Cards and Labels.	Writing Paper (sheets.)	Miscel- laneous.	Value.
							8 cts.
Balance in stock, 30th June, 1892..	5,557,827	1,274,548	56,340	972,512	127,760		7,019 00
Received from Queen's Printer...	13,574,841	2,546,610	51,808	7,237,168	175,416	70,438	*50,599 52
Total	19,132,668	3,821,158	108,148	8,209,680	303,176	70,438	57,618 52
Issued to the department at Ottawa	616,702	781,872	2,660	86,002	46,590	69,629	6,110 00
do different provinces ..	13,586,928	1,573,483	48,483	7,740,068	87,121	809	44,390 52
Total issue	14,203,630	2,355,355	51,143	7,826,070	133,711	70,438	50,500 52
Obsolete articles destroyed.....	70,460		120				120 00
Balance in stock, 30th June, 1893..	4,858,578	1,465,803	56,885	383,610	169,465		6,998 00

* June account for printing, amounting to \$4,404.52, paid from appropriation for 1893 94.

SIDNEY SMITH,
Superintendent.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy Postmaster General.

STATEMENT showing the transactions of the Printing and Supply Branch of the Post Office Department in connection with Stationery, from 1st July, 1892, to 30th June, 1893.

	Baskets.	Blotting Pads.	Books.	Directories.	Elastic Bands (boxes).	Envelopes.	Envelope Openers.	Presses.	Files.	Gum Arabic (lbs).	Ink (bottles).	Inkstands.	Knives.	Labels, &c.	Lead Pencils.	Leads for Pens (boxes).	Mucilage (bottles).	Mucilage Wells.	Mucilage Brushes.	Newspaper Bands.	
Balance in stock, 30th June, 1892.	5	27	348	5	71	2	129	1	1,450												
Stationery received during the year	133	131	2,085	302	1,116	40	745	348	548	193	1,036	281	563	15,938	16,138	210	339	105	72	3,700	
Total	133	136	2,112	302	1,116	40	745	896	1,896	1,036	1,107	281	565	15,938	16,267	210	340	105	72	5,150	
Issued to the department at Ottawa	23	30	502	127	387	7	165	283	78	283	64	91	590	1,626	24	37	17	11	4,200		
do different Provinces	110	104	1,580	175	779	33	630	299	113	771	217	474	13,198	14,372	186	290	88	61			
Total issue	133	134	2,082	302	1,116	40	745	582	191	1,054	281	565	15,788	16,198	210	327	105	72	4,200		
Balance in stock, 30th June, 1893.	2	30	314	7	53	13	69	350													

	Botting Paper	Wrapping Paper	Writing Paper	Paper Fasteners (boxes).	Pens, (boxes).	Pencilholders.	Pins (packages).	Scissors.	Scratch Pads.	Sealing Wax (lbs).	Sponges.	Sponge (cups).	Tape (banks).	Type-writers.	Type-writer supplies.	Twine (lbs).	Wax Bongles.	Miscellaneous.	Cost.
Balance in stock, 30th June, 1892.	4 ¹ / ₆	3 ¹ / ₆	2	100	102	100	102	100	102	102	129	422	437	129	422	437	129	437	8 cts
Stationery received during the year	50 ¹ / ₆	452 ¹ / ₆	133 ¹ / ₆	230	1,907	5,300	769	224	2,080	4,887	626	167	1,170	10	6,342	21,494	465	15,060	*17,483 48
Total	54 ⁵ / ₆	456 ⁴ / ₆	135 ¹ / ₆	230	1,907	5,300	769	224	2,180	4,989	626	167	1,170	10	6,342	21,623	887	15,497	17,801 38
Issued to the department at Ottawa	13 ³ / ₆	68 ⁵ / ₆	35 ⁵ / ₆	103	468	497	193	57	325	165	82	25	1,076	2	488	586	29	11,275	3,741 59
do different provinces	39 ¹ / ₆	378 ¹ / ₆	83 ¹ / ₆	127	1,439	4,803	576	167	1,560	4,639	544	142	94	8	5,854	20,968	837	3,914	13,741 89
Total issue	52 ⁴ / ₆	447 ¹ / ₆	119 ¹ / ₆	230	1,907	5,300	769	224	2,085	4,804	626	167	1,170	10	6,342	21,554	806	15,189	17,483 48
Balance in stock, 30th June, 1893.	1 ⁴ / ₆	9 ¹ / ₆	10 ³ / ₆	95	185	69	21	308	317 90										

* June account for stationery amounting to \$2,404.73 paid from appropriation for 1893-94.

SIDNEY SMITH, Superintendent. WILLIAM WHITE, Deputy Postmaster General.

Report of the Postmaster General.

STATEMENT showing the transactions of the Printing and Supply Branch of the Post Office Department in connection with Mail Bags, Mail Locks, &c., from 1st July, 1892, to 30th June, 1893.

	LEATHER BAGS.		COTTON DUCK BAGS.				LINEN BAGS.			JUTE SACKS.		SATCHELS.		MAIL BAGS REPAIRED.						
	Leather Bags.		Bar Padlock Fastening.	Bolt and Wax Seal Cup and Fastening.	Waterproof Bar Padlock Fastening.	Red Striped Bolt and Wax Seal Cup and Fastening.	Red Striped Bar Padlock Fastening.	Brown and Yellow.	Seamless Cotton Mail Bags.	Jute Newspaper Sacks with Slip Label case attached.	British Mail Sack (Jute) with out Fastening.	Cotton Duck.	Leather.	Cotton Duck Letter Pouches.	Reversible Leather Labels.	Leather.	Linen.	Cotton Duck.	Newspaper Sacks.	Satchels and Pouches.
Balance in stock, 30th June, 1892	16				4	315		114	2,087	43	11			41						
Received—																				
Purchased or repaired	36		1,676	535	1	877	78	292	1,501	155	128	30	30	989	72	30	579	3,730	8,501	240
Returned from circulation and added to stock for re-issue	33			134	7	344	1	16	806		3			38						
Total	85		1,676	669	12	1,536	79	308	4,394	198	142	30	30	1,068	72	30	579	3,730	8,501	240
Issued	66		1,197	637	10	707	78	292	3,508	155	136	30	30	1,035	72	30	579	3,730	8,501	240
Balance in stock, 30th June, 1893	19		479	12	2	769	1	16	886	43	6			33						

STATEMENT showing the transactions of the Printing and Supply Branch of the Post Office Department in connection with *Mail Bags, Mail Locks, &c.*, from 1st July, 1892; to 30th June, 1893.—(Concluded).

Concluded.	MAIL LOCKS.		KEYS FOR MAIL LOCKS.		MAIL CATCHING POSTS.		Miscellaneous.	Value.
	Ordinary Brass.	International Registered.	For ordinary brass.	For International Registered.	New.	Repaired.			Parcel Post Hangers.
Balance in stock, 30th June, 1892.	739	16	58	22			8	\$ 3,141 01
Received— Purchased or repaired. Returned from circulation and added to Stock for re- issue	2,000	25	500		2	38		20,724 69
Issued.	3,118							5,539 03
Total.	5,857	41	558	22	2	38	8	20,404 73
Balance in stock, 30th June, 1893.	3,321	10	459	6	2	38	6	26,076 38
	336	31	99	16			2	3,328 35

SIDNEY SMITH,
Superintendent.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy Postmaster General.

Report of the Postmaster General.

STATEMENT showing the transactions of the Printing and Supply Branch of the Post Office Department in connection with Letter Carriers' Uniforms, &c., from 1st July, 1892, to 30th June, 1893.

	Overcoats.		TUNICS.		TROUSERS.		MONOGRAMS.		WATER-PROOF COATS.		OILSKIN CAPES.		Summer Helmets.		Cloth Caps.		Waterproof Cap Covers.		FUR CAPS.		Fur Collarettes.		Chamois Vests.		Waist-belts.		Leather Leggings.		LEATHER BOOTS.		RUBBER BOOTS.		Moccasins.		Button Sticks.		Button Brushes.		Lamps.		Miscellaneous.		Value.	
	Cloth.	Serge.	Cloth.	Serge.	Large, for Helmets.	Small, for Caps.	New.	Condemned.	Oilskin Capes.	Summer Helmets.	Cloth Caps.	Waterproof Cap Covers.	New.	Condemned.	New.	Condemned.	Fur Collarettes.	Chamois Vests.	Waist-belts.	Leather Leggings.	New.	Condemned.	New.	Condemned.	New.	Condemned.	New.	Condemned.	New.	Condemned.	Button Sticks.	Button Brushes.	Lamps.	Miscellaneous.	\$	cts.								
Balance in stock, 30th June, 1892.....	5	20	12	18	280	381	150	...	75	34	276	286	13	86	23	...	1	...	1	...	26	21	57	134	44	50	...	6	4	5	...	140	74	76	57	...	1,928	65		
Received—																																												
Purchased.....	205	430	438	431	720	72	100	310	89	75	162	...	17	14	100	50	872	...	9	...	134	44	50	6	4	5	15,273	79		
Returned and added to stock for reissue.....	6	9	12	7	11	3	45	5	...	11	9	11	12	2	...	3	1	7	9	23	486	48	
Total.....	216	283	462	457	460	953	498	155	...	186	353	376	373	164	...	20	15	120	145	918	...	10	...	140	74	76	57	17,688	92		
Issued.....	208	449	443	449	99	362	64	...	127	304	245	245	164	...	17	14	64	65	892	...	9	...	134	57	65	3	16,137	46	
Sold.....	2	2	3	2	22	13	
Total.....	208	270	449	443	449	101	362	64	...	127	304	245	245	164	...	2	17	64	65	892	...	9	...	134	57	65	3	16,159	59	
Balance in stock, 30th June, 1893.....	8	13	14	11	852	136	91	...	59	49	131	128	1,551	46	

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy Postmaster General.

BIDNEY SMITH,
Superintendent.

STATEMENT showing the transactions of the Printing and Supply Branch
Scales and Weights, &c., from 1st

	Dated Stamps.			Ribbon Dated Stamps.				Fonts of Rubber Type.	Rubber Stamps.	Brass fac simile Stamps.	Brass Crown Seals.	Rating Stamps.	Felt Rollers.
	New.	Repaired.	Mechanical Dated Stamps repaired.	New.	Repaired.	New Ribbons.	Numbering Machines repaired.						
Balance in stock, 30th June, 1892.												2,243	
Received—													
Purchased or repaired	695	29	13	3	15	2	7	2	118	2	328	813	152
Returned from circulation and added to stock for reissue												57	
Total	695	29	13	3	15	2	7	2	118	2	328	3,113	152
Issued	694	29	13	3	15	2	7	2	118	2	328	999	152
Sold	1											309	
Total	695	29	13	3	15	2	7	2	118	2	328	1,308	152
Balance in stock, 30th June, 1893												1,805	

SIDNEY SMITH,
Superintendent.

STATEMENT showing the transactions of the Printing and Supply Branch
Miscellaneous Articles, from 1st

	STREET LETTER BOXES.			SHELL PATTERN STREET LETTER BOXES.				STREET LETTER BOXES.		Keys for Wrought Iron Street Letter Boxes.	Miscellaneous charges for Street Letter Boxes.
	Wrought Iron.		Cast Iron.	New.	Repaired.	Locks for.	Keys for.	Removing and Fitting up.	Repainting.		
	New.	Repaired.										Repaired.
Balance in stock, 30th June, 1892.	17			4		13	13			25	
Received—											
Purchased or repaired	206	12	*74		51	+ 6	+40	175	393	27	775
Returned from circulation and added to stock for reissue	7									1	
Total	230	12	74	4	51	19	53	175	393	53	775
Issued	171	10	64	2	51		34	175	393	35	775
Balance in stock, 30th June, 1893.	59	2	10	2		13	13			18	

* The stock books show 10 more repaired cast iron street letter boxes in stock than here appear, of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1891-92, so do not appear in the cash transactions for 1892-93.

† The stock books show 6 less locks and 6 less keys in stock than here indicated, because the same for the fiscal year 1892-93, so appear in the cash transactions for that year.

SIDNEY SMITH,
Superintendent.

Report of the Postmaster General.

of the Post Office Department in connection with *Stamping Material*, July, 1892, to 30th June, 1893.

Stamping Pads.			Spring Handles for Dated Stamps.	Stamping Ink.				Type.		Rubber Stamping Cushions.	Tins of Excetograph Composition.	Bottles of Excetograph Ink.	Scales.					Value.
Ordinary.	Recovered.	Fountain.		Quarts.	Pints.	Gills.	Bottles of Rubber.	Figures.	Months.				New and repaired.	New and repaired.	Platform.	Extra Weights.	Miscellaneous.	
154			8			95	1,935	1,424				88	11	596		\$ cts. 2,273 27		
1,171	115	106	...	153	69	308	20	9,722	1,363	27	2	2	320	108	1	25 52	7,225 12	
3	1			1		13		61	39				1	2		274	93 19	
1,328	116	106	8	153	70	416	20	11,718	2,826	27	2	2	409	121	1	895 52	9,591 58	
1,274	114	106	...	153	59	328	20	10,013	1,866	26	2	2	395	100	1	372 52	8,029 18	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 25
1,274	114	106	...	153	59	328	20	10,013	1,866	27	2	2	395	100	1	372 52	8,042 43	
54	2		8	11		88		1,705	960				14	21		523	1,549 15	

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy Postmaster General.

of the Post Office Department in connection with *Street Letter Boxes and* July, 1892, to 30th June, 1893.

D. K. Miller Safety Locks.			Mail Clerks' Tin Boxes.		Wooden Boxes.		Sortation Baskets.		Dominion Ensigns.			Copying Presses Re-paired.	Bougie Holders.	Glass for Letter Boxes.	Miscellaneous.	Value.
New.	Repaired.	Keys for D. K. Miller Safety Locks.	New.	Repaired.	New.	Repaired.	Baskets.	Fitting with Rollers, &c.	Large.	Small.	Repaired.					
166		375		2					17	14			18			\$ cts. 810 44
100	52	206	23	3	85	87	48	15			2	6	150	24	211	4,640 89
39		12														110 35
305	52	593	23	5	85	87	48	15	17	14	2	6	168	24	211	5,561 68
75	21	174	23	3	85	87	48	15	5		2	6	47		211	4,294 17
230	31	419		2					12	14			121	24		1,267 51

because 10 were received and added to stock, subsequent to 30th June, 1892, but these were paid for out were received and added to stock previous to 30th June, 1892, but were paid for out of the appropriation

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy Postmaster General.

57 Victoria.

Sessional Papers (No. 13.)

A. 1894

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE YEAR

1893

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1894

[No. 13—1894.] *Price 25 cents*

Department of the Interior.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, &c., &c., &c., Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Excellency the Report of the transactions of the Department of the Interior for the year 1893.

Respectfully submitted,

T. MAYNE DALY,

Minister of the Interior.

OTTAWA, 15th March, 1894.

Department of the Interior.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Report of the Deputy Minister of the Interior	ix
PART I.—DOMINION LANDS.	
Report of H. H. Smith, Commissioner of Dominion Lands	1
Schedule A.—Showing numbers of immigrants from the United States during the year	10
do B.—Showing work, &c., in office of Commissioner	11
do C.—Return of Arrivals at Immigration Building, Winnipeg	12
do D.—Showing Foreign Settlements in Manitoba and the North-west Territories	13
do E.—Abstract of Employment Register for the year (Winnipeg Agency)	17
do F.—Showing Nationalities and Numbers of Settlers in different land districts	18
Report of Wm. Pearce, Superintendent of Mines	19
do J. M. Gordon, Inspector of Dominion Lands Agencies	24
Annual Statement of business transacted at the several Local Land Agencies in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia	25
do G. U. Ryley, Clerk of Timber, Mineral and Grazing Lands	26
Schedule Showing names of Lessees of Grazing Lands and areas covered by Leases	28
Statement of office work performed during the year	29
do respecting Timber Berths and Saw-mills	29
do do Grazing Lands and Hay Permits	30
do do Mining locations, quarries and water power	30
A.—Statement of Receipts on account of Crown Timber	31
B.— do of Receipts on account of Grazing, Hay and Mineral Lands	32
C.— do of Receipts from School Lands on account of Timber and Hay Dues	33
D.— do of Receipts on account of Timber, Grazing, Hay and Mineral Lands, commencing with the Departmental Year 1872-73, and ending 31st October, 1893	34
E.— do of Receipts on account of Timber, Grazing, Hay, and Mineral Lands, commencing with the Fiscal year 1872-73, and ending 30th June, 1893	35
F.—Statement of Receipts on account of Timber, Hay and Stone Quarries	36
Report of Crown Timber Agent, Winnipeg	37
Proportional Diagrams showing values of answers to questions in tabulated state- ment	47
Tabulated statement showing questions and answers	51
A.—Statement of Receipts at Crown Timber Office, Winnipeg	53
B.—Statement of Saw-mills operating under License in Manitoba and Assiniboia	54 and 55
C.—General Office Return	56
do Crown Timber Agent, Calgary	57
A.—Statement of Receipts at Crown Timber Office, Calgary	58
B.—General Office Return	59
C.—Statement of Saw-mills in operation in district	59
do Crown Timber Agent, Edmonton	60
A.—Statement of Receipts at Crown Timber Office, Edmonton	60
B.—Statement of Correspondence and transactions at Crown Timber Office, Edmonton	61
C.—Statement of Saw-mills operating under license in the Edmonton Agency ..	62

	PAGE.
Report of Crown Timber Agent, Prince Albert.....	63
A. Statement of Receipts at Crown Timber Office, Prince Albert.....	63
B.—Statement of Saw-mills in operation in district.....	64
C.—General Office Return.....	65
do British Columbia Crown Timber Agent.....	66
do J. A. Pinard, Accountant of the Department.....	67
A.—Statement of Receipts on account of Dominion Lands from the various Agencies.....	68
B.—Statement of Receipts on account of Ordnance Lands.....	69
C.— do do do School Lands.....	69
D.— do Fees received from Registrars.....	70
E.— do Receipts on account of Fines and Forfeitures in the North-west Territories.....	70
F.—Statement of Receipts on account of Casual Revenue.....	71
G.— do do do Dominion Lands from the various sources of Revenue.....	72
Report of Wm. Mills in charge of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands.....	73
A.—Statement of Sales during year.....	74
B.—Statement of Localities on account of which moneys have been received....	75
C.—Statement of Receipts.....	76
Appendix A.—Statement showing the number of Entries affecting Dominion Lands made at Head Office.....	77
do B.—Statement showing number of Letters Patent issued, and number of Acres Patented.....	78
do C.—Statement showing Registration Districts and the number of Patents forwarded to them; also the number of notifications sent to Patentees.....	79
do D.—Statement showing the number of Deeds of Transfer recorded at Head Office, and amount received as fees therefor.....	79
do E.—Statement showing number of acres of Swamp Lands passed to Province of Manitoba.....	80
do F.—Statement showing Nationalities and number of Homesteaders, their previous occupation, &c., as reported by Dominion Lands Agents.....	81

PART II.—DOMINION LANDS SURVEYS.

Report of E. Deville, Surveyor-General.....	3
Schedule of Dominion Land Surveyors employed during year.....	6
do work done by Lithographic Office during year.....	7
do J. S. Dennis, Chief Inspector of Surveys.....	8
Schedule of Townships of which corners of original surveys have been re-marked.....	12
do T. D. Green, D.L.S., Correction and other surveys in Northern Alberta.....	13
do E. W. Hubbell, D.L.S., Surveys in Edmonton district.....	15
do Louis Gosselin, D.L.S., Surveys in Edmonton district.....	19
do R. Bourne, D.L.S., Surveys in Manitoba.....	21
do C. F. Miles, D.L.S., Subdivision surveys in Southern Alberta.....	24
do F. W. Wilkins, D.T.S., Subdivision surveys among the foot hills of the Rocky Mountains.....	27
do T. Fawcett, D.T.S., Outlines, re-surveys, &c., in Saskatchewan district.....	30
do W. R. Burke, D.L.S., Subdivision surveys in Touchwood Hills district.....	41
do P. R. A. Belanger, D.L.S., Correction and other surveys in Prince Albert district.....	49
do J. E. Woods, D.L.S., Outline and Correction Surveys.....	52
do J. Vicars, D.L.S., Subdivision surveys in Kamloops and New Westminster districts.....	57
Examination papers.....	60

Department of the Interior.

PART III.—IMMIGRATION.

	PAGE.
Prefatory Report of Clerk of Immigration, Ottawa.....	3
Report of Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B., High Commissioner for Canada.....	9
do Mr. John Dyke, Liverpool, England.....	31
do Mr. Thomas Grahame, Glasgow, Scotland.....	41
do Mr. John W. Down, Bristol, England.....	49
do Mr. E. J. Wood, Midland Counties of England.....	55
do Mr. P. Fleming, Lowlands of Scotland.....	58
do Mr. W. G. Stuart, North of Scotland.....	64
do Mr. E. M. Clay, Halifax, N. S.....	69
do Mr. S. Gardner, St. John, N. B.....	81
do Mr. P. Doyle, Quebec, P. Q.....	88
do Mr. J. Hoolahan, Montreal P. Q.....	101
do Mr. C. A. L. Akerlindh, Scandinavian Officer.....	118
do Mr. C. F. Herbert, Travelling agent.....	120
do Mr. J. M. McGovern do.....	125
do Mr. B. L. Baldwinson, Icelandic agent.....	127
do Brandon Agent.....	133
do Estevan Agent.....	135
do Regina Agent.....	136
do Calgary Agent.....	137
do Mr. R. L. Alexander, Travelling agent.....	139
do Wetaskiwin Agent.....	144
do Edmonton Agent.....	145
do Prince Albert Agent.....	146
do New Westminster Agent.....	147
do Mr. A. F. Holmes, Inspector of Agencies in the United States.....	149
do Mr. A. R. Code, Saginaw, Mich.....	153
do Michigan Delegates.....	155
do Mr. M. V. McInnes, Port Huron, Mich.....	157
do Messrs. Caron and Allaire, Repatriation of French Canadians.....	159
do Mr. C. O. Swanson, Waterville, P.Q.....	160
do Messrs. Munson and Daly, Special Agents in Western States.....	161
do Mr. James Anderson, Superintendent of Bureau, World's Fair, Chicago.....	164

PART IV.—ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK.

Report of Superintendent of Rocky Mountains Park.....	3
Meteorological Tables.....	7
Statistical Tables.....	10

PART V.—NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Report of Lieutenant-Governor Mackintosh concerning the administration of the North-west Territories for the year 1893.....	3
Return of liquor Permits issued.....	8

PART VI.—KEEWATIN.

Report of Lieutenant-Governor Schultz, for the year 1893.....	3
---	---

Department of the Interior.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE YEAR 1893.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OTTAWA, 10th March, 1894.

To the Honourable T. MAYNE DALY,
Minister of the Interior.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Department of the Interior for the year 1893. It may not be out of place to mention, as I did last year, the peculiar difficulties surrounding the preparation of this report owing to the necessity for bringing it down to the end of the calendar year, and the wide range of territory from which the material necessary to its compilation has to be drawn. The reports of the various Dominion Lands Agents stationed here and there throughout Manitoba and the North-west Territories and British Columbia, which are sent to the department direct, as well as those of the immigration agents, whose work is conducted in Great Britain and Ireland and at one or two points in continental Europe, which are transmitted through the office of the High Commissioner for Canada, must necessarily be sent in after the season's work has been completed; and surveyors who are engaged in the work of subdividing the public lands and parcelling them out for the use of settlers, find it necessary to remain in the field until the latest possible date, and frequently do not leave for headquarters until the middle of December, after which time they still have a great deal to do in reducing their observations to the form of plans and written returns before an intelligent idea of their work can be presented to the public. The preparation of the report is thus delayed until the period when the pressure of work arising out of the meeting of Parliament has commenced, which adds materially to the difficulty of getting the manuscript into the hands of the printer and of revising and correcting the proofs without loss of time.

DEPARTMENTAL CHANGES.

I regret to have to report that since the publication of the report for the calendar year 1892, the following deaths have to be recorded: Mr. Henry Kinloch, Mr. N. Tetu, Mr. Braddish Billings and Dr. John Judge, all of whom were members of the staff at Ottawa; Mr. J. J. Daley, immigration agent at Montreal; Mr. W. G. Pentland, Agent of Dominion Lands at Yorkton; and Mr. E. G. Kirby, Assistant Agent of Dominion Lands at Calgary.

Mr. John Hoolahan was by Order in Council of the 6th February, 1893, appointed immigration agent at Montreal, in the place of Mr. Daley.

Mr. J. S. Dennis, who for some time past had been acting as chief inspector of surveys, was formally appointed to that position by Order in Council of the 16th May last, in the place of Mr. W. F. King, now chief astronomer.

During the early part of 1893 Mr. L. M. Fortier was transferred from the office of the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Winnipeg to the head office at Ottawa, and appointed to supervise the work connected with immigration. At the same time Mr. A. F. Holmes was also appointed inspector of the immigration agencies of this Government in the United States.

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES AND SALES.

The following is a comparative statement of the homestead entries and sales which have been made at the several agencies of the department during the departmental years 1892 and 1893, respectively:—

	1892.	1893.
Number of homestead entries	4,840	4,067
Acreage of homesteads.....	774,400	650,720
Sales, acreage of.....	62,828	46,873

The number of homestead entries, although smaller than for last year, is still larger than that for any of the preceding years since 1883, with the exception of 1889.

When the system was inaugurated of assisting by grants of land the construction of colonization railways, with which Manitoba and the Territories are now so well supplied, and the policy was determined upon of reserving for this purpose the odd-numbered sections and of holding the even-numbered sections for actual settlement, all hope of deriving any considerable revenue from the public lands had from that time forward to be abandoned. The abolition of the pre-emption system eventually took away from the department its last remaining source of revenue, except of course the timber and minerals and the fees for homestead entries which must be looked to exclusively in that relation for the future. There is in this state of affairs no cause for regret, for as I have endeavoured to explain in previous reports the construction of railways to open up and develop that new country is of far more consequence to Canada than any revenue that could be derived from the sale of land; and the country cannot under the circumstances have both the railways and the revenue.

The result as to homestead entries is somewhat disappointing in view of the fact mentioned by the High Commissioner, and referred to hereafter under another heading, that the emigration to Canada from Great Britain and the European continent during the past year shows an increase of 1,500 souls. It is to be observed, however, that of the total of the immigrants arriving in Canada through Halifax and Quebec during the past year, only 11,366 souls went west of Lake Superior—that is to Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia—as compared with 12,614 during the previous year, a falling off of 1,248 souls. This decrease

Department of the Interior.

is not as great in proportion as is the decrease in the number of persons taking up homesteads for the same period, whose nationalities are shown in the statement following this paragraph. There were from Great Britain and Ireland only 524 homesteaders as against 841 for the previous year, a decrease of 317; and from Continental Europe, 698, as opposed to 817, a falling off of 119; making a total falling off of homesteaders from the European side of the Atlantic of 436. From the province of Ontario alone there was also a falling off of 731 homesteaders, which in itself more than makes up the total deficiency for the year. There is one feature of this portion of our statistical information which is highly encouraging, and that is the rapid and marked increase of homestead entries obtained by people from the United States, the number of which rose from 513 for 1892 to 818 for 1893, or an increase of 305.

It is needless to add anything to what I had the honour to submit in this report last year as to the suitability of the circumstances of the North-west to people like our own Canadian young men, and the class from the United States who have been taking up homesteads. The falling off in the movement from Ontario to the North-west is not to be regretted when it is borne in mind that it merely means that to that extent the people have ceased to move, for it appears to be certain that of recent years the exodus to the United States of young men looking for farms has practically come to an end.

Information comes to us, generally in unofficial form, but on what would appear to be very good authority, that there has been during the past season a significant turn in the tide of emigration from Canada to the United States. I believe I am correct in stating that for the last two years there has practically been no general migration from the rural districts in Canada towards the United States of persons who propose to continue to engage in agricultural pursuits, and that such movement as there is has been confined to the labouring classes and to clerks and professional men. To New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec and some portions of Ontario, a large number even of this class of people would appear to have returned during the autumn and latter end of summer. Whether they will remain in Canada or not will no doubt depend to a great extent upon the course of business events in the United States.

The rapid increase of the emigration of farmers from the United States to Manitoba and the North-west goes a long way to prove two important facts: First, that unfortunately for themselves many Canadians who originally went there looking for farms did so under a serious misapprehension as to what awaited them, no less than 238 of the 818 homestead entries granted last season to people from the United States having been in favour of returned Canadians. And, secondly, the movement illustrates in a very practical way, what thinking men in the United States who have given the subject their attention have been pointing out for the last four or five years, that the limit of the free land of that country which is fit for ordinary farming purposes has been reached, and that now the Canadian North-west contains the only extensive tract of productive land on the North American continent which is open for free homesteading. Not only, therefore, may the stream of land seekers from the United States be expected to grow, but the cur-

rent of that class of immigrants from other countries who are looking for farming lands will be turned more distinctly towards this country.

STATEMENT showing Nationalities of homesteaders, comparing the reports of the Dominion Lands Agents for the calendar years 1893 and 1892.

Nationality.	1892. No. of Entries.	1893. No. of Entries.
Canadians from Ontario.....	1,575	844
do Quebec.....	202	121
do Nova Scotia.....	26	42
do New Brunswick.....	10	9
do Prince Edward Island.....	13	7
do British Columbia.....	36	29
do Manitoba.....	468	246
do North-west Territories.....	80	86
do who had previous entry.....	32	466
do province not given.....	243	
	2,685	1,850
do returned from the States.....	100	238
Newfoundland.....	1	
United States.....	413	580
English.....	618	380
Irish.....	52	50
Scotch.....	171	94
French.....	107	151
Belgians.....	55	67
Hollanders.....		5
Germans.....	99	59
Austro-Hungarians.....	132	78
Italians.....	4	
Russians, other than Mennonites and Poles.....	240	192
Mennonites.....	16	16
Poles.....	1	9
Swedo-Norwegians.....	68	54
Danes, other than Icelanders.....	14	14
Icelanders.....	74	51
Roumanians.....	3	
Australians.....	1	1
Chinamen.....		1
Unknown.....	3	
	4,857	3,890
Number of souls.....	14,608	11,867

Department of the Interior.

With a view to testing to some extent the efficacy of the agencies employed in the various states of the American Union for the promotion of immigration to Canada, statistics have been kept since the commencement of last year of the particular state of the Union from which every new arrival applying for a homestead has come. In that relation the following table brought down to the end of the calendar year will be found to be interesting:—

STATEMENT showing the homestead entries made by persons from the respective States of the American Union, during 1893:—

States.	Entries.	Souls.
Dakota.....	120	340
Minnesota.....	87	266
Montana.....	20	52
Nebraska.....	139	423
Missouri.....	6	6
Nevada.....	1	1
Illinois.....	10	22
Kansas.....	12	37
Arkansas.....	1	1
Iowa.....	4	9
Colorado.....	8	22
Wyoming.....	3	9
Idaho.....	27	83
Utah.....	50	137
Washington.....	105	254
Oregon.....	30	92
California.....	7	22
Wisconsin.....	29	101
Ohio.....	4	18
Michigan.....	93	296
New York.....	24	57
Vermont.....	6	15
New Hampshire.....	5	10
Maine.....	3	6
New Jersey.....	7	19
Massachusetts.....	9	45
Rhode Island.....	1	5
Connecticut.....	3	3
Texas.....	2	5
Indiana.....	2	4
	818	2,360

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES SINCE 1874.

The following statement shows the number of homestead and pre-emption entries reported in each departmental year since 1874, and the number and proportion of those entries which have been cancelled for the non-fulfilment of the conditions of entry:—

YEAR.	HOMESTEADS.			PRE-EMPTIONS.		
	Number of entries.	Number cancelled.	Per-centage.	Number of entries.	Number cancelled.	Per-centage.
1874.....	1,376	888	64	643	610	94
1875.....	499	301	60	391	228	58
1876.....	347	153	44	263	134	50
1877.....	845	451	53	594	346	58
1878.....	1,788	1,372	76	1,580	923	58
1879.....	4,068	2,034	50	1,729	1,447	83
1880.....	2,074	672	32	1,004	482	48
1881.....	2,753	935	33	1,649	760	46
1882.....	7,483	3,443	46	5,654	2,980	52
1883.....	6,063	1,717	28	4,120	1,437	34
1884.....	3,753	1,081	28	2,762	921	33
1885.....	1,858	547	29	653	357	54
1886.....	2,657	729	27	1,046	370	35
1887.....	2,036	409	20	585	193	32
1888.....	2,655	557	20	454	156	34
1889.....	4,416	1,343	30	1,355	460	33
1890.....	2,955	580	19	371		
1891.....	3,523	550	15			
1892.....	4,840	466	9			
1893.....	4,067	63	1½			

PATENTS.

The number of letters patent issued by the department in each year since 1874, and the number of those issued in each year which have since been cancelled is shown by the following statement:—

YEAR.	LETTERS PATENT.	
	Number issued.	Number cancelled.
Departmental year ending 31st October, 1874.....	536	6
do do 1875.....	492	4
do do 1876.....	375	4
do do 1877.....	2,156	13
do do 1878.....	2,597	32
do do 1879.....	2,194	57
do do 1880.....	1,704	41
do do 1881.....	1,768	11
do do 1882.....	2,766	11
do do 1883.....	3,591	16
do do 1884.....	3,837	24
do do 1885.....	3,257	18
do do 1886.....	4,570	17
do do 1887.....	4,599	26
do do 1888.....	3,275	34
do do 1889.....	3,282	30
do do 1890.....	3,273	20
do do 1891.....	2,449	35
do do 1892.....	2,955	27
do do 1893.....	2,936	16

Department of the Interior.

Under the amendment to the Territories Real Property Act, passed several years ago, the notification to the registrar from the Minister of the Interior that the lands described therein have been granted to any railway company entitled to Dominion lands under the authority of an Act of Parliament, is accepted by the registrar as if such notification were letters patent in favour of such company. The same Act provides that the notification to the Hudson's Bay Company by the Minister of the Interior, under the provisions of subsection 7 of section 22 of the Dominion Lands Act, of the survey and confirmation of the survey of any township or part of a township, shall be accepted by the registrar as equivalent to letters patent in favour of the company for the lands to which they are entitled in such townships or parts of townships under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act. These notifications usually cover considerable areas of land; and the labour incident to passing the Crown title to these areas has been materially lessened by the operation of the amendment alluded to.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following statement shows the number of letters received and sent by the department in each year since its establishment:—

Year.	Letters received.	Letters sent.	Total.
1874.....	3,482	4,150	7,632
1875.....	1,974	2,189	4,163
1876.....	2,256	3,097	5,353
1877.....	3,137	3,677	6,814
1878.....	4,622	5,009	10,651
1879.....	5,526	6,179	11,755
1880.....	8,222	9,940	18,162
1881.....	13,605	15,829	29,424
1882.....	25,500	30,300	55,800
1883.....	27,180	33,500	60,680
1884.....	27,525	33,386	60,911
1885.....	33,970	43,997	77,967
1886.....	60,964	67,973	128,937
1887.....	47,845	60,890	108,735
1888.....	43,407	52,298	95,705
1889.....	48,316	50,500	99,816
1890.....	36,200	36,008	72,208
1891.....	38,000	36,267	75,267
1892.....	41,990	42,203	84,193
1893.....	50,791	48,145	98,939

The number of registered letters during the year was 9,413, of which 7,325 were received and 2,088 sent out.

While the large increase in the number of letters for the year is chiefly owing to the additional work arising out of the business of immigration, there has been a steady increase in the volume of general correspondence.

OPERATIONS OF THE TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS BRANCH.

The operations of this branch of the department have been on a somewhat more extensive scale than usual, a larger money appropriation for the purpose having permitted the number of survey parties in the field to be increased. The topographical surveys have been temporarily discontinued, Messrs. J. J. McArthur and W. S. Drewry, who were in charge, having been appointed on the staff of the Alaska Boundary Commission.

SURVEYS AT PRINCE ALBERT AND EDMONTON.

In the report for last year I explained that steps had been taken to renew the survey marks in these districts. The work has been continued this year, and will soon be completed. The Chief Inspector of Surveys, Mr. J. S. Dennis, was directing it at Edmonton, having under him three parties, whose time was not, however, exclusively devoted to the renewal of old surveys; they had also to do all the work of a miscellaneous character in the district which for one reason or another had not been included in any contract.

At Prince Albert, Mr. Thomas Fawcett was in charge, with three subsidiary parties working under his direction. The greater part of their surveys were made in the region lying between Yorkton and Carrot River, a very fine district which will rapidly fill up as soon as access is possible by rail.

SUBDIVISION SURVEYS.

Fourteen contracts were given out for the subdivision of townships, all between Calgary and the North Saskatchewan. Notwithstanding that the season was late of opening, and unfavourable for survey work on account of the very satisfactory rainfall—satisfactory from the settlers' point of view, I mean—nearly all the contracts were completed. Some townships were also subdivided near the Quill Lakes and one near Lake Dauphin.

In western Alberta some peculiar cases had to be dealt with. They were those of a number of settlers who had located in the small valleys which are found here and there at the foot of the Rocky Mountains. The distance of their holdings from the existing survey lines, the extent of ground over which they were scattered, and the nature of the country, precluded the employment of the contract system. It was considered preferable to send into this section two survey parties under daily pay, whose work was confined to the localities adapted for settlement.

In British Columbia one party was set to work early in the spring, but it was soon found insufficient to meet the demands for new surveys, and a second party had to be organized. Their progress, although slow, was satisfactory.

Department of the Interior.

SETTLEMENT SURVEYS COMPLETED TO DATE.

Hereunder will be found the usual table of subdivision or settlement survey work completed each year since the commencement of the surveys, with the result of last season's operations added :—

	Acres.	Number of farms of 160 acres each.
Previous to June 1873	4,792,292	29,952
In 1874	4,237,864	26,487
1875	665,000	4,156
1876	420,507	2,628
1877	231,691	1,448
1878	306,936	1,918
1879	1,130,482	7,066
1880	4,472,000	27,950
1881	8,147,000	50,919
1882	10,186,000	63,662
1883	27,234,000	170,212
1884	6,435,000	40,218
1885	391,680	2,448
1886	1,379,010	8,620
1887	643,710	4,023
1888	1,131,840	7,074
1889	516,968	3,231
1890	817,075	5,106
1891	76,560	476
1892	1,395,200	8,720
1893	2,928,640	18,304
Total	77,539,455	484,618

TIMBER, MINERAL AND GRAZING LANDS.

The revenue from the above sources during the past year amounted to \$120,812.15, a decrease as compared with the year 1892 of \$10,643.37. The timber dues are less than those of 1892 by \$401.74, being for this year \$99,705.01. Of the revenue from timber, \$32,780.30 was derived from bonuses, ground rents, royalties, and dues on timber cut from land in the railway belt in the province of British Columbia, being an increase of \$1,864.08 as compared with the previous year.

The total revenue received from timber in Manitoba and the North-west Territories up to the 31st of October last was \$967,809.16, and the total revenue from timber within the railway belt in the province of British Columbia was \$223,641.33. Grazing lands show a revenue of \$13,607.42, being a decrease of \$10,966.19. This decrease was partly caused by some of the leases of the largest ranches having been cancelled for non-payment of rent. The total number of ranches is increasing every year, but the areas leased are becoming much smaller than in former years. During the last year none of the ranches disposed of by the department exceeded an area of 3,000 acres.

The dues for hay, \$7,000.13, were less than those received the previous year by \$96.68. The receipts for minerals other than coal were \$349.82. The amount received for coal lands was \$900. The total area of coal lands sold up to date is 13,889'86 acres, and the total sum received therefor \$141,983.27.

PRICE OF LUMBER.

Following is a comparative statement of the average prices of lumber within the several Crown timber agencies during the last eight years. The cost of this article to the settler has been very much reduced within that time, and I do not think that any further reduction can be reasonably looked for except at remote points:—

Agency.	1885.	1889.	1891.	1893.
	Per M.	Per M.	Per M.	Per M.
Winnipeg.....	\$13.50 to \$25	\$12.50 to \$40	\$9 to \$19	\$18
Brandon.....	20 to 22	15 to 18	13 to 15	\$11 to 15
Minnedosa.....	10 to 23		12 to 13	11 to 15
Whitemouth.....	11 to 12	14	9 to 12	
Calgary.....	25 to 30	12 to 18	12 to 18	10 to 18
Fort McLeod.....	30	15 to 43	17 to 40	10 to 39
Lethbridge.....		30		
Cypress Hills.....	10 to 15	13	10	
Prince Albert.....	30 to 45	20 to 42	20 to 42	17 to 40
Edmonton.....	25 to 30	20 to 23	10 to 20	16 to 23
British Columbia.....		9 to 10	9 to 10	9 and 10

TIMBER.

No change has been made in the regulations governing the disposal of timber in Manitoba, the North-west Territories, and in the railway belt in the province of British Columbia, since my last report.

MINERALS OTHER THAN COAL.

No change has been made in the regulations with respect to minerals other than coal since the 25th of August, 1891. The revenue for the year from this source was \$349.82. The total area of mining locations sold up to date is 1,812.87 acres which realized \$10,124.02.

COAL LANDS.

No change has been made in the regulations for the disposal of coal lands since the 9th of July, 1892. The revenue for coal lands last year was \$900.00, and the total revenue up to the 31st of October, 1893, was \$141,983.27.

GRAZING LANDS.

The total number of leases now in force is 159, covering an area of 1,579,285.35 acres. A list of the names of the lessees, and the area under lease to each, may be found in the annual report of the clerk in charge of the timber, mineral, and grazing lands office.

The department is not in a position this year to give the number of head of stock in these districts or upon homesteads and privately owned lands. The winter of 1892-93 was one of the most favourable on record for the ranching industry in Southern Alberta, and the losses of range cattle were exceedingly small.

Department of the Interior.

HAY PERMIT SYSTEM.

As will be observed, the revenue from dues collected upon hay cut upon the public lands, although about the same as last year, was but a small proportion of the whole revenue of the department, being only \$7,000.13. The Commissioner of Dominion Lands has reported from time to time that a great deal of dissatisfaction existed with the permit system, under which settlers have hitherto been authorized to take such hay as they actually wanted for the maintenance of their stock from the public lands at the nominal charge of ten cents per ton. As the revenue from this source scarcely covered the cost of administration, and the purpose of the department in maintaining the system was to serve the interests of the settlers themselves, and especially to protect them against and give them preference over livery stable-keepers and others owning large bands of horses and cattle for ordinary commercial purposes, it was thought that probably the best way to test the feelings of the people generally upon the subject was to abolish the permit system for a time. The result has illustrated very clearly how readily people who are dissatisfied gain the public ear, without much respect to whether their grievances are genuine or not, and how slow are the satisfied to give expression to their satisfaction, so long as their interests are not jeopardized. The abolition of the permit regulations was promulgated after the close of the season, when no practical mischief could arise from the change, if mischief in any form were involved; and it is important to observe that when the settlers as a body were brought face to face with this condition of affairs, it became quite evident that dissatisfaction existed only among a few, and that as a whole the system had been found to work smoothly. With a few trifling amendments I have no doubt it will be found in the public interest to re-enact these regulations in time to make them operative during the coming season. As already stated, permit dues at the rate of ten cents per ton are scarcely sufficient to pay the cost of administration.

PRICE OF FUEL.

The Crown Timber Agent at Winnipeg reports that during last year cordwood sold on the car at \$4.00 per cord for tamarack, \$2.60 for poplar, and \$5.50 for hardwood; that about 4,000 tons of Canadian anthracite coal was sold at \$8.25 per ton for furnace and stove, \$6.00 for "nut" coal, and \$5.25 for "pea" coal; that about 27,000 tons of American anthracite coal have been marketed in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, which sold at Winnipeg at \$10.00 per ton on the car, at Brandon for \$10.75, and at Regina for \$12.25; that 1,500 tons of American soft coal were sold for \$7.50 per ton at Winnipeg and for \$8.25 at Brandon; that 8,300 tons of coal from Lethbridge were sold at \$6.50 per ton on the car at Winnipeg, and retailed at \$7.50 per ton; that 16,000 tons of Souris coal were placed on the market and sold for \$3.75 at Winnipeg, the same price at Portage la Prairie, and at \$3.50 at Brandon and Regina. Coal is also supplied to farmers from the Souris mines at the pit mouth for \$1.00 per ton, thus providing cheap and satisfactory fuel to the farming community of that region.

TERMINATION OF THE LEASING SYSTEM.

Owing to the demand for lands in Western Alberta for settlement, and to satisfy the land subsidies granted by Parliament to railway companies, it became necessary in the public interest that some arrangement should be made with the

lessees of ranches situated in that portion of the North-west Territories, whereby the Government would be in a position to meet this demand, and at the same time deal in a fair and equitable manner with those lessees who were in good standing by having paid up their rents, stocked their ranches, and otherwise complied with the requirements of their leases. Your predecessor in office, recognizing the fact that it could not be otherwise than prejudicial to the best interests of the country that so large and so important an industry as the grazing and breeding of cattle, as it at present exists in Alberta, should be unnecessarily disturbed, was of the opinion that a policy should be adopted which would not disarrange the business of the leaseholders, but on the contrary would justify the continued confidence of those who had invested their money in that business, and which would at the same time result in meeting the requirements of the settlers and the railway companies. With this object in view the conclusion was reached that it would be advisable to offer all those lessees who were not in arrears for rent, who had properly stocked their ranches, and who had otherwise complied with the requirements of their leases, the privilege of purchasing ten per cent of the area of their leaseholds at \$2 per acre, provided they accepted for the residue of the term a lease of the lands held by them on the new form, which provides for the withdrawal of lands from time to time as they are required for sale, settlement, or railway purposes. A circular letter to that effect was sent to all lessees in December, 1891, and they were invited to meet the Minister at an early date and discuss the proposition outlined in that communication and the situation generally. Mr. Dewdney personally met and discussed with a deputation of leaseholders and individual lessees the whole question involved, the result of which was that upon his recommendation, so far as the first order is concerned, and upon yours so far as concerns the second, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, by Orders dated the 12th of October, 1892, and the 22nd of April, 1893, authorized the notification of all persons who held leases upon the form which did not provide for the withdrawal of lands for homestead and railway purposes, that their leases would be terminated on and after the 31st day of December, 1896; that they would then or at any time during the interval be permitted to purchase not in excess of ten per cent of their leaseholds, at the rate of \$1.25 per acre; and that, from and after the 31st of December, 1896, it would be open to them, if they saw fit, to accept leases for the unexpired portion of the term of twenty-one years, of such of the lands held by them as may be agreed upon between them and the Government, upon the new form of lease, which provides for the withdrawal of lands for homestead, sale and railway purposes.

It was considered that this would give such of the leaseholders as might conclude that they could not satisfactorily carry on their business under the new form of lease ample opportunity for winding up their affairs, but it was thought that the majority of the companies would conclude not to give up the business at the end of the four years, but would find that it could be successfully and profitably continued until the period when in the natural course of events the progress of settlement will have rendered the pursuit of the cattle business in its present form undesirable both from the point of view of the investor and the Government.

Up to the present time sixteen of the lessees have applied to purchase lands in connection with their leaseholds. Upon the lines of this policy the settlements with the various companies are progressing satisfactorily, the areas of land which they wish to buy and the Government is authorized to sell having during the past season

Department of the Interior.

in most cases been designated by the companies, and inspected and favourably reported upon by Mr. William Pearce, the member of the Land Board who resides at Calgary.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK.

Mr. George A. Stewart, the Superintendent, submits his report, Part IV., on matters relating to the park. The work of repairing and completing existing roads and opening new ones has been continued. The road to Anthracite has been finished, and Spray Avenue, which had previously been graded to a point about half a mile beyond the Canadian Pacific Hotel, has been continued for about three miles beyond the Hotel, and now affords one of the most charming and interesting drives in the park. Mr. Stewart recommends that it be extended a few miles further during the coming season. The wharf at Lake Minniwanka, which was damaged by the action of the ice during the winter and early spring, was repaired before the opening of navigation. The park was visited by several fires during the summer, but fortunately most of them were extinguished when just within its boundaries, so that no serious results followed. One fire, however, occurred north of the railway station which might have been very serious but for the fact that the ground was wet at the time. Mr. Stewart attributes this fire to tramps, who, notwithstanding that every effort is made to keep them out, are frequent visitors during the summer, it being very difficult to follow them up in the woods. The presence of this class of persons in the park is a constant menace to its very existence, owing to their carelessness in regard to fires, and I quite agree with him that the law should be rigidly enforced against them. The hay crop in the park meadow was on the whole satisfactory, although the river did not rise to its usual height in the spring, and the irrigation was therefore not complete. Some slight repairs were made at the Cave and Basin.

The number of visitors registered at the various hotels during the season was 6,846, as compared with 5,394 in 1892, an increase of 1,452; but, as Mr. Stewart points out, this does not indicate the total number of visitors to the park, as some people rent houses for the summer, many live in tents, and others stop with their friends, and of those we have no record. Taking these people into account, Mr. Stewart is of opinion that the number of visitors during the past season exceeded that of any previous year. The number would no doubt have been greater but for the financial crisis in the United States, and the attractions to European visitors offered by the World's Fair at Chicago. In view of the number of parties visiting the park for the purpose of exploring the mountains, and the consequent demand for guides, Mr. Stewart suggests the advisability of providing a few active reliable young men, licensed for that purpose. There are now a few guides at the park, but probably more will be required. This want is fully provided for by the park regulations. It is hoped that during the coming season the bridle roads will be extended up the valleys radiating from the centre of the park, thus giving access to the small lakes which abound in fish, but are at present difficult to reach.

The superintendent refers to the increasing reputation of the sulphur springs, the principal hotels in the park being now supplied with hot sulphur water for their guests. Appended to the report are statements (I.) showing the record of the weather at Banff for the year ending 31st October, 1893; (II.) the number of visitors at the Park Hotels; (III.) the number and nationality of visitors to the Cave and Basin; and (IV.) the expenditure on works.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Part V. of this volume contains the report of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west Territories concerning the administration of the Territories for the year 1893. His Honour states that owing to the recent date of his appointment he has refrained from making any extended comments upon Territorial affairs. The report contains (I.) a list of Ordinances passed by the Legislative Assembly; (II.) a list of appointments made since the date of the last report; (III.) a list of companies to which letters patent of incorporation have issued; (IV.) a list of companies registered under "The Companies Ordinance"; and (V.) a return of liquor permits issued during the year.

SCHOOL LANDS.

During the months of January and February, 1893, auction sales of School Lands were held at eight different points in Manitoba, the results of which were as follows:—

Place of Sale.	Area sold in acres.	Total price.	Average price per acre.
		\$	\$
Morden	2,080 00	13,760 00	6 61
Pilot Mound.....	480 00	2,560 00	5 24
Deloraine.....	632 78	4,117 27	6 55
Minnedosa.....	1,607 00	9,251 00	5 75
Portage la Prairie.....	956 74	13,212 58	13 80
Brandon.....	3,486 50	24,525 50	7 03
Winnipeg.....	2,079 83	12,591 11	6 05
Glenboro.....	1,280 00	9,488 00	9 41
	12,602 85	89,505 46	7 10

The determination of the question of whether sales of these school lands shall be held or not in the course of any particular year has so far depended largely upon the information received by the department as to the demand for land in the fairly well settled districts of Manitoba, and to some extent also upon the number of applications received during the preceding twelve months. The area disposed of at the sale of 1893 was 12,692.85 acres, for which the sum of \$89,505 was realized, or an average price of \$7.10 per acre, as compared with 53,030.59 acres sold for \$421,517.76, or an average price of \$7.95 per acre, at the corresponding sales of 1892. There was, it will be observed, a slight decrease in the average price, as well as a very large decrease in the area of land disposed of. This simply meant that the price of grain was low in 1893, whereas it had been good in 1892, and that the purchasing capacity of the community was affected in that proportion.

I regret to find that an attempt has been made in some quarters to throw discredit on the success of these sales and to create the impression that the prices realized have been low. The exact opposite of this is the fact. The sales have throughout been a very great success, and the average price realized has been high, more than double that which has been obtained by railway corporations and private land dealers in the province. In fact, some of the managers of the land companies

Department of the Interior.

have represented that their directors and shareholders have expressed surprise at the figures at which school lands have been disposed of, and have had difficulty in understanding why their own property is not in equal demand. I should add that the maturing instalments on school lands sales are being generally well met. Latterly, owing to the shortness of the crop and the low prices prevailing, it was thought advisable not to press for payment of principal moneys due, provided the interest on the unpaid balances were forthcoming, and a good many purchasers have taken advantage of this concession. I can imagine no reason why the Government should not be moved by circumstances such as exist at the present time to deal with purchasers of school lands as would a private corporation under the same conditions. The revenue of the province from this source suffers a little in the meantime, but six per cent interest on the outstanding principal will add considerably to the capital sum which will ultimately be realized from these sales, and the province will be the gainer in the end. Besides, it could not be in the interest of the province that any section of its citizens should be harassed in a matter of this sort, where the security held by the Dominion as trustee is unquestionable. The causes which led to this decision also appeared to justify the conclusion that it would not be wise in the public interest to offer any school lands for sale during the past season, and accordingly no sales were held.

Attached will be found a statement of the school lands fund for the province of Manitoba and for each of the three provisional territorial districts of the Northwest. From this statement it will be observed that after paying all expenses of administration, examinations, valuations, auctioneers' fees, printing, advertising, etc., and after paying over to the Government of Manitoba \$13,288, being interest on the gross capital at the credit of the account during the calendar year, there remained a capital balance in favour of Manitoba's fund on the 31st December last of \$287,654.06. When all the instalments upon the sales already made shall have been paid with interest, there will be a capital sum of between six and seven hundred thousand dollars realized from the sale of but 87,353.63 acres, a mere fraction of the nearly two million acres which will be available when the lands within the province have all been surveyed.

SQUATTERS ON SCHOOL LANDS.

At the last session of Parliament legislation was obtained authorizing the Minister of the Interior to grant homestead entries to certain persons therein named for school lands occupied by them without authority, but under conditions which appeared to justify the intervention of Parliament. These entries were granted upon proof that the claimants were in *bona fide* occupation of their respective holdings prior to the 1st of January, 1880, and that they have continued to occupy and cultivate them since that date. The Act also provides that an equal area of other land shall be selected and set apart for the school endowment in lieu of the quarter sections for which homestead entries have been granted. I should state in this relation that already reservations have been made of areas of land (as nearly of equal value as possible) for examination and selection during the coming summer, so as to make up to the fund any loss which may have resulted from the disposal made by Parliament of the land occupied by these squatters.

THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF SCHOOL LANDS.

This legislation, and the correspondence which has from time to time passed between the Government of Manitoba and the Minister of the Interior in regard to school lands, would seem to call for a consideration of the whole question of the method of the administration of this trust. The first Order in Council which was passed and which subsequently was embodied in 1872 in an Act of Parliament of Canada, governing the method of disposal of the public lands in Manitoba and the North-west, made provision for the reservation of two sections of land in every township, to be held for sale for the benefit of education in the province and the territories, the administration being vested in the Minister of the Interior under the direction of the Governor in Council. At a very early period in the history of Manitoba, a demand was made upon the Government of Canada that these lands should be handed over to the provincial authorities, and as the record shows that this demand has been uniformly resisted by successive governments irrespective of political complexion, in what is believed to be the public interest, it may be safely assumed that this question is regarded (and I trust will always be regarded) as outside of the domain of politics, and therefore one which a permanent officer of the Government of Canada may safely discuss in a report intended for presentation to Parliament. With your permission, therefore, I propose to take this opportunity of placing on record my personal views on this question, based upon an experience in the department of over seventeen years, during which this matter has received at all times my most attentive consideration.

WHAT AUTHORITY SHOULD ADMINISTER.

It appears from the record, and it is also within my personal knowledge, that in 1877 the Government of Manitoba made a formal demand upon the Government of Canada that the school lands should be handed over to the province. The reasons offered in justification of this demand were, briefly stated, that the provincial authorities could more cheaply and effectively administer, that by the inaction of the Dominion Government in putting the school lands upon the market colonization was retarded on account of the large areas of land which were thus withheld from sale and settlement, and that the provincial educational interests were suffering because in earlier stages of the history of the country, when a little money was most needed for such purposes, no revenue was being derived from the school lands, and no assistance from that source was being rendered to the people, who at the period when they were least able to afford it were being heavily taxed for the education of their children. The answer to this, in effect, was that the purpose of Parliament in making this reservation appeared to be that the Government of Canada should hold the lands in trust until, as the result of settlement in their vicinity, they had acquired their fair maximum value; that the administration of these lands could not in any way, consistently with the conditions of the trust, be governed by the convenience of settlers in any locality; and that if the interests of education in Manitoba could be shown to be suffering in any way on account of want of funds, the proper method of meeting the difficulty would be for the Government of Canada to advance such sum as might be found necessary for that purpose, and make it, with the accumulated interest at a rate agreed upon, a first charge against the sales of school lands when the period should arrive at which it was

Department of the Interior.

considered advisable that such sales should take place. In giving effect to his views on this subject the Hon. David Mills, the then Minister of the Interior, obtained by the Act 41 Victoria, Chap. 13, authority to make an advance of \$10,000 to the province for each of three successive years, and its repayment was provided for in the manner already indicated. In one form or another this demand that the management of the school lands should be handed over to the provincial Government has been repeated at various times, and by succeeding provincial Governments, since that date, and these demands have met an invariable answer in the negative from the Government of Canada.

Failing to obtain entire control, the Government of Manitoba over three years ago submitted that no sale of school lands should be made unless at the request of the local Government. Upon that request I was asked by your predecessor in office to report; and in a memorandum addressed to him on the 23rd of December, 1890, I submitted that if the contention of the Government of Manitoba that no sales should be held without the consent of that Government were admitted, that meant a very vital qualification of the discretion reposed by Parliament in His Excellency the Governor in Council and the Minister of the Interior in regard to the disposal of these lands, and such an abridgment of the school lands provisions of the Dominion Lands Act as might require to be specially authorized by Parliament if he were prepared to consent to it. Parliament had enacted that these lands should be administered by the Minister of the Interior through the Governor in Council, and the position of this department and of the Dominion Government would be practically untenable if, while charged with such responsibility, the Minister of the Interior were unable to take such action as in his judgment might seem to be in the interest of the trust. I further submitted that if any action or neglect of action on the part of this department should prove injurious to the endowment, the fact of our having been guided by the wishes of the local Government would not relieve us of responsibility for the result. Finally, I submitted that while in courtesy the Department of the Interior might be called upon to consult with the local Government in the matter, we were not only not bound to be guided by them but on the contrary were bound by Act of Parliament to dispose of and administer the school lands solely through the Minister of the Interior and the Governor in Council. This view was endorsed by the Minister of the Interior and by the Governor in Council, and the Government of Manitoba were informed accordingly.

Then a proposition was submitted that some portion of the school lands should be leased. I make public acknowledgment that I resisted this proposition to the utmost of my ability, and for reasons which were duly communicated to the Government of Manitoba, namely: The experience of the Department of the Interior in the management of the public lands of Canada goes to prove that the leasehold system, as applied to farming lands and also to town and village property, involves relatively much greater expense in administration than the system of selling. Not only is the ordinary cost of management relatively very high, but when tenants fall into arrear, as they naturally and inevitably will do in some cases, their ejection and the collection of the arrears involves expensive proceedings at law. Moreover, the interest of a lessee, unless the leasehold were confined to purely pastoral purposes, would be to obtain as much as possible out of the land during the time of occupation, so that before the expiry of the lease the soil would be greatly exhausted

and the market value of the property reduced to a minimum. It would, of course, as had been suggested, be possible to insert such conditions in the lease as would tend to prevent the exhaustion of the soil, but the cost of the machinery necessary to enforce such conditions would be out of all proportion to the resulting revenue. I also submitted to Mr. Dewdney verbally, as I have to yourself, in the course of discussion on this subject, that I was afraid of the leasing system for other and even stronger reasons, namely: That its effect would be to put the best of the school lands of the province in the authorized possession of a large number of people, who would make improvements and place considerable areas under cultivation; that when the time came when the Minister of the Interior considered that the land had attained its fair maximum value, and should be sold by public auction, it might be difficult, perhaps impossible, to obtain quiet possession; and if eviction had to be resorted to on an extensive scale in such cases as these, public sentiment would rebel against such proceedings, the land would either be granted free to the occupants or sold to them at a nominal price, and the magnificent provision which the Parliament of Canada in its wisdom has made for the education of future generations in Manitoba and the North-west Territories would be destroyed. One has not to go out of Canada in order to find an illustration of the effect which I have herein briefly endeavoured to outline. In Prince Edward Island, where nearly all the agricultural lands were held upon a leasehold tenure, it was, as you are well aware, necessary for the Legislature to intervene and put the occupants of the lands in a position to acquire their farms in freehold at a rate fixed by a land court.

WHY THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA SHOULD CONTINUE TO ADMINISTER.

Finally, permit me to briefly state my reasons for believing that the public interest is to be conserved by maintaining in their integrity the existing provisions of the Dominion Lands Act for the administration of school lands.

First:—The Dominion Government can continue, as in the past, to administer these lands through its land agents, homestead inspectors, and other officers without incurring any outlay beyond the payment of the cost of inspection and valuation, the cost of selling, and the salary of the officer who at present has charge of these lands at Ottawa and of such officer or officer as may be necessary for that purpose in the future. The cost of the last mentioned service to the province of Manitoba is now only one-half of the salary of the first class clerk in charge, the balance of his salary being charged in equal proportions to Alberta, Assiniboia and Saskatchewan. The Minister of the Interior has the advantage of being in daily communication and in the closest possible touch through his officers and agents with every section of the province: the local Government, if charged with the administration of the lands, would require to appoint a new set of officers, and in fact the result would almost inevitably be the creation at greatly increased expense of a special department, presided over by a responsible Minister, for the management of this branch of the public business.

Second:—Since an average price of between \$7 and \$8 per acre has been realized for all the school lands hitherto sold, and a capital sum of between six and seven hundred thousand dollars will have been realized from the sale of but 87,353 acres out of the nearly two millions of acres which will ultimately form the school endowment of the province, it has been satisfactorily proved that the system provided

Department of the Interior.

for by the Dominion Lands Act can be made and has been made a success. There is therefore no need to experiment with leasing or any fancy system of disposing of the lands; and the principles laid down by Mr. Mills in dealing with the Government of Manitoba in 1878, and confirmed by Sir John Macdonald, Mr. White, Mr. Dewdney and yourself since that date, can safely be followed to the end of the chapter. If they are followed, the school lands of Manitoba and the Territories will furnish one of the most liberal—indeed I might say the most liberal—permanent provision for the education of the young of which history contains a record. There is no need to run any risk of repeating the experience of Prince Edward Island or the somewhat kindred experience of Ireland upon the virgin soil of the North-west, nor is the proportion of the public land which has been set apart for school purposes sufficiently large to justify any local complaint if the property affected is withheld from disposition until the lands in its proximity have been taken up by actual settlers, thus giving the property its fair maximum value. I should add that my views as to the probable effect of provincial management of a trust of this description are thoroughly borne out by the experience of similar management of school lands in the western states. Already there has been realized for the benefit of education in Manitoba from the sale of a small proportion of the reservation nearly as much as the maximum sum derived from the disposal of the whole grant in any one state of the Union. In most states indeed the school lands have been disposed of at a fraction of the price per acre which we have so far realized in Manitoba.

Manitoba School Lands.

	Dr.	Cr.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 31st December, 1892		212,490 59
Sales, 12 months ending 31st December, 1893		76,116 72
Timber dues, hay, &c., 12 months ending 31st December, 1893		1,931 53
Interest to 31st December, 1893		13,250 22
Cost of management at Ottawa, 12 months, to 31st December, 1893	737 48	
Expenses, being examinations, valuations, auctioneers' fees, printing, advertising, &c	2,108 84	
Interest paid to Manitoba Government to 31st December, 1893	13,288 68	
Balance, 31st December, 1893	287,654 06	
	303,789 06	303,789 06

Assiniboia School Lands.

	Dr.	Cr.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 31st December, 1892		4,239 48
Sales, 12 months ending 31st December, 1893		127 30
Hay and timber, 12 months ending 31st December, 1893		400 75
Interest to 30th June, 1893		149 58
Cost of management at Ottawa, 12 months, to 31st December, 1893	368 74	
Expenses, advertising	28 12	
Balance, 31st December, 1893	4,520 25	
	4,917 11	4,917 11

Alberta School Lands.

	Dr.	Cr.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 31st December, 1892.....		47,190 41
Sales, 12 months ending 31st December, 1893.....		707 42
Hay do do do		180 45
Interest to 30th June, 1893.....		1,663 06
Cost of management at Ottawa, 12 months, to 31st December, 1893.....	368 74	
Balance, 31st December, 1893.....	49,372 60	
	49,741 34	49,741 34

Saskatchewan School Lands.

	Dr.	Cr.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 31st December, 1892.....		523 61
Timber and hay, 12 months, ending 31st December, 1893.....		51 85
Interest to 30th June, 1893.....		18 50
Balance, 31st December, 1893.....	593 96	
	593 96	593 96

STATEMENT showing Receipts on account of Dominion Lands, from 1st July, 1872, to 30th June, 1893.

Fiscal Year.	Homestead Fees.	Pre-emption Fees.	Improvements.	SALES.		Map Sales, Office and Registration Fees, &c.	Surveyors' Examination Fees.	Miscellaneous, including Trust.	Inspection, Cancellation and Sundry Fees.	Timber Dues.	GRAZING LANDS.		HAY PERMITS, MINING FEES, STONE QUARRIED, &c.		Rocky Mountains Park of Canada.	COLONIZATION LANDS.		Gross Revenue.	Refunds.	Net Revenue.
				Cash.	Scrip.						Cash.	Scrip. &c.	Cash.	Scrip.		Cash.	Scrip.			
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1872-73	6,960 00			19,170 20					109 25									26,239 45		26,239 45
1873-74	7,310 00			19,834 75				125 50	2,710 55									29,980 80		29,980 80
1874-75	11,510 00			13,666 90		129 00			2,335 25									27,641 15		27,641 15
1875-76	4,680 00			3,478 94	320 00				387 00									8,865 94		8,865 94
1876-77	2,250 00			1,085 86	136,955 16	4 00		100 00	40 00	320 00								140,755 02		140,755 02
1877-78	14,540 00			2,794 86	120,159 54		180 00		290 00	1,620 00								139,584 40		139,584 40
1878-79	17,690 00			4,998 39	210,904 84	81 00	310 00	13 70	410 00	325 00								234,732 93		234,732 93
1879-80	41,255 00	10,241 43		45,708 97	81,685 86	245 40	580 00	183 25	1,780 00	25,121 46								206,801 37	4,636 08	202,165 29
1880-81	20,450 00	10,801 75	269 00	71,170 17	70,828 30	985 40	420 00	37 53		32,028 34								206,990 54	5,038 22	201,952 32
1881-82	54,155 00	39,843 90	1,758 00	1,240,328 27	50,590 84	3,036 45	890 00	58 10		58,753 14	2,245 00		40 00			354,036 17		1,805,734 87	10,687 55	1,795,047 32
1882-83	73,015 00	54,725 00	7,114 91	516,092 21	33,638 40	3,109 50	890 00	501 77		90,066 46	22,844 43		913 91			248,492 01		1,051,403 60	8,746 05	1,042,657 55
1883-84	41,580 00	28,810 00	2,596 11	424,863 36	40,919 67	1,289 55	530 00	45,766 53	1,713 45	147,983 10	11,370 60		640 90			253,713 40		1,001,776 67	9,220 50	992,556 17
1884-85	25,645 00	17,100 00	2,328 75	199,275 32	45,875 60	1,621 82	370 00	50,068 57	2,685 00	87,474 99	17,089 75		815 63			1,214 22		451,564 65	12,070 85	439,493 80
1885-86	26,110 00	14,371 00	1,101 50	76,140 41	214,657 97	1,339 34	360 00	20,070 00	5,025 00	64,820 31	29,562 51	3,131 08	1,284 83					457,973 95	63,389 12	394,584 83
1886-87	19,614 00	6,887 93	1,971 55	48,175 76	337,640 19	1,171 39	240 00	44,561 00	7,778 40	65,111 74	14,242 77	39,487 67	1,570 40	80 00				588,532 80	19,543 16	568,989 64
1887-88	23,691 00	4,830 00	1,918 35	52,238 36	313,522 67	1,660 75	240 00	20,591 41	12,078 53	94,964 55	5,922 47	23,023 28	2,273 73	80 00	2,951 58		10,000 00	569,986 68	6,277 66	563,709 02
1888-89	39,460 00	10,550 00	4,128 48	57,513 16	318,238 57	1,410 16	220 00	10,389 57	20,402 50	90,290 00	2,207 69	16,802 63	3,946 55		2,528 73		16,000 00	594,088 04	5,226 23	588,861 81
1889-90	35,920 00	8,580 00	3,250 54	54,896 85	228,744 47	2,099 07	190 00	3,316 23	20,232 50	84,642 95	1,305 67	9,021 63	9,242 08		1,094 37			462,536 26	8,209 74	454,326 52
1890-91	29,164 10		6,302 61	91,664 98	171,425 14	1,854 78	88 00	7,951 05	14,712 50	102,902 71	3,079 55	16,193 77	8,628 44	160 00	2,397 35	5 28	4,460 50	460,990 76	7,195 27	453,795 49
1891-92	46,994 00		6,472 31	108,901 01	97,822 41	2,147 31	135 00	29,898 49	23,104 50	106,461 35	3,726 80	17,222 60	5,616 85		3,648 45			452,151 08	15,291 39	436,859 69
1892-93	37,689 74		7,113 50	93,671 67	77,231 18	975 20	82 00	18,509 35	22,014 00	105,865 24	6,380 80	11,542 39	6,266 13		4,983 23			392,324 43	18,314 97	374,009 46
	579,682 84	206,741 01	46,325 61	3,145,670 40	2,551,160 81	23,160 12	5,725 00	252,142 10	132,266 38	1,164,293 39	119,977 94	136,425 05	41,239 45	320 00	17,603 71	857,461 08	30,460 50	9,310,655 39	193,846 79	9,116,808 60

Department of the Interior.

IRRIGATION.

For some years past Mr. William Pearce, Superintendent of Mines, the member of the Land Board whose headquarters are at Calgary, has been devoting considerable attention to the question of utilizing the waters of the rivers and streams flowing out of the Rocky Mountains, and also to the streams and basins of the Cypress Hills, for purposes of irrigation. I confess that for a time I had some doubt about the wisdom of publicly discussing or agitating this question, because I feared it might create the impression abroad that the portions of the Canadian North-west within which the rainfall has been shown to be sufficient to permit of the growth of cereal crops with reasonable certainty were limited, or rather that within a very considerable proportion of the country the rainfall is not reliable enough to enable the ordinary farmer to pursue his avocation successfully and profitably without the application of water artificially. The proportion of the North-west within which artificial methods of applying water are actually necessary is very small in comparison with the total area of the country, and the main object which Mr. Pearce has had in view, namely, the preservation and reservation for the public benefit of the lakes, streams and rivers which are available for such artificial application, can probably now be accomplished without any danger that the action necessary in that relation will be productive of misapprehension. The section of the North-west which is relatively dry may generally be described as that portion which lies south of the Red Deer Valley and between Moosejaw Creek and the Rocky Mountains. There have been years within the experience of the department when the rainfall in this region was sufficient to produce the growth of cereal crops, but the observations of the officers of the department during the years which have elapsed since the completion of the railway, and such inquiries as we have been able to make in reliable quarters as to previous years, would indicate that the recurrence of the dry periods is so frequent that while the country would in its natural state be well adapted for the grazing of cattle, the growth of cereals could only be rendered safe and sure by the application of an extensive and scientifically planned system or systems of irrigation. It is now reasonably certain that large areas in that region could be satisfactorily and profitably irrigated by the streams flowing out of the Rocky Mountains and the Cypress Hills, and adopting the basis of calculation which decisive tests in regard to irrigation would appear to justify, that is that for every acre of irrigated land five acres of adjacent land would be rendered specially valuable for grazing and other purposes connected with the keeping and feeding of live stock, Mr. Pearce and I came to the joint conclusion, which was formally submitted to you at the time, that in round numbers about three million acres could thus be reclaimed from comparative aridity and rendered productive for all purposes of mixed farming, but having special relation to dairying and cattle raising. The irrigation of these areas, however, could not be profitably carried out, unless they included the odd-numbered sections which would belong to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company under their charter, and unless the school lands and possibly also the Hudson's Bay Company's lands were allotted upon a different system from that provided for by existing statutes. In other words, in order to induce a company organized on a thoroughly efficient financial and commercial basis to undertake the work of irrigating all or any of these tracts, it will be necessary that the sectional system of survey should be abandoned, that the road allowances provided for in the Dominion Lands Act should be closed up, that the

area falling to the school endowment should be provided for in a solid block so situated as to derive reasonable advantage from the irrigation works generally, and it would also be desirable that the Hudson's Bay Company should, if possible, be induced to consent to have their proportion of these tracts allotted to them on a somewhat similar basis. If this arrangement were made, or one producing the same effect, after proper inquiry and examination of the ground, there seems no reason to doubt that strong companies could be induced to undertake the construction and maintenance of the necessary works for the irrigation of large tracts; for there can now be no dispute as to the richness and depth of the soil, nor as to the practically unlimited deposits of coal, ores, natural gas, terra cotta and brick clays, and other resources which would help to make the district productive and attractive to investors, if the natural disadvantages connected with the cultivation of the surface which now arise from the unreliability of the rainfall were overcome. It would seem to be expedient, therefore, that the necessary steps should now be taken to declare the natural waters of the North-west to be the property of the Crown before the country becomes settled and riparian rights have been acquired in the region where irrigation can profitably be applied. This substantially is a proposition to abolish riparian rights in the North-west in so far as future grants of land from the Crown are concerned, but although legislation to this effect is now being mooted for the first time in this country, Canada will not be the first of Her Majesty's dominions to adopt the principle, for Australia has already acknowledged by legislation, as has the Congress of the United States of America, that in the foot hills of the mountains water is more valuable than land. The proposal to close up the road allowances in certain portions of the country might at first appear to be taking away from the public some rights which they already have, but it will be readily seen that while the sectional system of survey and the road allowances which are laid out are inconsistent with scientific irrigation on an extensive scale, a substitutional method of obtaining access to the lands themselves will be an absolute necessity for their profitable working, and any such scheme will necessarily be made to meet all the requirements of the travelling public. As a matter of fact, comparatively little use is now or ever will be made of the road allowances in the section of country to which irrigation will necessarily be limited. It would be impossible at the present stage, or indeed until the irrigable country has been thoroughly examined and topographically surveyed, to devise a suitable system of roads, but the power to do this at least provisionally, and subject to subsequent approval by Parliament, might safely be intrusted to His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

CROPS.

Crops of Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

During the early part of the season the crops gave promise of a most abundant yield. In the south-western part of Manitoba, and the adjoining section of the Territories, however, this promise was not fulfilled by the harvest, and in that region the yield was disappointing. This was brought about by hot, dry winds, which prevailed over the country lying between Boissevain, Glenboro' and Brandon on the east and Regina on the west. The official bulletin of the Government of Manitoba places the average yield of wheat in the province at 15.66 bushels per acre, which the best authorities regard as an outside figure. In the Territories, with the excep-

Department of the Interior.

tion of one or two points, the yield was good—in some sections, especially Indian Head, exceptionally high. The quality all over was probably the best that has ever been produced. The official bulletin of Manitoba places the yield of wheat in the province at 15,615,923 bushels, and up to the end of the calendar year there had been exported by the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Northern Pacific Railway, in wheat and flour, the equivalent of 7,459,216 bushels. At the same period it was calculated that at Keewatin and stations west on the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Northern Pacific Railway, and the Manitoba North-western Railway, 3,650,000 bushels were in store, and that some 2,225,000 bushels were still in the hands of farmers.

The wheat crop of the North-west Territories is estimated at a little over one million bushels. The amount of wheat required for seed and bread in Manitoba and the North-west Territories is calculated to be about 3,225,000 bushels.

Bulletin No. 42 issued by the Department of Agriculture of Manitoba, shows the total oat crop of the province to have been 9,823,935 bushels; barley, 2,547,653 bushels; potatoes, 1,649,384 bushels; other roots, 3,896,789 bushels.

To the occasional visitor from year to year there is a very distinct improvement observable in the methods of farming pursued by the settlers. Many of them were not ordinary farmers, and that they had much to learn goes without saying, but it is very satisfactory to find that they are learning and that each year shows an advance. There is one direction, however, in which that advance has not been marked, that is, in relation to the care of machinery. The Commissioner of Dominion Lands devotes a paragraph of his report to that subject, and I take the opportunity of recalling the observations on this point contained in my report of 1884:—

“Another respect in which there is great room for improvement is the care of implements. I regretted to see, on every hand, valuable ploughs, harrows and harvesters lying in the open air, exposed to sun, wind and rain—a condition in which, I am informed, they frequently remain throughout the whole season, except when they are in actual use. Many of these articles have been purchased on long credit—and, it is not necessary to add, at long prices, too,—and it is greatly to be feared that, in many cases, they will be worn out through exposure to the weather before they are actually paid for.”

IMMIGRATION.

As indicated in the paragraph in this report dealing with the changes in the staff of the department, Mr. L. M. Fortier, a clerk who had been in the office of the Commissioner of the Dominion Lands in Winnipeg for eight years, and had previously been a resident of the province of Manitoba, was transferred to headquarters to supervise the correspondence and business of the immigration division of the departmental work, with the rank of a first-class clerk.

The work of the branch, as the appended reports will show, has been very heavy, and it is a pleasure to be able to state that during what may be called his experimental year, the officer in charge has acquitted himself thoroughly well, and accomplished a great deal with a comparatively small staff of clerks. His report forms the preface of Part III. of this volume. I invite special attention to Part III., which contains the observations of the High Commissioner upon the operations of the department in Great Britain and on the European Continent during the year

1893. Nothing could better indicate the extent of the work which has been done in that quarter, nor the vigour and thoroughness with which it has been prosecuted. Not only is it shown that the paid agents of the department have done their best to promote the movement to Canada of a population of the right class, but that the voluntary efforts of successful settlers and visitors to the country who have been impressed with its suitability as a field for immigration were more marked during the past twelve months than they ever were before, so far as it has been in my power to discover.

At no period in the history of Canada has the interest of the educated and reading classes in all that concerns us been made more manifest than during the past season. Numerous journalists and public men from Great Britain, and also from continental countries, included Canada in their trip to America; the object of the trip being primarily no doubt to visit the World's Fair. If contributions to the newspapers and magazines, and public lectures and speeches aided by illustrations of Canadian life and scenery, can dispel the confusion which has so far unfortunately existed in the transatlantic mind as to the difference between Canada and the United States, that desirable object is being rapidly accomplished. Even yet, however, we are to some extent included in the all embracing term "America"; and I am afraid that the distinction between us and our neighbours is not sufficiently clear to enable the ordinary reader of the immigrant class to understand that the financial crisis of last season, which had such disastrous results in the United States, did not equally affect Canada. One thing is to be observed with great satisfaction, and that is the universal acknowledgment by the close observers among the newspaper correspondents that if the Government of Canada cared merely for numbers, for quantity rather than quality, there would be little difficulty, even now, when the governing conditions are so extremely unfavourable, in producing an enormous volume of immigration to this country at comparatively little expense. We do not want people who would either glut the labour market or become a burden upon the country, and we encourage only those who are likely to follow agriculture as a means of obtaining their livelihood. Much of the existing stringency in the United States is no doubt produced by the extent to which people have been living beyond their means, but no doubt also it has largely been due to the inferior character and enormous quantity of the immigration. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of voluntary work. It is after all the kind which in the end proves the best. The statement is somewhat hackneyed that the contented settler is the best immigration agent, but it is true and to the point, for what is said about the country by workers of this class cannot be set down to prejudice or motives of self-interest. Gradually but surely, the efforts of the department through the High Commissioner in the mother country are breaking down the prejudices which have so long prevailed as regards Canada; and as the people's knowledge of Canada increases so will their appreciation of its resources and the advantages which it affords to the right kind of settlers.

The interests of Canada have suffered from misrepresentations of two kinds, the first, and I fear the chief, being the too glowing accounts that have been given of its attractions, and the extent to which such disadvantages as it possesses have been ignored or belittled; and the second, the extent to which unsuitable immigrants who have come to the country and have proved unsuccessful have been able to obtain publication through the press of misrepresentations of the opposite order.

Department of the Interior.

Great care has been taken always, and I know from personal experience that particularly has great care been taken during the past two years, to impress upon the agents and representatives of the department, in whatever capacity they may be acting, to tell nothing but the simple truth about the country, its climate and resources, and upon no account to minimize any of its few disadvantages, for the purpose of overcoming the objections of a hesitating immigrant. There is but one royal road to success here, and that is by the exercise of intelligence, industry and honesty in whatever pursuit the settler may direct his attention to. To all such that royal road is unquestionably open, which is the difference between the country they have left and the country they come to. In the first named, the struggle is one for the necessities of life; here it is a struggle for life's comforts.

It would be impossible as it is unnecessary here to review the whole field covered by the department in Europe, during the past year, and it will be sufficient to say that full details of the season's operations will be found in the reports of the High Commissioner and the agents under his supervision and Mr. Fortier's review.

I take this opportunity of making public acknowledgment of the readiness with which the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railway Companies and the Allan, Dominion, Beaver, and Hamburg American Steamship Lines, have responded to our requests for transportation for farm delegates, settlers returning to the old country under the auspices of the department for the purpose of influencing their friends to follow them, newspaper correspondents recommended by their principals to inquire into the resources of the country and its advantages as a field for settlement, as well as clergymen and others whose services either have been or are likely to be of importance from an immigration standpoint. Naturally the Canadian Pacific Railway, with its enormous interests in the North-west, and in view of the fact that after all Manitoba and the Territories must be held to be the chief field for immigration, has contributed the greater proportion of this assistance.

DUNDEE COURIER COMMISSION.

The most remarkable of the newspaper delegations visiting the country during the past year has probably been that sent out by the *Dundee Courier*. The primary object of the promoters was to send an expedition of representative workingmen from Scotland to investigate the condition of labour in America, from the workingman's standpoint. Learning of this intention, we opened communication with Mr. Frederick Thomson, one of the proprietors, with a view to getting the agricultural delegates, Mr. James Taylor and Mr. Andrew Osler, the mining representative, Mr. Robert A. Muir, and the metallurgical representative, Mr. Dunlop, to visit Canada, and arrangements were made by which the two agricultural delegates visited the North-west for the purpose of making an examination and report for the readers of the *Courier* upon the capacity of Western Canada, while the other two delegates paid a short visit to the coal mines and iron and steel works of the Maritime Provinces. It would be difficult to overestimate the advantage to this country obtained from this source. The circulation of the weekly edition of the *Courier*, as mentioned in the report of our Dundee agent, appears to be something like a quarter of a million, and chiefly among the vory class which we encourage to come to the North-west; and as the letters of both Mr. Taylor and Mr. Osler, but particularly those of the last mentioned gentlemen, have dealt most fully and intelli-

gently with the question of agricultural settlement in the North-west, and their comments have been on the whole highly favourable to the country and its agricultural prospects, it is not unreasonable to expect that the result will be a sensible increase of the immigration of the agricultural class from Scotland and the northern portions of England.

In a word, it may be said that no opportunity of setting out in their true colours the resources of Canada, and particularly its agricultural resources, has been missed during the past twelve months, and that within no period in our history as a people have more vigorous or successful efforts been made to make the emigrating classes of Great Britain thoroughly acquainted with what Canada has to offer them.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

In perusing the statistical information furnished to the department from time to time by the Imperial Government, the conclusion has been forced upon me that all immigration statistics must necessarily be more or less fallacious in their character, and that very ill founded conclusions can easily be drawn from them. This observation does not apply, perhaps, so strongly to the information which these statistics supplied as to the movement of population towards Canada, as in regard to that proportion of the emigration which goes to the United States. Apparently all steerage passengers are represented in these returns as emigrants, irrespective of whether they were going out of the United Kingdom for the first time as *bona fide* emigrants or not. We know it to be an actual fact that large numbers of this class of people, in comparatively humble circumstances or of an economical turn of mind, were returning from paying a visit to the mother country for the second, or for perhaps the third or fourth time. Last season, during which such large numbers from European points visited the Chicago Fair, the immigration statistics must have been particularly misleading, for we know that very many people in good circumstances, who in ordinary years would have crossed the Atlantic in the intermediate or even in the cabin, were content for reasons of economy and convenience to accept steerage accommodation. I have the best authority for stating, although I have not seen the information officially published, that the return steerage business by lines carrying passengers to United States ports last season was nearly equal to the arrivals. In view of the depressed condition of business in the United States, and the large numbers of people who for reasons already indicated took steerage accommodation in coming across, it is quite easy to understand that this is the fact.

BRITISH AND EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION.

The monthly returns made to the department by its agents at Halifax, Quebec and Montreal show that while there was an increase of 18,329 arrivals at these ports, the net increase for the year in the number of persons declaring their intention of remaining in Canada was 1,645. This increase was not very large, but when it is borne in mind, as the High Commissioner very properly points out, that emigration to all other countries during the same period actually fell off, we have something to congratulate ourselves upon. The proportion of arrivals of this class destined for points west of Lake Superior was less than last year, that is to say, 11,366 for the

Department of the Interior.

calendar year, as opposed to 12,614 for 1892. This would appear to indicate that not only has the migration from the older provinces to the North-west greatly fallen off of late, but they are also receiving a larger proportion of the immigration from transatlantic points than formerly.

PREPAID PASSAGES.

No influence has been more powerful in procuring a satisfactory class of settlers for the western States of the American Union than the prepaid passage system. It was the outgrowth of a desire on the part of successful settlers to help their less fortunate relatives to emigrate with their families, and local organizations were formed which enabled the settler to render this sort of assistance to his friends in advance even of his having saved enough money of his own for the purpose. The railway companies and steamboat agents and the local bankers usually combined for procuring the prepaid tickets, taking in many instances chattel mortgages or other forms of security for the payment of the money. If the interest charges upon loans of this description were not exorbitant, as I am afraid they sometimes were, it would be highly desirable in the public interest that similar organizations for similar purposes should be encouraged in Manitoba and the North-west Territories. The report of Mr. Down, our Bristol agent, would indicate that the prepaid system has been applied to some extent already, and the spread of it would be of great benefit, not only to the emigrating classes themselves but to this country as well. Doubtless, as settlement increases and farmers succeed, this method of assisting to settle up the various districts and at the same time to bring their old friends once more within their own circle will be more generally resorted to by the people.

JUVENILE IMMIGRATION.

What I have said about the carefulness of the Canadian Government as to the class of people who should be induced to come to the country applies with particular force to the immigration of juveniles. The observations of the inspector of penitentiaries in his report of last year had the effect of directing a good deal of public attention to this matter, and so, at a still later period, had the deliverance of the Grand Jury at the Brandon Autumn Assizes, particularly in so far as concerns the operations of Dr. Barnardo. It may be explained that Dr. Barnardo's scheme receives no assistance from the Government of Canada except the *per capita* grant of \$2 for such children as are not from workhouses, and the statutory land grant for the establishment at Russell, in Manitoba, where the training school is situated. I take this opportunity of stating that I paid several visits to that school, and in my opinion it is a most excellently conducted institution, under the care of a highly competent and faithful superintendent. The results produced have, under all circumstances, been admirable. The observations of the Brandon Grand Jury which have received such extensive public notice on both sides of the Atlantic, would not appear to have been justified by any facts within the knowledge of the department, but under your direction a thorough investigation is at the present time being conducted which will, it is believed, settle the question at issue definitely and finally.

Various propositions, having for their object the promotion of juvenile immigration upon an extensive scale, and directly under the auspices and with the assistance of the Government of Canada, have been brought to your attention during the past

year without receiving your approval. There appears to be a pretty strong sentiment, almost amounting to a prejudice, growing up in the minds of the Canadian people in regard to this class of immigration; and, despite the assurances to the contrary of the Government of Canada and the ladies and gentlemen on the other side of the Atlantic who interest themselves in the orphan children of the poor, the impression appears to prevail that a large proportion of this class of children are undesirable settlers in this new country. I am persuaded that this sentiment is not justified, but am free to confess that there are facts to be borne in mind which go a long way to excuse its existence. For instance, it has to be remembered that in Canada, and especially in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, the relation of the hired man and the female domestic servant to the farmer's family is an entirely different relation from that to which the same classes of people in Great Britain and Ireland have been accustomed; and it is both right and proper that the farmer and his wife should be more than particular about the antecedents of the persons whose contact with their children must be so close, and whose influence upon their life and character must be so great. I trust that these remarks will not be taken to indicate an unfriendly disposition on my part towards this class of immigration. I believe, on the contrary, that it is a good thing, if not conducted upon too large a scale; but I might be permitted to observe in this relation that there is room for the exercise of philanthropy perhaps more effectively in a somewhat different direction. Of the men of the working class in the United Kingdom who are engaged in agricultural pursuits, a large proportion are well educated in the sense that they can read and write and cast accounts, and know something of the chemistry of the soil, the rotation of crops, and the breeding, feeding and care of farm animals generally. While such men remain single, their wages are sufficient for their needs, but will permit of little or no saving for the "rainy day"; and when they get married, especially when their families become large, and the problem of feeding and clothing and educating the little ones has to be faced, they too frequently see no alternative but to abandon their rural occupations and go to live in some town where their children can be employed immediately they reach the limit of age prescribed by the Factory Act, at which age they are not equal to farm work. Much of the congestion in the cities and large towns is directly traceable to this cause, and if the energies of those in the mother country who are disposed to contribute time and money to the mitigation of the congestion in the manufacturing centres were directed to aiding the emigration of people belonging to the rural population, whom I have attempted to describe, who would as a rule make desirable citizens and settlers if they were secured before being subjected to the corrupting influences of the towns, they would ultimately, although not immediately, attain the main object they have in view. The following extract from a report I made to your predecessor, dated 1st November, 1891, may be of interest in this relation:—

"You will be interested, I think, in the evidence underneath of the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir George-Baden Powell, Dr. Clark, M.P., and Mr. Eden, with reference to the Crofter colonies in the North-west.

"There is no doubt that the whole question of state-aided emigration is surrounded by many difficulties, which become more and more apparent the more the subject is inquired into. Naturally the inquiries of the committee were chiefly directed to discovering how far state-aided emigration might be useful as a means of relieving the pressure of population in what are termed the congested areas. The Imperial Government seem to have come to the conclusion that no money can

Department of the Interior.

be advanced for the relief of this congestion by removing the surplus population, unless some 'local authority' can be induced to give a guarantee that the money will be repaid. It is admitted that almost the only local authority that can be expected to give that guarantee is a poor law authority, and the last paragraph on page 6 of the report sets out that 'the small number of persons who have been enabled to emigrate by the statutory powers possessed by the poor law authorities in England and Ireland, seem to indicate that a different agency is desirable, and that the method employed should, on the one hand, not be one that has a pauperizing effect upon the emigrant, and should on the other be designed to save the superfluous population from falling into the ranks of the rate-supported, and to facilitate the transference of their capacity for labour to lands as yet insufficiently peopled.'

"Unfortunately there runs through the whole report the same idea which is expressed in this paragraph, that state aid to emigrate should only be given to persons who are very poor; and indeed the chief objection which appears to be entertained to the intervention of poor-law authorities in a scheme of emigration is the objection which colonial and foreign governments might be presumed to entertain, rather than that it involves the theory that only people in a practically pauperized condition are fit subjects for state aid in emigrating.

"The last paragraph on page 14 and the first two paragraphs on page 15, are devoted to the congestion in towns and cities, particularly the metropolitan city, and the committee appear to take for granted that colonization on agricultural lands would furnish no solution to that great problem. I suppose it may be admitted that such is the fact, although the success of Dr. Barnardo's experiment with the worst youths of the lapsed masses of London would indicate that under proper care and favourable general conditions, a considerable proportion of these young people could be taught agriculture and become in this country self-supporting and respectable members of the community. It would undoubtedly be most undesirable, however, that any very considerable proportion of the population of this young country should be drawn from such a source. The report very aptly describes this element of the population of London as 'part of the great immigration which fills London from all portions of the country and to some extent from abroad.' Does not the fact which is so concisely stated suggest that a properly conducted system of state-aided emigration, applied to the right kind of people, would remedy the evil by stopping the source of the congestion? Those who emigrate from the rural districts to London and other cities are, I believe, as a class honest and energetic husbandmen and labourers, who have such large families dependent upon them that it takes every farthing they can earn to make even very indifferent provision for their maintenance. Men of this class naturally find their way to the manufacturing towns, because there employment is more easily found for their children, and by such processes the ranks of the lapsed masses are recruited. When they have reached the last stage, but unfortunately not till then, they are regarded as proper subjects for assistance to emigrate. The time to help them is before they have become pauperized—before they have started on the down grade, not after they have reached the bottom—while they are still willing to work, and have not lost their self-respect and the desire to live by honest labour. As applied to the congestion in towns and cities this remedy would not be immediately effective, but ultimately it would be more effective than any remedy that would be immediate, because it would reach the source of the difficulty. What we want in Canada is immigration from the rural districts of the three kingdoms, and a well directed scheme of that kind would in the end greatly ameliorate the congestion existing in the large manufacturing towns and cities.

"Much of the report and evidence is naturally devoted to the crofters. The committee have evidently been very much impressed by what Mr. Eden said on this subject, and acknowledge the necessity of segregating immigrants such as the crofters when they are settled in a country to which they are not accustomed, and lay much stress upon the benefit they would derive from the example and experience of others. There are many other advantages besides example which would accrue to settlers of this class if they were divided up among settlers of other nationalities who have

some agricultural experience. There would be, for instance, the wages they could earn from their more prosperous neighbours during the period they are most in need of a little ready money; also the advantage of churches, schools, roads, bridges, &c., which would more than compensate them for any inferiority in the land remaining available in a well peopled settlement as compared with land in more outlying districts. On the other hand, it must be acknowledged that there is, as pointed out by Mr. Eden, a difficulty in supervising any scheme of state-aided and state-directed immigration when the immigrants are scattered here and there among older settlers; but I am convinced that the advantages to be gained outweigh any difficulty of this kind.

“On page 13 the proposals of the Government of British Columbia are discussed, and a good deal of stress is laid upon the fact that in that province the crofters would be able to combine fishing and agriculture. British Columbia has much to recommend it to intending settlers who have a little money and plenty of experience and energy; but any attempt to combine fishing and agriculture is less likely to result in final success than where the settlers devoted themselves exclusively to either of these industries. I know that the fishermen on the east coast of Scotland who are fishermen pure and simple are more prosperous than the fishermen of the west coast, who try to eke out their existence by being crofters as well. Then let us take the case of the Icelanders on Lake Winnipeg, and compare their condition to-day, after an effort spread over the last 15 years to combine fishing and farming, with that of the Icelanders who from four to six years ago took up farms on the prairie and devoted themselves to agriculture.”

QUARANTINE IN THE NORTH-WEST.

Up to the commencement of last season the cattle of settlers from the adjoining states of the American Union were admitted to the Canadian North-west upon a veterinary examination, if upon such examination they were found, as they invariably were, to be free from contagious disease. At that time, however, it was concluded that in the interest of Canada as a whole, and with a view to assist in securing the removal of Canada from the list of countries scheduled by the Imperial Government under the Contagious Diseases of Animals Act, this privilege should be withdrawn. On account of the more than ordinary value to Canada of settlers of this class (because, in addition to the equipment for the pursuit of agriculture which they bring into the country with them, and which enables them at once to commence the cultivation of their land, they bring also an experience of the climate and soil characteristic of the great prairie region of the west, and of most approved methods of agriculture, and of the care, breeding, and feeding of farm animals, which it takes the immigrant from Great Britain or Europe some years to acquire), it was considered necessary that some special arrangement should be made with the object of mitigating to a very considerable extent the difficulties in their way which would be incident to the strict enforcement of the quarantine. Accordingly, reservations were made by proclamation of quarantine ranges at Estevan and Wood Mountain, in addition to the two reservations which had already been made by Order in Council of the 17th of September, 1892, situated to the south of Fort Macleod and Lethbridge. These tracts were selected with such reference to facilities for feeding and watering, and the general physical features of the country, as made it comparatively easy and inexpensive to herd and maintain the animals within them. A similar station would have been established at Huntingdon, the point on the boundary of British Columbia where the Canadian Pacific Railway connects with the railway systems of Washington, Oregon and Idaho, but the requisite facilities were

Department of the Interior.

not obtainable. The agents of the department in the three states referred to were therefore instructed to encourage settlers who wished to bring their live stock with them to send them overland to the nearest quarantine station south of Fort Macleod, or to ship them by either the Union Pacific or the Great Northern Railway to the nearest point on these railways south of the Canadian boundary from which they could be driven across the country to the quarantine stations.

As to settlers from Michigan, which from the British point of view is a suspected state, the immigration agents were instructed to advise intending settlers to dispose of their neat cattle in the United States, and purchase such animals as they required after arrival in the North-west.

The Mounted Police force were utilized for the work of supervising the quarantine grounds, and were clothed with the necessary authority to act on behalf of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior jointly. The advantages of this arrangement were, first, that it could be carried out at a cost to the Government much less than it could be in any other possible way; second, that there was always a reserve force of men to draw upon if circumstances made it requisite; and third, that the fact of this service being under the control of the Mounted Police (a semi-military force) would tend to create greater confidence on the part of the British Government in the enforcement of the quarantine west of Lake Superior than if it were managed by any purely civil branch of the public service.

An arrangement was arrived at with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to the effect that the company should do whatever might be possible on their part to assist in carrying this scheme into successful operation, including the furnishing of the 125 acres proposed to be utilized at Gretna, and it was specifically agreed that settlers' cattle, brought in by way of Gretna, destined for points in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia, which previously were booked direct to the point of destination, should be forwarded by the company from Gretna or Estevan, as the case might be (after the expiration of the ninety days' quarantine) at the same rate as if the car load had at first gone direct to the point of destination.

It was, however, understood that in regard to any animals carried to the quarantine station at Estevan as settlers' effects, which might be released before the completion of the Pasqua branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway and which might be destined for points west of Brandon, the Government would, by aid of the North-west Mounted Police, unless the owner of the cattle objected, undertake to drive the animals across the country by easy stages to the nearest station on the Canadian Pacific Railway, so as to save the very long extra haul which would be involved if the railway company were compelled to carry them eastward by the Souris branch to Kemnay and back again to Pasqua by the main line.

By Order in Council of the 28th of October, 1893, it was provided that no cattle should be permitted to enter any of the aforementioned quarantine reservations after the 30th of September in any year, nor between the 30th September and the 31st of March of the following year. This provision was afterwards declared by Order in Council to apply only to the North-west Territories.

DISINFECTATION OF IMMIGRANTS' BAGGAGE.

By order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, dated the 18th April last, provision was made for the thorough disinfection of the baggage of all immigrants arriving in Canada by way of Halifax and Quebec under the direction of the

Minister of Agriculture, and you are in a position, from personal observation, to bear out my statement that the system was not only scientifically but rigidly enforced. It is worth while to record in this relation that in the course of the visit paid by you to the quarantine and immigration station at New York in May last, on which occasion I had the honour to accompany you, it was found that no such process was applied to the baggage of immigrants arriving in the United States by that port.

ICELANDIC IMMIGRATION.

The already important and progressive Icelandic colony in the North-west received a large addition during the past year by the arrival of a total of 730 immigrants of this nationality, 500 coming in one batch. An agent of the Government of Manitoba, Mr. Christopherson, was sent to Iceland to co-operate with Mr. Baldwinson in this work, and I understand that some financial assistance was extended by that Government to some immigrants who were not able to pay their own passages. Messrs. Baldwinson and Christopherson experienced a good deal of opposition from the Icelandic authorities in conducting their work, and Mr. Baldwinson reports that very hard times are being experienced in the mother country. The circumstances, therefore, were clearly unfavourable to the success of their mission, and it is a very certain sign that the people of that nationality who are already in Manitoba have succeeded to the full extent of their expectations when so many of their fellow countrymen surmounted the unusual difficulties in their way this year for the purpose of joining the colony. It will be observed that among the appendices of this report there is a very interesting and valuable report from Mr. Baldwinson. His reference to the existence and growth of leprosy in that country will be read with great regret. A copy of his observations on the subject has been transmitted to the Department of Agriculture, and I should add that there is no occasion to regard the existence of this disease among the Icelanders as a source of danger to Canada, bearing in mind the careful process of selection which all immigrants from that country brought in by Mr. Baldwinson have to pass, and also the thorough effectiveness of the quarantine system maintained by the Department of Agriculture at our own ports of landing.

BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

In my last annual report I referred to the Convention entered into at Washington in July, 1892, by the Governments of Her Majesty and of the United States, providing for a coincident or joint survey of the territory adjacent to the boundary line between the territory of Alaska and the province of British Columbia and the North-west Territory.

In pursuance of the plan of operations agreed upon by the Commissioners, Mr. Thos. C. Mendenhall, for the United States, and Mr. W. F. King, Chief Astronomer of this department, for Her Majesty, an expedition was sent to the north-west coast in April last. Traverses were made of three of the principal rivers, the Unuk, Stikine and Taku, for some distance from the coast, and a topographic survey of the intervening country. Latitudes and approximate longitudes of the stations at the mouths of the above named rivers were determined. These operations covered the greater part of the territory adjacent to the coast from Burrough's Bay, at the head

Department of the Interior.

of Behm's Canal, in latitude 56°, to Berner's Bay (Lynn Canal) in latitude 58° 40'. The whole region is mountainous, and the difficulty of surveying it was much enhanced by the excessive rainfall.

It is intended, during the coming summer, to carry on the topographical survey in the region extending north-westerly from Lynn Canal towards the 141st meridian, and it is hoped that this season's operations will complete the field work and afford sufficient data for the determination of the boundary in accordance with the treaties bearing on the subject.

The time fixed by the Convention for the submission by the Commissioners of their report expires in two years from the date of their first meeting, or in November, 1894. In view, however, of the large amount of office work and calculations necessary to render available the information obtained during the progress of the survey, the Commissioners have asked for an extension of time for their final report to the 31st December, 1895, and both the high contracting parties have agreed to the proposal.

The work in Passamaquoddy Bay, under the same two Commissioners, in pursuance of the second article of the Convention, is in progress. Surveys were made during the past summer for the purpose of establishing points for the erection of range marks, etc., to afford visible references for the guidance of fishermen and others using those waters. It is expected that the Commissioners will soon complete their work in this quarter, and submit their final report.

MILEAGE OF RAILWAYS CONSTRUCTED IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES TO DATE.

Manitoba.

Canadian Pacific Railway (Main line).....	313
do do Branches.....	697·24
Northern Pacific Manitoba	265·60
Manitoba and North-western.....	234·59
Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay	40
Great North-west Central ..	50
	1,600·43

North-west Territories.

Canadian Pacific Railway (Main line).....	752
do do (Branches).....	235·60
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan.....	254·33
Alberta Railway and Coal Company	173
Calgary and Edmonton	294·10
	1,709·03

Of the above mileage 160·3 miles of the North-western Extension of the Souris Branch, between Pasqua and Portal, was built during the past season.

FARM PUPIL ASSOCIATIONS.

Notwithstanding the very prominent notices we give to the public discouraging the paying of premiums to any person for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of agriculture, complaints have reached the department during the past twelve months that there are still some parties who obtain money from newly arrived immigrants under the pretext of giving them an opportunity to learn farming. The Handbook of Canada contains the following advice to intending immigrants on this point:—

“The question is often asked if it is essential for young men wishing to take up farms in Canada, but desiring before doing so to acquire a knowledge of agriculture, to pay premiums, either to persons in this country or in the Dominion, for that purpose. It may therefore be plainly stated that no premiums are necessary; and it is advised that none be paid. Strong and healthy young men, from 18 to 21 years of age, who are prepared to accept for a time the hard work and surroundings more or less inseparable from a farm labourer's life, have no difficulty in getting employment in the spring; and the agents of the Government in Canada will assist them as far as possible in doing so, without charge, although, of course, without accepting any direct responsibility. Being without experience, they will not get much wages at the commencement of their employment, but as they acquire skill they will be able to command remuneration in proportion to the value of their work.”

I may state that latterly on account of some of the complaints that have reached the department the matter has been placed in the hands of the Department of Justice for investigation by the Commissioner of Dominion Police.

VISIT TO THE NORTH-WEST.

In the months of July and August last, I had the honour to accompany you on a visit to the section of Canada chiefly affected by the operations of the department, including Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Calgary, Macleod, Lethbridge, Edmonton, Prince Albert, Vancouver and New Westminster, and the agricultural regions adjacent to and between the points mentioned. I take this opportunity of expressing my deep sense of the advantage which these occasional visits afford me in the transaction of the business of the department. Nothing could better conduce to the satisfactory disposition of questions affecting the interests of the settlers than that the officer permanently in charge of the Department of the Interior should be in the closest possible touch with them, and nothing I respectfully submit better ensures that result than that he should occasionally be brought personally into contact with them. The cost of such a journey, although relatively high on account of the long distances to be travelled, is small compared to the public advantage thus derived.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. M. BURGESS,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

Department of the Interior.

PART I.

No. 1.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF DOMINION LANDS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS COMMISSION,
WINNIPEG, 1st November, 1893.

The Honourable T. MAYNE DALY,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the departmental year ended 31st October ultimo, also the report of Mr. Wm. Pearce, Superintendent of Mines.

Several statements are hereto appended, containing in schedule form such information as may be advantageously presented in that manner, relating to the work of my own office, that performed by the homestead inspectors, &c.

One of the tabulated statements hereto appended marked A contains particulars of the immigration to this country of settlers who until recently were resident in the United States of America. It shows the number of families that have come to us from each state of the Union, the number of souls and the number of homestead entries made by these settlers.

The statement marked B of work performed in my own office shows an appreciable increase as compared with the record of the preceding year. This is to be attributed in some measure to immigration business, correspondence with our special agents in the United States, &c. The collection of seed grain loans has been entrusted to the several agents of Dominion Lands in the belief that this would prove possibly a more convenient mode of collection, by making the local agency responsible for the conduct of all business relating to lands lying within its limits. The only collections now in my charge relate to the old Manitoba "Red River Settlement" relief advances of 1876.

HOMESTEAD INSPECTORS.

The following is a summarized statement of the work performed by the inspectors during the past year :—

Name of Inspector.	Number of Inspections.	Number of applications for patent received.	Number of miles travelled.
T. H. Aikman	367	221	4,427
J. Allison	427	201	5,154
W. H. Allison	357	222	4,672
J. J. Arsenault	407	206	4,586
W. C. deBalinhard	304	84	4,482
R. S. Park	438	201	5,835
J. Rogers	453	170	4,795
R. S. Cook	167	3	.....
J. R. Thompson	203	21	.....
	3,123	1,329	33,951

I have included in the above, as will be observed, the reports received from Messrs. Cook and Thompson, numbering 370. The work done by these gentlemen is not shown in last year's statement.

The report of Mr. Gordon, Inspector of Dominion Lands Agencies, will show a falling off in the number of homestead entries granted last year, as compared with the previous year's entries. This does not necessarily mean that fewer settlers have come into the country, as many persons have settled upon lands not yet available for entry; besides it is ascertained that since the 1st of November last year the Canadian Pacific Railway Company sold 150,000 acres, and the Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company 18,880 acres. I am unable to present information as to the aggregate sales of other landed corporations. It is not unfair to assume that, as well as purchasing these railway lands, newly arrived settlers have in the past year purchased largely from individual owners in order to obtain lands more desirably situated than the free homestead lands which we are now offering. It is difficult to suggest any course whereby reliable information as to these transactions can be obtained.

In my report for last year your attention was drawn to the fact that many settlers newly arrived in the country were taking up locations on unsurveyed lands, chiefly along the line of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway. The same practice has prevailed during the past year. It was deemed advisable to warn these settlers that in thus occupying unsurveyed lands they must themselves assume all risk of the quarter-sections upon which they reside becoming available for their purposes. The department cannot venture to give them any guarantee or assurance that occupation of odd-numbered sections, for instance, can ultimately be recognized. There is also the danger that on survey these settlers may find themselves in possession of Hudson's Bay or School lands, in which event it would be impossible to confirm them in their holdings.

IRRIGATION.

Mr. Superintendent Pearce deals with this subject in his report. He has also prepared an elaborate treatise on irrigation in conjunction with the draft bill which it is said to be your intention to lay before Parliament at the approaching session.

I have studied with a great deal of interest the information collected by Mr. Pearce bearing on this matter, and am persuaded that the material which he is about to submit for your consideration will be of valuable assistance in legislating on the subject, which is of such prime and vital importance in Alberta and Assiniboia. I am confident that if irrigation can be supplied at moderate cost in these provisional districts, it will have an immediate beneficial effect on their pastoral and agricultural resources.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

Our agents' reports indicate satisfactory progress in settlement. More attention is being devoted to the cattle and dairy industry with great benefit to the community. The grain crop has fallen short of our expectation but has turned out to be of excellent quality. It is estimated that the yield of wheat in Manitoba is in the neighbourhood of fifteen millions of bushels: much of it remains in the growers' hands, there being a very general inclination to hold in the hope of obtaining, later, a better price than now prevails, and which, here and elsewhere on this continent, is very low. Farmers appear to be disposed to live as cheaply as possible, and are curtailing purchases of agricultural implements and, indeed, of all articles consumed on the farm. It has been frequently brought to my attention of late years that, speaking generally, our farmers are prone to neglect agricultural machinery, and that the annual loss resulting from unnecessary wear and tear and inadequate housing must aggregate a very large figure. It is a remarkable condition of affairs that in a community such as we have farmers should submit to such a large annual loss in unnecessary depreciation in the value of implements.

Department of the Interior.

The last published bulletin of the Provincial Department of Agriculture presents very satisfactory figures on the expansion of the cattle, cheese and dairy industries, and indicates that the province is advancing materially and healthfully.

It is difficult to present reliable figures as to the result of the harvest in the territories or the present pastoral condition. The increase in cattle is said to be satisfactory.

TIMBER MATTERS.

The report prepared by Mr. Stephenson, at your request, and which was fully discussed during your visit to Winnipeg last summer, deals with every branch and detail of this important subject.

It is not too much to say that timber in this country is a valuable asset of the Crown, and its protection, conservation and increase of supreme importance. The intention to set apart areas of wooded lands in the various sections of the country and to hold them under permanent reservation for domestic uses will prove, I am satisfied, a wise step fruitful in good results to this young country. If these reservations are preserved in perpetuity they will hereafter afford opportunity for experiments in reafforesting, from the success of which we may hope to largely augment our timber resources. The advantages that must inevitably follow the growth of timber belts in regions at present destitute of trees are well known to all persons who have given the subject any attention.

WELL-BORING.

The matter of furnishing settlers with wells in certain districts where water cannot be obtained by the ordinary system of digging is one that demands some consideration. In the German settlements of Langenburg and Beresina, Neudorf and Neu Kronau, and elsewhere, this is a very serious difficulty, and is militating greatly against the settlement of these and other parts of Assiniboia. New arrivals are often warned by chance acquaintances against taking up land in certain districts from this cause, and what is most to be deplored is that some have abandoned homesteads which they have been cultivating for years and which are now incapable of furnishing water for any considerable number of stock. If good wells were established at points in these localities settlers could avail themselves of them, or, being assured of the existence of water at a certain depth, bore for themselves. It is scarcely to be expected, however, that they will undertake the cost of experimenting.

The Territorial Assembly has several well-boring machines in operation, but I am not advised in how far they have proved successful. The districts in which it is difficult or impossible to obtain water by digging in the ordinary way are sparsely settled. It is doubtful if municipalities have as yet been organized there, and improbable, even when organized, that they could readily supply funds sufficient for the expensive work of well-boring. The machines acquired by the Territorial Government with the money voted for that purpose in their estimates last season did not arrive, I understand, in time to properly test their capacity for the work this year; but no doubt as soon as the spring opens the opportunity of doing so will be promptly taken advantage of.

REPARRANGEMENT OF LAND DISTRICTS.

It is probable that Mr. Gordon's report will contain an allusion to the changes effected whereby the districts of Turtle Mountain and Birtle have been merged in those of Souris and Little Saskatchewan. We have been able to dispense with the Birtle and Deloraine offices. The transfer of the Birtle agent to the charge of the Touchwood district, with an office at Yorkton, the reopening of the Red Deer and Lake Dauphin sub-agencies, and the establishment of an additional sub-agency at Wetaskiwin, have conduced to the efficiency of the service and proved of benefit to the public having business to transact with this department.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

At the request of Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner for Canada, I undertook an investigation with the object of ascertaining whether the allegation as to the existence of pleuro-pneumonia in the Canadian North-west has any foundation in fact. I beg to forward herewith for transmission to the Department of Agriculture certificates of prominent people residing in all parts of the country who are in the best possible position to offer reliable testimony in this connection. An examination of the evidence on this subject will convince any impartial mind that, so far as the territory which is covered by the scope of my inquiry is concerned, it is proved beyond question that the disease does not exist. It is clearly shown that our climatic conditions are antagonistic to its development, and that, notwithstanding this felicitous circumstance, the precautions which have been adopted to prevent the introduction of the disease would undoubtedly accomplish this desirable object.

I trust that so far as the cattle of Manitoba and the west are concerned this testimony (all of which has been transmitted to the High Commissioner) will enable Sir Charles Tupper to satisfy the British authorities that the embargo upon Canadian cattle is unnecessary. As to the eastern provinces I have every hope that equally satisfactory evidence on this point has been or will be obtained and placed at the disposal of the High Commissioner.

QUARANTINE.

The provision made for the care of immigrant stock during the ninety days' quarantine enforced under the new regulations, has, on the whole, proved satisfactory. The arrangement, however, for the reception of cattle having ceased on the 1st of September last, importation of stock practically came to an end on that date, but few of the settlers being in a position to remain and look after their animals themselves.

Much dissatisfaction was evinced by many at their inability to dispose of stock prior to their departure, but the very low prices obtainable to the south rendered it more advantageous to bear the inconvenience of the quarantine in order to benefit by the improved state of affairs north of the boundary.

IMMIGRATION BUILDINGS.

During the past season 8,994 people were accommodated at the immigration hall in this city, being an increase of 2,221 over last year. They were made up of the following nationalities:—

English.....	1,170
Scotch	177
Irish	30
French and Belgians.....	1,205
Germans	2,626
Scandinavians	1,374
Icelanders.....	816
United States.....	234
Canadians	513
Others	849

Some improvements have been effected in the hall, which have greatly facilitated the handling of so many people of this class. Baths and lavatories have been provided for women in a part of the building entirely separate from the men, and a bath has been placed upstairs for the use of the sick, when necessary. Hot and cold water connections have been laid with a special furnace distinct from the ordinary heating or cooking arrangements.

Department of the Interior.

The closet provided for general use, situated in the yard, has been much improved; the tank system has been done away with and sewer connection made. The entire sewage system of the building can be flushed with water, and it has been found practicable to keep it in a clean and wholesome condition.

The ventilation of the sleeping apartments is yet not quite satisfactory, although an effort has been made, by the introduction of foul air pipes, to remedy this defect.

The entire basement has been relaid with cement, which facilitates greatly the daily cleaning to which it is subjected.

Additional electric lights have been provided, and separate switches enable their being controlled satisfactorily.

The health of the inmates of the hall has been fairly good during the past season, and decidedly better than in the previous year. This may be attributed to the thorough disinfection by kalsomining and painting which was carried out, and to the fumigations to which the building has been from time to time subjected. The few cases of sickness which occurred were either simple, or, if infectious, were contracted prior to arrival.

In addition to the ordinary duties of the immigration officials in receiving and handling immigrants, a large correspondence is conducted in reference to employment, baggage, friends and other matters. Each assistant attends to the correspondence written in his own language, but all outgoing letters are required to be signed officially on my behalf. The following figures indicate the transactions in this respect:—

Correspondence.	Letters received.	Letters sent.	Total.
English.....	559	447	1,006
German.....	916	981	1,897
Scandinavian.....	735	753	1,488
French.....	209	199	308
	2,419	2,380	4,699

FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS.

(See Schedule D appended).

An attempt has been made to ascertain approximately the progress that has been made by settlers of different nationalities who have located in colonies, and a schedule (marked D) giving the result of these inquiries forms an appendix to this report. Unfortunately it was found impracticable to obtain complete information as to the French settlements, and the returns in regard to some of them are consequently defective.

The condition of the German settlements is a matter for congratulation. Everywhere the people are contented and prosperous with but few exceptions. The crops have been good, both grain and vegetables yielding well. This is especially noticeable in the Langenburg and Yorkton districts, as well as in Northern Alberta. Around Grenfell and Regina the hot wind which prevailed during the month of August diminished the yield somewhat, but the harvest in general was not unsatisfactory. In some localities inconvenience is felt from the want of water, but it is hoped that this trouble may be speedily overcome. The settlers have in the majority of cases improved their buildings and now possess neat and comfortable dwellings, with commodious stables for their numerous stock, and are generally in good circumstances.

The Scandinavian settlements are progressing satisfactorily. In the cases of those settlers who came out here direct from Europe, almost all of them made in

this country the money with which they afterwards commenced farming operations. During the summer months the railway companies offer good wages for labourers, and during the winter employment can generally be secured with wood dealers, chopping in the bush. In this way a sufficient amount may be earned with which to make a start, after which the settler's progress is always steady, if slow. Much dependence is placed upon their cattle; and they overcome the early difficulties incident to pioneer life by producing almost everything that they consume, being thus to a great extent relieved of the necessity of paying out cash. The condition of a great many to-day, who but a few years ago landed in the country with only the clothes that they were wearing, speaks volumes for the possibilities of the country to the industrious and careful settler.

From the character of the lands which the Scandinavians have taken up and from their own inclinations there is no doubt that most of their attention will be given to stock-raising and dairying. Many of the Danes who have come to this country are sustaining their national reputation as butter-makers in connection with creameries at different points.

• There is a great improvement in the pervading spirit amongst the settlers. In some colonies much hardship was endured, the natural result of lack of means combined with difficulties of transport; but now things have changed for the better and the people are inviting their friends to join them. In New Scandinavia no less than 44 families have settled during the past year.

The Hungarians and Bohemians settled at Esterhaz are progressing satisfactorily. There are 75 families, containing 450 souls. They have 2,000 acres under crop, with 40 horses and 500 head of stock.

In Hun's Valley there are 29 Hungarian families, 190 souls. They have 300 acres cropped and 60 horses and 200 head of horned stock. They have not been very successful with wheat, though oats and barley have done well enough. A creek running through the valley, with abundance of hay and good grazing, renders it particularly well adapted to stock-raising.

The Icelandic settlements show signs of steady improvement. On many farms substantial frame houses are replacing the log structures which sufficed for the first few years, and the way in which the cultivation is done indicates how ready these people are to imitate their Canadian neighbours. Some are inclined to grow grain instead of confining their attention to stock-raising as heretofore.

The Thingvalla settlement, near Churchbridge, has not proved very successful, many of the people having left to join their friends at Gimli. The difficulty experienced in securing sufficient water for their stock seems to have discouraged them somewhat; this is much to be regretted, as the country in which they were settled was singularly well adapted to cattle-raising in other respects.

IMMIGRANTS EN ROUTE.

Every care and attention is paid to the settlers on their way from the seaboard. An effort has been made to keep them in touch from the time they enter the railway cars until they reach their destination. To this end two experienced officers have been appointed to accompany the trains daily, one travelling from North Bay to a certain point where he is relieved by the other who then goes on west as far as Fort William. Once arrived at Winnipeg the surveillance is continued by immigration officials who advise the immigrants as to the proper course to pursue in selecting lands or obtaining employment, or assisting them to the points at which they may elect to settle. Many who arrive here bring with them drafts or foreign money, and require guidance and identification, and it is to be said for the officers upon whom such transactions devolve, that in every instance is the duty performed to the satisfaction of the parties interested. It is a most important consideration that the immigrant is enabled to exchange his money or transact his business with the banks without risk and under the charge of a Government official.

Everything is done to spare immigrants unnecessary expense, and accommodation is provided for them at the points at which they are most likely to leave the rail-

Department of the Interior.

way preparatory to proceeding to their respective homesteads. At Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Whitewood, Calgary, Edmonton and Prince Albert special immigration buildings exist under the charge of caretakers appointed to attend to the needs of the occupants, whilst temporary accommodation is furnished during the season at Red Deer, Innisfail, Olds and Wetaskiwin.

In order that immigrants may make suitable selections of land, which they would scarcely be competent to do unaided, guides are furnished on application, free of charge, by the agents of Dominion lands. The settlers are thus conducted to favourable localities and assisted in their choice, the identification of the selected lands being made for them by competent men. Where the immigrants are foreigners it is the rule to furnish a guide who speaks their language.

IMMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The efforts of the department in this direction have been most successful, and a large number of experienced farmers, many of them well provided with capital in the shape of cash and stock, have settled amongst us. Many of these are Canadians who years ago moved across the line, but who now, recognizing the superior advantages of this country, are returning to the land of their birth.

The appended schedule marked A embodies the information which I have been able to gather concerning this movement, and which has been derived from our land agents, the railway companies and our special agents in the United States.

The majority of these immigrants have taken up land in the Alberta district, attracted by the character of the soil, the abundance of wood, hay and pure water which characterize this favoured region.

A number of farmers from Dakota, also, have settled around Lake Sheho, in Townships 29, Ranges 7, 8 and 9; Townships 30, Ranges 9, 10 and 11; Townships 31, Ranges 9 and 10; and Township 32, Range 10, all west of the 2nd Meridian. Inspections recently made by officials of the department show the condition of the settlement to be most satisfactory. The people are described as being in comfortable circumstances, the well-built houses, stables, granaries, fences, &c., having the appearance of a settlement of ten rather than barely two years' standing. The crops this year have been excellent in quality, and excepting certain losses sustained during the winter of 1892-93, the result of inexperience, when many cattle died from lack of sufficient fodder, their enterprise has been most satisfactory. This want of hay in some instances was due to the settlers putting up too small a quantity for their actual requirements, and in others to the destruction of some of their stacks by a prairie fire.

The Sheho Lake settlement is composed chiefly of Canadians who emigrated to the States and found it impossible to make a living there, poor crops and heavy taxation proving ruinous. They were assisted to return to this country by the Canada Settlers Homestead Company, and the following figures will show their present standing:—

In the settlement there are 67 families containing 275 souls. They own 914 head of stock and have 813 acres under cultivation. The crops this year have been remarkably good, and the people are well satisfied and contented, and it is only a question of a little time before their prosperity is assured. The only cause for complaint that they have now is the absence of railway communication, and if the line were extended from its present terminus at Yorkton it would be of great service to the community and to the future settlement of the country. Here, as elsewhere, wheat cannot be raised to advantage when the market is so far distant; and until this is remedied the area cultivated will remain limited. They are a highly respectable class of men and likely to succeed in their new homes.

There is another settlement of farmers from Dakota in the Stony Creek district, Townships 43, 44, and 45, Ranges 18, 19, 20 and 21, west of the 2nd Meridian, east of Prince Albert, where there are some 300,000 acres of exceptionally fine land, with mellow loamy soil, well watered and within easy reach of excellent timber, which, to supply the settlers' needs, is converted into lumber at a saw-mill estab-

lished on the creek. At the present moment there are 17 families, representing 68 souls, having 54 horses, 81 head of horned stock, with effects valued at over \$13,000. They are all comfortably settled, but feel keenly the lack of railroad extension. The continuation of the Manitoba and North-western Railway will complete the settlement of this district which at present is at a standstill. The opportunities for wheat-raising are exceptionally good, but are neglected for want of a market. Besides the Dakota, there are some fifty other settlers from Ontario and Manitoba who have located here attracted by the richness of the soil and vegetation.

The efforts of our agents among the Scandinavians at present residing in the United States are beginning to tell, and this year a large number of homesteads have been taken up by these frugal and industrious people. One great difficulty which has to be met in the case of Scandinavians brought over direct from Europe is the general absence of means, which, combined with ignorance of our language, has the effect of causing many to leave for the settlements of their countrymen to the south. Large numbers are employed in the eastern states in various capacities, but it is generally found that as they accumulate sufficient means with which to start farming they invariably move west and take up land. Our agents, having become aware of this, have been at pains to lay before them the advantages of settlement in Canada, but at first met with very little encouragement. After a few delegates, however, had been induced to visit the territories and see for themselves the lands we offered them and the crops that they produced, there has been a steady influx of settlers. An advantage not to be overlooked in obtaining these people is that by the time they have acquired money enough to take up land they have lost many of their primitive habits, mastered to some extent our language, and are in a far better position to become successful farmers than had they taken up homesteads upon first arriving from Europe. Almost every man who has visited this country has brought with him authority from friends to take up homesteads in their behalf, and the effect of this will be apparent next spring when they will come over with their families and effects to enter into possession of their new homes.

BRITISH DELEGATES.

A number of tenant farmers from Great Britain have lately visited this country and, under the charge of officers of this department, have been conducted in parties throughout Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia. They were most favourably impressed with all they saw, and as they propose to publish in agricultural papers an account of their trip much good will doubtless result from it. It may be confidently expected that in this way information will be conveyed to and accepted by a most desirable class of people who are somewhat difficult as a rule to approach by the ordinary immigration agent.

ICELANDIC IMMIGRATION.

During the past year the services of the Icelandic agent, Mr. Baldwinson, have been utilized in laying before his countrymen in their own homes the advantages of emigration to this country. His efforts were very successful, no less than 816 people coming to Manitoba through his representations and as a result of the efforts of the Provincial Government. It is estimated that there are fully 10,000 Icelanders settled throughout Manitoba and the Territories, of whom some 4,000 are residing in the larger towns, and as these figures represent a large proportion of the entire population of the island, which is said to be 70,000, the Home Government is offering much opposition to the movement which is now on foot. In their efforts they are strongly supported by the merchants and leading men who view with dismay the gradual diminution of trade as the settlements grow thinner. There is no question as to the willingness of these people to leave, the only difficulty in the way is the lack of means. This may be understood when it is known

Department of the Interior.

that the yearly wages of an able-bodied man range from \$20 to \$40, whilst a woman receives but \$8. Those who have accepted our invitation are people who have owned and been able to sell sufficient live stock to provide the necessary passage money, which for an adult is \$32.50 and for a child \$16.25, or less, according to age.

The native ponies which are brought up for use in the Scottish coal mines realize from \$8 to \$12 in Iceland, sheep fetching \$1.60 for one-year olds, \$2.50 for two-year olds and \$3.50 and \$4 for three-year olds. It is in this way alone that cash may be obtained, as the storekeepers will only pay in trade in order to defeat any such object as emigration.

The willingness of the Icelanders to come to a country of plenty is probably due to the fact that in their own country the climatic conditions are against farming, even in a very limited sense. They depend chiefly upon their cattle and sheep, and, in order to provide feed for them during the winter, search the country round for hay, often travelling twenty miles to secure what will make three or four hundred pounds' weight of fodder.

MENNONITES.

This year has been marked by a certain restlessness amongst the Mennonites who have been seeking fresh fields for colonization. Delegates from Russia have visited this country, examining our lands as well as those available for settlement in Nebraska and other states of the Union. Amongst those who have come here have been some from the province of Danzig in North Germany, the original people who negotiated the terms of settlement for their co-religionists with the Empress Catherine of Russia. They are generally people of good address and education, some of them having many accomplishments. After visiting the settlements around Gretna, they determined to take up land at Rosthern, in the Prince Albert district, where some of their friends had already located. They were soon joined by others from Minnesota, South Russia, Manitoba and elsewhere, and at present 129 entries have been made, all of which, however, have not been perfected. There are 70 families representing 320 souls on their homesteads, with 1,300 acres in cultivation, 200 horses and 1,000 head of cattle. The land thereabouts is gently undulating, within easy reach of good building timber, with water obtainable anywhere at from 10 to 25 feet. Those of them who had a crop this year have done exceedingly well, wheat in some cases yielding 35 bushels to the acre, grading No. 1 hard.

The success of this settlement is assured, as all are practical farmers, and many have had experience in Canada or the United States. Those of them who were crowded out in Southern Manitoba brought with them their stock and other effects, which enabled them to start again with comparatively little outlay. Here they find homesteads for their grown-up sons, and doubtless the success that attended their efforts in the past will wait upon them here.

They are well pleased with their prospects, and think highly of the country, especially for stock-raising purposes, claiming that the pasture is better and more nourishing in quality than in the south; and certainly the condition of their stock leaves nothing to be desired. It is anticipated that the settlement will shortly be increased by the addition of many friends, experienced dairymen, from the banks of the Vistula, in Danzig, who will take advantage of the great resources of the district.

A conspicuous feature in this settlement is the system of assisting the poorer members; those who are better off taking care that they shall not want, and that they are enabled to make a fair start for themselves. It is doubtless the adoption of this principle that has led to the success of the Mennonites elsewhere.

EMPLOYMENT FOR IMMIGRANTS.

It may be stated generally that farm hands are in demand during hay time and harvest, and female servants at all times, in fact it will be a long time before the supply of the latter is equal to the requirements of the country. A schedule (marked E) attached to this report, shows the transactions of the Winnipeg Agency, which

may be taken as an index of the entire Territories, and is valuable as indicating to intending immigrants who desire upon arrival to obtain employment the best month of the year in which to set sail. Most of the Scandinavians who arrive take work on the railroad as ordinary labourers, thereby earning fair wages and at the same time acquiring a knowledge of our language which is essential to their ultimate success.

All agents of Dominion lands are now provided with employment registers which they are required to keep regularly posted, reporting the transactions at the end of each month. It is thought that in this way the demand at one point may be met by the excess at another.

I feel much regret in being obliged to chronicle the death of Mr. Kirby after long, faithful and capable services in the department. He was lately engaged as assistant agent in the Calgary office.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. H. SMITH,
Commissioner.

SCHEDULE A.

IMMIGRANTS from the United States for the Year ended 31st October, 1893.

State.	Families.	Souls.	Entries.
North Dakota.....	152	440	114
South Dakota.....	23	54	19
Minnesota.....	104	291	83
Montana.....	15	30	15
Nebraska.....	231	663	132
Missouri.....	3	3	3
Nevada.....	1	1	1
Illinois.....	7	22	5
Kansas.....	12	29	12
Iowa.....	10	31	5
Colorado.....	8	23	8
Wyoming.....	3	6	3
Idaho.....	30	109	30
Utah.....	47	164	47
Washington.....	139	347	118
Oregon.....	22	77	21
California.....	7	23	7
Wisconsin.....	42	149	34
Ohio.....	5	16	5
Michigan.....	216	457	86
New York.....	63	84	25
Vermont.....	27	78	12
New Hampshire.....	16	21	4
Maine.....	2	2	1
Pennsylvania.....	4	5	1
New Jersey.....	4	11	4
Massachusetts.....	64	114	6
Rhode Island.....	1	5	1
Connecticut.....	6	7	3
Virginia.....	1	4	1
Indiana.....	3	9	3
Texas.....	1	4	1
Total.....	1,269	3,279	810

Department of the Interior.

SCHEDULE B.

STATEMENT of Work, &c., Office of the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, for the Year ended the 31st October, 1893.

Departmental Year.	Letters received.	Letters sent.	CANCELLATIONS BY ORDER OF THE LAND BOARD			HALF-BREED CLAIMS.				RECEIPTS.				NUMBER OF CHEQUES ISSUED.			Salaries of Commissioner and his staff.		
			Homesteads.	Pre-emptions.	Refused and pending.	Applications for patent (approved and pending).	Applications received.	Recommended.	Disallowed.	Pending.	Homestead Inspectors' Reports.	Relief mortgages.	Seed grain advances.	Applications for patent fees.	Maps, &c.	Dominion Lands.	Immigration.	Total.	
1892-93	34,790	39,903	132	104	237	2,430	*244	112	30	93	3,069	1,856 70	†2,504 92	6,082 50	128 20	458	976	1,434	19,440 60
1891-92	29,841	36,121	146	134	164	2,079	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,007	3,054 70	6,334 61.	5,414 50	111 50	598	464	1,062	20,189 33

* Involving \$52,240--

Recommended	\$ 23,680 00
Disallowed	8,480 00
Pending	20,080 00
	\$ 52,240 00

† Now entrusted to agents of Dominion lands.

SCHEDULE C.

RETURNS of Arrivals at the Dominion Government Immigration Building, Winnipeg, for the 12 months ended the 31st October, 1893.

	Via Ocean Travel.						Via United States.						Nationalities.										Trades.						Destination.									
	Adults.			Children under 12 Years.			Adults.			Children under 12 Years.			English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Scandinavian.	French and Belgian.	United States.	Canadian.	Teelnders.	Others.	Total.	Farmers.	Farm Labourers.	General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks.	Female Servants.	Not classified.	Total.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	N. W. T.	B. Columbia.	Total.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.																									M.	F.
1892.																																						
November	61	23	27	20	131	2				2	133	14				7	36	15	24	16	21	133	24	11	24	6	6	62	133	4	81	38	10	133				
December	30	20	10	9	69	5	3	5	4	17	86	10				7	41	15	12			1	86	15	3	10	7	10	41	86		54	28	4	86			
1893.																																						
January	34	18	19	24	95	1				1	96	13				28	20	21	14			96	16	3	6	1	9	3	58	96		45	42	9	96			
February	4	4			8					8	436	138	1	4	54	52	46	25	111			5	436	114	83	20	1	22	18	178	436		366	66	4	436		
March	218	72	45	60	395	22	7	8	4	41	436	1274	235	16	25	534	157	61	112	50	14	70	1274	264	245	150	5	49	49	512	1274		676	578	20	1274		
April	590	211	161	148	1110	83	35	22	24	164	1274	235	16	25	534	157	61	112	50	14	70	1274	264	245	150	5	49	49	512	1274		676	578	20	1274			
May	597	218	169	144	1128	48	37	33	31	149	1277	239	11	55	601	290	28	1	2			8	1277	304	188	94	18	46	47	585	1277		684	309	10	1277		
June	415	161	131	130	837	79	54	45	58	236	1073	192	1	51	387	221	100	33	9	37		42	1073	211	143	100	4	36	36	543	1073		679	379	5	1073		
July	441	260	180	200	1081	19	21	28	25	93	1174	129	1	31	471	145	32					38	1174	211	167	57	2	33	61	643	1174		820	345	9	1174		
August	456	378	302	297	1433	34	22	25	17	98	1531	81		3	225	102	19	1	13	549		538	1531	921	133	31	27	130	289	1531		1397	126	8	1531			
September	93	47	34	33	207	31	11	8	4	54	261	59		1	74	52	32	2	20	2		19	261	45	31	29	17	15	124	261		176	82	3	261			
October	72	39	44	29	184	58	25	35	30	148	332	30		7	110	86	15	48	20		16	332	74	24	8	24	17	185	332		129	196	7	332				
Immigrants attended to but not accommodated at shed																																						
	471	199	203	153	1026	83	40	67	97	287	1313				121	163	817	212			1313	431	36	38	30	6	30	742	1313		747	520	46	1313				
	3482	1650	1325	1247	7704	465	255	276	294	1290	8994	1170	30	177	2626	1374	1205	234	513	816		849	8994	2634	1062	567	61	282	422	3966	8994	18	6132	2709	135	8994		

* Including 103 Hollanders.

Department of the Interior.

SCHEDULE D.

SCHEDULE of Foreign Settlements in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, 31st October, 1893.

When established.	Name and location.	Nationality.	Post Office and Railway Station.	POPULATION.		Acres cultivated.	STOCK.		
				Settlers.	Total souls.		Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
1882	St. Alphonse, Tp. 5, Rge. 12, W. P. M.	Belgian	St. Alphonse P. O., Maricopolis, Indian Springs, Greenway and Cypress River Stations.	39	69	600	200		
	Bruxelles, Tp. 6, Rge. 11, W. Rges. 8 and 9, W.	do	Notre Dame de Lourdes P. O., Tremherne Station.	4		185			
	St. Léon, Tp. 5, Rge. 9, W. Le Bret, Tp. 21, Rge. 13, W. 2.	French							
	Lake Dauphin.	do							
	St. Laurent and Lac Francis, Tps. 15 and 16, Rge. 4, W. P. M.	do	St. Laurent and Clarkleigh P. O., Radium Station.	12	43	22	200		
1888	La Grande Clairière, Tps. 6 and 7, Rges. 24 and 25, W.	do and Belgian	Grande Clairière P. O., Delcan and Findlay Stations.	180	500	9,000			
1892	St. Maurice, Tps. 6 and 7, Rges. 30 and 31, W.	do	Reston P. O. and Station	40	150	350			
1892	St. Raphaël, Tps. 5 and 6, Rges. 33 and 34, W.	do	Carnduff P. O. and Station	25	60	200			
1892	Not named, Tps. 6, 7 and 8, Rges. 6, 7 8, W. 2.	do	Percy and Alameda P. O. and Station	40	70	500			
1893	Ste. Rose	do	Lake Dauphin P. O.	65	100	1,000	500		250
1892	St. Hubert, Tps. 14 and 15, Rge. 3, W. 2. St. Albert and Mornville Settlements, Tps. 54, 55 and 56, Rges. 25 and 26, W. 4.	do and Belgian Belgian	Whitewood P. O. and Station. Mornville P. O., Edmonton Station.	22	70		40		
	Lorette, Tp. 9, Rge. 5, E.	French	Lorette P. O.	2	16	60	25		325
1887	St. Malo, Tp. 4, Rge. 4, E.	do	La Borderie P. O., Dufrost Station.	15	24	460	50		
1891	St. Jean-Baptiste de Mornville, Tps. 55 and 56, Rges. 25 and 26, W. 4. Belgian Colony, Tp. 54, Rge. 26, W. 4.	Belgian, French and German. Belgian	Mornville P. O., Edmonton Station.	142	446	2,500	600		
	Montmartre, Tp. 15, R. 11, W. 2.	French	St. Jean-Baptiste de Mornville P. O., South Edmonton Station.	10	40	80	400		
1893	Brandon, city of.	do	Wolseley P. O. and Station.	20	55		15		40
1892	Notre Dame du Bon Conseil, Deloraine, Tp. 3, Rge. 23, W.	do	Brandon, Man. Deloraine.	20	40	250			21

SCHEDULE of Foreign Settlements in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, 31st October, 1893—Continued.

When established.	Name and Location.	Nationality.	Post Office and Railway Station.	POPULATION.		Acres cultivated.			STOCK.		
				Settlers.	Total souls.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.			
1892	La Broquerie. Ste. Anne de Chenes. Oak Lake. St. Eustache.	French. do do		2 12	4 57						
1888	Joly's. Calgary, city of. Boucher, Assa. Lac la Biche. Edmonton. Fort Saskatchewan. Ste. Anne, <i>vid</i> Edmonton. Fannystelle, Tps. 9 and 10, Rge. 3, W. Tps. 16 and 17, Rge. 32, W. Fort Elllice. Rolandrie, Tps. 13 and 14, Rges. 2 and 3, W. 2.			8	31						
1890	14 Tps. 16 and 17, Rge. 32, W. Rolandrie, Tps. 13 and 14, Rges. 2 and 3, W. 2.	French.	Fannystelle P. O. and Station.	24	164	750	668				
1888	Esterhaz, Tps. 19, Rges. 1 and 2, W. 2, Tp. 20, Rge. 2, W. 2.	German and Swiss	Wapella Station and P. O. Whitewood P. O. and Station.	6	30						
1887	Josephsburg, Tps. 16, 17, 18, 19a and 19, Rges. 7, 8 and 9, W. 2.	Hungarians and Bohemians. Germans and Austrians.	Esterhaz P. O. and Whitewood St'n. Grenfell P. O. and Station.	75	450	1,500	40	450			
1890	Neudorf, Tps. 18, 19a, 19 and 20, Rges. 7, 8, 9 and 10, W. 2.	German-Austrians	Grenfell Station, 24 miles, Hyde and Pleasant Forks P. O. Wolseley P. O. and Station.	165	750	2,700	80	750			
1890	Wolseley, Tps. 17 and 18, Rges. 9 and 10, W. 2.	German.		26	125	535	35	215			
1886	Edenwald, Tps. 18, 19 and 20, Rges. 16 to 19, W. 2.	Germans from Austria and South Russia.	Balgonie P. O. and Station.	240	1,000	5,000	380	1,300	150		
1890	Josephthal and St. Peter, Tps. 15, R. 16, W. 2, and pt. 17 and 18, Rge. 16, W. 2.	Germans from South Russia.	Balgonie P. O. and Station	150	700	3,000	200	650			
1890	Davin, Tp. 16, Rge. 16, W. 2.	Germans from South Russia.	Davin P. O. and Balgonie Station.	15	54	320	30	150			
1888	Tps. 10, Rges. 16 and 17, W. 2.	German-Hungarians		4	22	32		18			
1892	Longiaketon, Tps. 21 and 22, Rge. 21, W. 2.	German.	Lumsden P. O. and Station.	9	30	185		42	25		
1885	Strassburg, Tps. 24, Rges. 21 and 22 W. 2, Tp. 23, Rge. 22, W. 2.	Germans from Prussia, Bavaria and Austria.	Strassburg P. O. and Lumsden St'n.	30	190	1,700	35	230	100		

Department of the Interior.

1891	Rosthern, Tps. 42a, 42, 43a, 43 and 44, Rges. 1, 2, 3 and 4, W. 3.	Germans from South Russia.	Rosthern and Duck Lake P. O. and Station.	70	320	1,300	200	1,000
1892	Boncher, Tp. 45, Rge. 27, W. 2.	German	Boncher P. O., Duck Lake Station.	15	48	130	20	70
1892	Carrot River, Tp. 47, Rge. 21, W. 2.	do	Prince Albert P. O. and Station.	10	46	160	53	830
1889	Josephsberg, Tps. 9 and 10, Rges. 2, 3 and 4, W. 4.	do	Dunmore Station, 12 miles, and Josephsberg P. O.	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
1889	Tps. 10 and 11, Rge. 7, W. 4.	do	"Seven Persons" Station	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
1889	Gleichen, Tp. 23, Rge. 22, W. 4.	do	Gleichen P. O. and Station	4	20	.....	.....	.....
1889	Dunbow, Tp. 27, Rge. 28, W. 4.	do	Calgary Station, Dunbow P. O.	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
1888	Cash City, Tp. 36, Rges. 2 and 3, W. 5.	do	Red Deer P. O. and Station	175	200	.....	10	240
1892	Wetaskiwin, Tps. 46 and 47, Rges. 24 and 25, W. 4.	Germans and Germans from South Russia.	Wetaskiwin P. O. and Station.	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892	Rabbit Hills, Tps. 50, Rges. 25 and 26, W. 4.	German Baptists from South Russia.	Edmonton P. O. and Station.	60	280	500	70	600
1893	LeDuc, Tps. 49, Rges. 24 and 25, W. 4.	do	LeDuc P. O. and Station.	30	175	300	.....	78
1891	Hoffnungssau and Rosenthal, Tps. 52 and 53, Rges. 27 and 28, W. 4 and 1 W. 5.	Austrians and Germans.	Stony Plain P. O., South Edmonton Station.	85	360	800	35	365
1892	Josephsberg, Tps. 54 and 55, Rges. 20 and 21, W. 4.	Germans from Austria and Russia.	Fort Saskatchewan P. O., Edmonton Station.	45	300	1,000	24	600
.....	Beaver Lake, Tp. 52, Rge. 18, W. 4.	German.	Edmonton Station, Beaver Lake P. O.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Egg Lake and Victoria, Tp. 57, Rge. 17, W. 4.	do	Edmonton Station	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1889	Alcester, Tp. 5, Rge. 19, W. 1.	do	Boisevain Station, Alcester P. O.	12	60	.....	.....	.....
1885	Hun's Valley, Tp. 16, Rge. 16, W. 1.	do and Hungarian.	Hun's Valley P. O., Neepawa Station.	29	190	300	60	200
1885	Hohenlohe, Tps. 21 and 22, Rges. 30, 31, W. 1; Tp. 20, Rge. 31.	do and Austrians.	Langenburg Station.	55	300	1,000	70	600
1889	Landshut, Tp. 21, Rge. 32, W. 1.	do from Bavaria.	do	22	100	500	3	200
1891	Beresina, Tps. 22, 23, 24, Rges. 31, 32, 33, W. 1.	do from Austria and Russia.	Langenburg P. O. and Station.	20	100	600	35	220
1890	Riversdale, Tps. 21, Rges. 32 and 33, W. 1.	German-Bohemians.	Langenburg Station, Riversdale P. O.	10	40	300	.....	100
1890	Landstrew, Tp. 23, Rge. 30, W. 1.	German-Austrians.	Langenburg Station and P. O.	25	120	600	1	200
1891	Hoffenthal, Tp. 22, Rge. 30, W. 1.	German-Russians.	do	10	32	220	.....	75
1888	Kimbrae, Tp. 22, Rge. 2, W. 2.	German.	Saltcoats Station, Kimbrae P. O.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Ebenezer, Tps. 27, 28, Rges. 3, 4 and 5, W. 2.	do and Austrian.	Yorkton P. O. and Station.	110	500	3,600	400	2,000
1893	Tupper, Tp. 18, Rge. 12, W. 1.	German	Gladstone Station, Tupper P. O.	5	22	40	2	25
1889	Gilbert Plains, Tps. 24 and 25, Rge. 23, W. 1.	do	Gilbert Plains P. O., Arden Station.	5	11	145	16	40
1891	Sheho Lake, Tps. 30, Rges. 9 and 10, W. 2.	Germans from Dakota.	Sheho Lake P. O., Yorkton Station.	15	55	350	80	250
1892	Wilhelmshohe, Tp. 33, Rge. 13, W. 2.	Germans from Russia.	do	9	28	40	.....	28
1893	Beausjour, Tps. 14 and 15, Rges. 8, E.	German	Brokenhead P. O.	15	45	.....	30	200
1892	New Kronau, Tp. 15, Rge. 17, W. 2.	Germans from South Russia.	Balgonic P. O. and Station.	22	198	600	65	200
1876	Gimli, Tps. 18 to 24 inclusive, Rges. 3 and 4, E.; also Big Island.	Icelandic.	(Gimli P. O., Selkirk Station	.....	1,600	.....	.....	.....
1887	Swan Lake, Tps. 18 and 19, Rge. 3, W. 1.	do	Swan Lake P. O. and Station	.....	260	.....	.....	.....
1881	Tps. 19 and 20, Rges. 4 and 5, W. 1.	do	Grund P. O., Baldu Station.	.....	850	.....	.....	.....
1881	Argyle, Tps. 5, 6, 7 and 8, Rges. 13 and 14, W. 1.	do	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892	Melita, Tps. 7, 8 and 9, Rges. 28 and 29, W. 1.	do	Melita P. O. and Station	.....	50	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE of Foreign Settlements in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, 31st October, 1893—Concluded.

When established.	Name and location.	Nationality.	Post Office and Railway Station.	POPULATION.		Acres cultivated.	STOCK.		
				Settlers.	Total souls.		Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
1888	The Narrows, Lake Manitoba	Icelandic	Icelandic River P. O.	5	25	300	500		
1886	Thingvala, Tps. 22, 23 and 24, Rges. 31 and 32, W. 1; Tp. 24, Rge. 30, W. 2	do	Churchbridge		544				
1887	Qu'Appelle River, Tps. 18, Rges. 31 and 32, W.	do	Wapella Station		60				
1891	Yorkton	do	Yorkton P. O. and Station	36	216	300	630	400	
.....	Red Deer Colony, Tp. 36, Rge. 1, W. 5; Tp. 37, Rge. 2, W. 5	do	Red Deer Station						
.....	Lee's Creek, Tps. 2 and 3, Rges. 25, 26 and 27, W. 4 M.	do	Cardston P. O., Lethbridge Station	150	1,000	6,900	23,000	9,000	
.....	New Finland, Tps. 17 and 18, R. 1, W. 2	Finlanders			25				
.....	Hirsch, Tp. 3, R. 5, W. 2	Jews.	Bienfait P. O., Alameda Station	40	200	400	100		
1886	New Stockholm, Tps. 18, 19 and 19a, Rges. 3 and 4, W. 2	Swedes, Danes and Norwegians.	Ohlen and Esterhaz, Whitewood Station	75	300	1,500	30	500	
1883	Poplar Park, Tp. 15, Rge. 6, E.	Swedes.	Poplar Park P. O., Selkirk Station	10	18				
1885	Scandinavia, Tps. 17 and 18, Rges. 17 and 18, W.	Swedes, Norwegians and Danes.	Scandinavia P. O., Minnedosa Railway Station	122	435	984	150	800	
1886	Montrose, Tps. 11 and 12, Rge. 16, W.	Danes	Montrose P. O., Sewell Station	11	47	640	25	36	
1883	Fleming, Tps. 13 and 14, R. 20, W.	Swedes	Fleming P. O. and Railway Station	13	50	2,000	45	50	
1890	New Denmark, Tps. 28 and 29, Rges. 6 and 7, W. 2	Danes	Yorkton P. O. and Station	24	83	95		60	
1892	New Sweden, Tps. 43, 44, 45 and 46, Rges. 22, 23, 24, W. 4	Mostly Swedes, some Norwegians and Danes.	Bears Hill P. O., Wetaskiwin Station	134	150	300	80	150	30
1892	Olds, Tp. 33, Rge. 1, W. 5	Scandinavian.	Olds Station and Post Office	15	36	95		60	
1893	Srea, Tp. 38, Rge. 1, W. 5	do	Red Deer Station and Post Office	13	40	67	47	121	

Department of the Interior.

SCHEDULE E.
 Abstract of Employment Register, for the Year ended 31st October, 1893 (Winnipeg Agency).

Months.	NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR HELP.										NUMBER OF SERVANTS SUPPLIED.														
	Housekeepers.	Cooks.	Housemaids.	Laundry-maids.	Waitresses.	Nurse-maids.	General servants.	Married couples.	Dairy-men.	Farm labourers.	Ordinary labourers.	Gardeners.	Housekeepers.	Cooks.	Housemaids.	Laundry-maids.	Waitresses.	Nurse-maids.	General servants.	Married couples.	Dairy-men.	Farm labourers.	Ordinary labourers.	Gardeners.	
November.....		5	2			3	20	3	6	22				1	1				3	1		1	5		
December.....		1					10		14	11									5						
January.....		2	1				19	1	14	1									2			1			
February.....	1	2				1	13	1	23										1						
March.....							55	3	70										2			46			
April.....							56		117	66									8			98	66		
May.....	2	2	2				44	4	98	122	6								33	3		97	122	6	
June.....		2				2	54	5	124	18	4				2				23	5		84	18	4	
July.....		4		1		1	48	5	112	34	5				1				9	3		31	32	3	
August.....		5	4			4	35	2	65	70					1				14			56	70		
September.....		4	2	1			29	3	54	5					1				13			30			
October.....							24		20	7									10			20		2	

Department of the Interior.

No. 2.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MINES.

CALGARY, 31st October, 1893.

The Commissioner
of Dominion Lands,
Winnipeg, Man.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit through you for the information of the Honourable the Minister of the Interior a report on the work of my office for the year ending this date.

On the 7th and 8th November I visited Lacombe to report on certain land disputes in that vicinity.

November 19th to 30th.—Visited Winnipeg and also Selkirk in connection with some complications which had arisen over lands in East Selkirk.

December 15th and 16th.—Visited Canmore and Anthracite to ascertain what was being done in coal development at these points.

December 17th to 24th.—Visited Pincher Creek to take evidence and report upon some land matters in that neighbourhood.

December 27th to January 19th, 1893.—Visited Winnipeg, where in your absence I acted for you.

January 19th to 24th.—Visited Edmonton to take evidence regarding certain matters in connection with the land office at that point.

On January 28th I started for Ottawa, and returned from there on April the 9th.

April 13th and 14th.—Visited Edmonton and intermediate points in relation to immigration.

May 22nd to 30th, also June 3rd to 14th.—Visited ranchers in connection with the winding up of their leaseholds and lands desired to be acquired by them.

July 2nd to 15th.—Visited Winnipeg in connection with land in the Canadian Pacific Railway land grant which that company desired to reject.

July 19th to 22nd.—Visited the Cochrane leasehold to inspect the lands that company desired to purchase.

July 26th to August 14th.—Accompanied the Minister on a portion of his tour.

September 7th to 10th.—Inspecting leaseholds between the Bow and the Elbow Rivers.

October 4th to 11th. Inspecting lands on High River and its tributaries desired to be purchased by leaseholders.

October 16th to 20th.—Visited the Duhamel settlement on Battle River in Township 46, Range 21, west of the 4th Meridian, adjusting the Half-Breed claims in that settlement.

Reports on the foregoing work have from time to time been forwarded either to yourself or the Minister, generally to both.

I beg to report as follows on the matters which have during the past year come under my notice:—

COAL MINING.

During the past year operations at Canmore and Anthracite have been prosecuted with great vigour by W. H. McNeill & Co. At the former place the consumption of coal for the use of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's locomotives was a great factor, as the slack of the mine has been utilized to a great extent and will

be during the greater part of the year, except probably in extremely cold weather. This slack has been rendered much more valuable as fuel by washing.

LETHBRIDGE COLLIERY.

Owing to the depression in the western states caused largely by the silver crisis, the demand from this mine has been materially decreased. More than 50 per cent of the output of this colliery has, since the opening of the line from Lethbridge to Great Falls, Montana, found a market south of the line. Now that the Canadian Pacific Railway has taken over the line from Lethbridge to Dunmore and widened the gauge to standard width, it is anticipated by the proprietors of this colliery that their market in Manitoba and the Territories will be considerably improved in consequence. The cost of labour and waste of material in transferring the coal at Dunmore will thus be avoided, which will materially decrease the cost of handling the coal, and the margin thus saved will probably be an important item in the profits of this colliery.

KNEE HILL MINES.

The construction of the railway from the neighbourhood of Calgary to these mines has commenced. This line, known as the Red Deer Valley Railway, utilizes the track of the Calgary and Edmonton railway line for a distance of four miles from Calgary, where it branches off. When the road is completed it is probable that mining operations will immediately be instituted. From indications the quantity and quality of coal available at these mines appear to be most promising.

MISCELLANEOUS SMALLER MINES.

Considerable mining has been done at Edmonton on a small scale, chiefly to supply local consumption. A small quantity has been shipped to Calgary; but owing to the amount of moisture contained in this lignite, unavoidable exposure to atmospheric influences considerably depreciates the value of the same, except during very cold, dry weather. Several smaller mines, chiefly in the foot-hills of the mountains, have been operated in a very crude manner, supplying fuel for consumption in the immediate vicinity. The lignites on the Souris have not been developed as far as anticipated, no doubt owing to the financial stringency of the past season.

MINING INSPECTOR.

During the last session of the North-west Assembly an Ordinance was passed regulating coal mining throughout the Territories. I have not yet been favoured with a copy of the enactment; but I am led to believe it goes into effect some time next summer. Its provisions are to a great extent if not wholly based on the British Columbia legislation to the same effect. It is to be hoped that considerable latitude has been given the official filling the position of inspector of mines, and also that whoever is appointed will use good judgment in enforcing the provisions of the Act, so long as such is compatible with the safety of the men. In opening up new collieries it is difficult, frequently impossible, to comply with the regulations that should be enforced in a mine which is in a state of full development. When cleaning out old workings and "robbing" the owners will invariably take far more risk than they would in opening up; it will, therefore, be seen that the enforcement of precaution is generally more needed in old than in new workings.

PETROLEUM.

The discovery of indications of this mineral at Egg Lake, north of Edmonton, was mentioned in my report of last year. During the past season a company has been formed, with the object of prosecuting development work, and boring opera-

Department of the Interior.

tions have been commenced. Judging from newspaper reports, it would appear that they contemplate going down at least 1,000 feet if favourable results are not obtained before reaching that depth. It is to be hoped that a little more enterprise will characterize this undertaking than has been exhibited in connection with the various attempts of a similar nature elsewhere. In Southern Alberta if the indications were sufficient to warrant commencement of operations it seems to me that they should have been sufficiently strong to warrant prospecting to at least ten times the extent that was done. It seems a pity that so many enterprises should be commenced only to be abandoned; it would be much better for the country if no attempts were made at all, than having those only half done.

NEAT CATTLE.

So far as the ranching interests of Alberta are concerned, the scheduling of Canadian cattle in England has not injured the same. Range cattle have to be slaughtered immediately upon their arrival in England owing to their well known wild nature, therefore, scheduling does not militate greatly if at all against this trade. More cattle have been shipped from the Alberta ranges to England during the past season than in any previous year, and although the price per head was somewhat lower, still the prices were fair—averaging here \$40 per head for four-year old steers, and \$35 for dry cows and heifers. The cattle were of very high quality both as regards size and flesh. It is proposed to establish a slaughtering concern on a large scale either in Manitoba or the Territories during the coming season, and it is more than probable that the beef shipments to England will in the near future wholly assume that of a dead meat trade.

QUARANTINE.

Considerable objection has been raised by many people to the enforcement of quarantine in the cases of incoming stock of absolutely unquestionable health. As a matter of protection to the Canadian stock grower, it is conceded that such regulations are necessary, in order to prevent the scheduling of Canadian cattle in England, or rather in order to cause the present scheduling of stock to be withdrawn so far as Canadian cattle are concerned, returning to the conditions as they existed prior to about a year ago; but whether this point could not be gained by admitting without quarantine into Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia, and quarantining stock shipped east of Manitoba, is probably a question worthy of consideration. Geographically such regulations could be enforced with the greatest degree of ease and safety, as, from Lake Nipissing to the eastern limit of Manitoba, there never will be any stock for shipment, and British Columbia does not grow enough stock to satisfy the home demand. As to the North-west Territories, there is no doubt whatever that once the handling of beef was reduced to dead meat, it would prove infinitely more profitable than the shipment of live stock with all its risks and disadvantages in transit. I am not quite certain as to whether these conditions would apply with equal force to Manitoba, but I think probably that the dead meat trade would be found more profitable even there. Last year a great deal of dead meat was shipped from the territories to the eastern provinces, and although this enterprise is comparatively speaking as yet in its experimental stage, the parties who tried it last year are prepared to make a repetition this season. If it pays shipping it to the eastern provinces in that form, it seems to me that the further saving in freight by virtue of the additional distance should proportionately render the dead meat trade with England even more profitable; and once trade of that nature was an established fact with England, the railway and steamship companies would very soon recognize the necessity of adopting such arrangements and improvements as would facilitate the shipments of dead meat to the same degree as has already been accomplished in the United States. Many who should understand this business assert that if the Canadian railways and steamships connecting the termini of such railways with England, had the facilities

which are furnished in the United States, the trade would at once assume the form of dead meat, the climate of Canada being also very much in its favour. The Hudson's Bay would probably prove a very excellent dead meat route.

Last winter, from late in January to some time in March, was without exception the coldest on record. Still, with the exception of the Maple Creek district and a very small portion of Southern Alberta, there was a smaller percentage of loss than in many of the more favourable seasons heretofore experienced. When the cold weather broke, the change from the severe cold to warmer weather was so gradual that the stock had quite recovered their strength before there was much fresh grass, thus preventing scouring, which is one of the principal causes of loss on the ranges when stock is weak in the spring.

SETTLERS' STOCK.

Under the regulations, settlers are allowed to bring in free of duty one head of horned cattle or horses for every ten acres of land they take possession of by purchase or homesteading, or one sheep or pig for each acre. Some have advocated that no limit be fixed, and others that a settler should be allowed one head of stock per acre. I think that any one who has studied the question at all will immediately see how this latter regulation might be abused, assuming of course it is in the interest of Canadian beef trade to impose a duty on cattle brought in from the United States. We will suppose that a stockman in the United States desires to bring in 10,000 head of stock. To take care of these he will probably need at least ten men. Each of these might make an ordinary homestead entry at the cost of \$10, which would be equal to 1,600 acres, and entitle them to the free importation of 1,600 head of stock. He would then only require to purchase 8,440 acres of land, which can be done from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company by a cash payment of 30 cts. per acre, or \$2,532; add to that \$100 entry fees and it makes the sum of \$2,632, upon payment of which he would be entitled to bring in 10,000 head of stock, or a little over 26 cts. per head. We will suppose they are two and three-year old cattle; he pastures them on the public domain until they are four, and he then sells out and returns to the United States with a large profit, and as many as desire may repeat the experiment. Unless the land investment is in itself a good one, he will never pay any more than the first payment on his lands. Would the country derive from such action more benefit than loss in the case of neat cattle? In the case of horses it would be a decided disadvantage; the horse market is already overstocked and the sheep market might be. All who are interested in horses here state that it would be in their interest if the duty on horses were made equal to that of the United States, viz., \$30 per head. The present duty, owing to the low value of the horses brought in, does not equal one-fourth of that sum. Exporters here find as yet that it pays them to import sheep and pay duty on them at the regular rate and afterwards export them to the coast market, which is being continually done now. If it were not for the delay and loss of quarantining, there is no doubt that a large number of young cattle would be brought into this country and grazed until matured and exported in the shape of beef.

It is a great pity that so much inferior stock has been brought in from the United States during the past season by settlers taking up their residence here, and when one sees them, one can easily understand these parties' assertion to the effect that they could not dispose of them in the States. Five years from now they would be better off if they had left them behind. There is probably no place in the world where the quality of the stock averages higher than at present in Southern Alberta.

DAIRYING INTERESTS.

There has been considerable increase in the dairy output of Alberta during the last season, and this is an industry which can safely be extended to any limit with the assurance of good results. There is no doubt that ultimately the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains, at least on this side of the international boundary, will develop into one of the best, if not the best, dairying countries in existence. With the abundance of fresh, clear spring water and hay lands, which will soon be supplied by means of irrigation, and excellent shelter, this could not fail to come to

Department of the Interior.

pass. One cannot very well imagine a more favourable future than that of a family which has within itself the necessary labour for the prosecution of this enterprise, coupled with a small amount of capital for the purchase of the plant, which is not at all expensive. The market in the past has been good, averaging about 25c. per pound the year round for a first class article of butter, and one need not anticipate any reduction in price for a good many years, perhaps never, for an article which is first class: further, there is no article of farm produce which could better stand transportation than butter.

CROPS.

The crop throughout the territories, excepting perhaps the greater portion of Southern Alberta, and also the southern portion of Assiniboia, has been fair, and in the greater portion of them, excellent both as regards quantity and quality. Failure of the crops in the districts mentioned was due entirely to drought.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The loss occasioned through prairie fires has been above the average; in some cases causing loss of life. Vigorous steps have not been taken to prevent these fires or the danger resulting from them: that such could and should be done, is an undoubted fact. Good regulations combined with vigilance and the prosecution of the guilty parties would in a year or two prevent eighty per cent of them. The only explanation is the "happy-go-lucky" methods employed by most of the citizens in the west. If they could only lay the responsibility on other shoulders than their own, they would have a grievance before which everything heretofore recorded would fade into insignificance.

IRRIGATION.

This subject has given rise to very strong agitation and lively attention in the west. A large number of small ditches have been taken out, and the favourable results which have accrued have given rise to more interest in the subject.

There is one point I would desire to urge strongly and no time should be lost in carrying out—that is the reservation of reservoir sites. The United States Government have for several years past expended \$250,000 annually on surveys for the purpose of setting apart reservoir sites similar to those suggested, and it will take several years to complete what that Act of Congress requires. The expenditure of say \$10,000 per annum for ten years, would probably meet our requirements in this respect. A reconnaissance survey should be made and all topographical data compiled of all streams south of the Red Deer River issuing from the mountains. The preliminaries of these surveys might be performed by means of micrometer, and the levels approximated with ordinary aneroid and hand levels. No vested interests would be injured now in making these reservations, and enough should be reserved to ensure absence of danger through not having sufficient area for the purpose. The exact lines of demarcation around it by a detailed contour survey might afterwards be laid down. Major Powell, Director of the United States Geological Surveys Branch, has of late years devoted special attention to this subject, and has strongly recommended reservations which it would cost the Government millions of dollars to effect; the enormous cost of the said reservations being caused by the flooding of railways already constructed through cañons and along mountain streams, and the expenditure required is for the purpose of reconstructing these railways at a higher elevation. Canada has as yet no railway lines that would be in danger of flooding by the construction of reservoirs for the desired purpose; but one cannot foresee how soon such a line may be constructed. It would, therefore, be well to have these reservations made as soon as possible, and compel companies contemplating the construction of new roads to build their track at a higher elevation than the high water level of these proposed works.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM PEARCE,

Superintendent.

No. 3.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF DOMINION LANDS AGENCIES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES,
OTTAWA, 18th January, 1894.

H. H. SMITH, Esq.,
Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for the information of the Minister of Interior a statement giving an outline of work performed at the several Dominion Lands Agencies during the year ended 31st October, 1893.

This statement shows a large increase in correspondence both in number of letters received and despatched.

As a general thing, the work of these agencies was found upon inspection to be well performed, though in some instances the staff has been much inconvenienced through want of sufficient filing and desk accommodation.

In addition to the usual work in my office, inspections of the Dominion immigration agencies in the eastern provinces were also made during the year.

The change of headquarters to Ottawa is found to greatly facilitate my work and possesses many advantages over Winnipeg, among them being that I am in a position to refer to all agency cash statements and returns, which, accompanied by remittances, come direct to head office, and are here checked and verified, and any discrepancies or delays are immediately brought to my notice.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. GORDON,
Inspector of Dominion Lands Agencies.

Department of the Interior.

STATEMENT giving an outline of the Work performed at the several Dominion Lands Agencies during the Year ended 31st October, 1893.

AGENCY.	Home- stead Entries.	SALES:		ENTRIES CANCELLED.		Mining Locations Recorded.	Hay Permits Issued.	Applica- tions for Home- stead Patents approved.	LETTERS.		Returns to H. O.
		Pre- emptions.	General.	Home- steads.	Pre- emptions.				Received.	Sent.	
Battleford	11	.....	2	16	6	.....	80	6	442	651	61
§Birdie	71	1	3	25	39	.....	5	68	1,205	1,147	17
Calgary	249	5	7	37	10	.....	127	58	2,859	2,066	212
Canington	271	3	14	70	32	.....	45	50	2,771	2,403	103
Edmonton	543	20	35	83	3	.....	53	38	2,924	2,707	57
Kamloops	100	*14	{ 27 3 }	16	.....	1	74	12	1,554	1,286	52
†Lake Dauphin	164	.....	{ 5 1 }	24	5	.....	40	18	1,159	1,063	62
Lethbridge	94	1	{ 8 1 }	151	28	.....	198	173	2,798	3,071	54
Little Saskatchewan	158	4	46	8	.....	2	.....	172	2,369	2,362	48
§New Westminster	19	*154	4	45	10	.....	95	34	1,527	2,066	60
Prince Albert	210	.....	19	248	177	.....	369	242	6,472	8,100	58
Qu'Appelle	584	2	3	31	1	.....	49	3	874	752	37
Red Deer	268	.....	3	31	1	.....	23	1	274	189	50
Swift Current	13	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Souris	423	42	28	205	91	.....	533	508	9,380	7,218	68
Touchwood	70	1	66	66	25	.....	157	50	1,754	1,302	53
§Turtle Mountain	189	2	3	27	15	.....	.....	97	1,323	1,091	20
Winnipeg	271	7	{ 33 1 }	158	60	4	384	301	7,855	10,032	59
†Waskiwin	309	.....	1	63	.....	.....	26	2	920	948	33
Totals	4,067	256	243	1,277	503	7	2,268	1,842	48,490	48,484	1,104

§ A redistribution of districts took place on 1st April, 1893, and these offices were then closed.

† This agency was established on April 1st, 1893. * Homesteads sold on Town site.

‡ Lake Dauphin does not make a return showing work performed. Homestead and sales entries granted are reported through Little Saskatchewan office.

J. M. GORDON,
Inspector of Dominion Lands Agencies.

No. 4.

TIMBER, MINERAL AND GRAZING LANDS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, 10th January, 1894.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the thirteenth annual report of the Timber, Mineral and Grazing Lands Branch of the Department of the Interior. Statements prepared by Mr. F. Loyer, bookkeeper of this Branch, showing the revenue amounted to \$120,812.15, derived from Crown timber, mineral and grazing lands, but exclusive of sales of mineral lands, for the departmental year which ended on the 31st of October last, are appended hereto; also the reports of the Crown Timber Agents at Winnipeg, Man., Calgary, N.W.T., Edmonton, N.W.T., Prince Albert, N.W.T., and New Westminster, B.C. The above amount includes the dues on timber and hay cut on School lands.

The revenue was less than that of last year by \$10,643.37. There was a decrease for grazing lands of \$10,966.19; but an increase for timber dues of \$401.74; for hay lands a decrease of \$96.68; for mining fees of \$310.01; for coal lands an increase of \$344.57; and for stone quarries a decrease of \$16.80.

For the sake of reference and comparison, statements showing both by fiscal and departmental years, the revenue received for timber, mineral and grazing lands, from the year 1872 up to the 31st of October last, not including sales of mineral lands, have also been prepared and will be found at the end of this report.

These statements do not include the revenue received from School lands, and a statement showing the total revenue received from this source up to 31st October last, has also been prepared and may be found at the end of this report.

The total revenue of the Winnipeg office amounted to \$40,068.05, being an increase of \$3,389.15, as compared with the previous year.

The price of lumber within the Winnipeg agency varies from \$9 to \$18 per thousand feet B.M., according to the quality and kind of the lumber. There are twenty-nine mills in operation within the agency cutting under Government license.

The revenue received from the British Columbia Crown Timber agency during the last year was \$32,780.30, being an increase of \$1,864.08. Of the amount collected the sum of \$4,693.25 has been received for bonuses of berths put up to public competition. The total area acquired was about 34.56 square miles, averaging a bonus of \$136.07 per square mile. The total quantity of lumber manufactured for the year amounted to 16,089,067 feet B.M. as compared with 20,062,680 feet B.M. for last year, and sold at the rate of \$9 to \$10 per thousand. There were thirteen mills within this agency operating under license from the Dominion Government.

The total amount of dues collected within the Calgary agency during the year amounted to \$17,938.07, being an increase of \$3,168.29. The price of lumber at Calgary was from \$10 to \$18; at Fort McLeod, from \$10 to \$39; and at Cypress Hills, \$10. Seven saw-mills were operating within this agency last year under Government license.

The total amount of dues collected within the Edmonton agency was \$3,795.94, being a decrease of \$1,495.31 as compared with the previous year. The price of lumber at Edmonton during the year was \$16 to \$23 per thousand feet B.M. The agent reports four saw-mills in operation within this agency.

Department of the Interior.

The total amount of dues collected within the Prince Albert agency was \$5,671.61, being a decrease of \$4,347.44 as compared with the previous year. Lumber sold at Prince Albert from \$17 to \$40 per thousand. There are three saw-mills in this agency cutting timber under license.

Saw-mill returns received at the head office gave the following quantities of building material as having been manufactured and sold during the year within the five agencies :—

	Manufactured.	Sold.
Sawn lumber	38,104,797	37,660,002
Shingles.....	2,687,499	3,383,407
Laths.....	455,750	480,500

One hundred and twenty-seven licenses to cut timber over a total area of 2,669.45 square miles were issued during the year. The area licensed in the province of Manitoba, the three provisional territorial districts, and on Dominion lands in the province of British Columbia, are as follows :—

	Miles.
Manitoba	621.08
Alberta.....	1,389.05
Assiniboia.....	66.75
Saskatchewan	203.83
British Columbia.....	388.74

The number of applications received during the year to cut timber was 111, of which 94 were for licenses and permits to cut timber in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, and the remainder to cut timber on Dominion lands in British Columbia. The number of applications during the previous year was 94. Within the past year 18 berths—authorized to be licensed—have been cancelled, owing to the persons to whom they were granted not having complied with the provisions of the regulations. The total area of these berths was approximately 456.47 square miles. The number of berths still under license, or authorized to be licensed, in the province and territories, is 166, and on Dominion lands in British Columbia, 133.

MINING LANDS OTHER THAN COAL.

Returns from the Dominion lands agents show that during the past year 3 new entries and 4 renewals were made for mining locations other than coal. The revenue from mining lands for the year was \$349.82, of which amount the sum of \$87.32 was received in payment of fees for entry, and for the registration of assignments. The total area of mining locations sold up to date is 1,812.87 acres, which realized \$10,124.02.

All minerals, with the exception of coal, on Dominion lands within the railway belt in the province of British Columbia, are administered under the mining laws of that province. This is in accordance with an arrangement made between the Federal and Provincial Governments, and ratified by Orders in Council dated the 11th and 28th of February, 1890. This agreement may be terminated at any time by either Government.

By an Order in Council dated the 25th of August, 1891, petroleum lands were withdrawn from the operations of the mining regulations.

COAL MINING LANDS.

The number of applications received during the year was 58. One of the applicants was given the privilege of purchasing, within a specified time, the locations for which he applied, and 23 of the applicants were given permission to prospect. Two of them bought the land applied for or a portion thereof.

The revenue for the year derived from the sale of coal lands was \$900, being a decrease of \$2,474.70 over the previous year. The total area of coal lands sold up to date is 13,889.86 acres, and the total amount received therefor \$141,983.27.

GRAZING LANDS.

The total number of leases issued by the department up to the 31st of October, 1893, is 295. Some of these leases have been cancelled. The number of leases now in force is 159, covering a total area of 1,579,285·35 acres.

The following schedule shows the names of the lessees of grazing lands, the number of their ranches, and the area covered by their leases:—

No. of Ranches.	Name.	Area in Acres.	No. of Ranches.	Name.	Area in Acres.
1	North-west Cattle Company.....	44,000	329	Lachlan Collie.....	306·50
2	do do.....	58,925	331	F. Murray-Honey & Lewis Parsons.....	5,280
11	Alexander Begg.....	16,391	332	C. P. Ohlson.....	1,280
16a	D. McEachran.....	29,332	333	R. G. Robinson.....	1,120
16b	do.....	23,000	334	William Collie.....	160
22	Stewart Rancho Company.....	73,500	335	Thomas J. Spence.....	427
25	Cochrane Rancho Company.....	99,867	337	Charles McCarthy.....	480
28	A. B. Few.....	7,000	338	Frank Ward.....	160
33	A. S. Hill.....	33,000	341	G. J. Gagen & W. A. H. a'Court.....	5,760
34	Cochrane Rancho Company.....	55,000	342	Samuel Perry (5 years hay lease).....	40
35	North-west Cattle Company.....	33,000	343	Walter R. Johnson.....	2,400
35a	Moore & Martin.....	59,270	344	A. T. Wallace.....	1,920
36	C. W. Martin.....	10,000	345	M. H. Boulais.....	320
38	Alfrey & Broke.....	29,486	347	Jeremiah M. J. Mulvihill.....	259
42	Bow River Horse Rancho Co.....	12,000	348	Leeson & Scott.....	1,920
45	Wells & Brown.....	80,000	349	John G. Collins.....	1,280
48	New Oxley (Canada) Rancho Co.....	4,052	350	L. G. McDonald.....	320
56	Bell Brothers.....	62,934	351	Samson & Harford.....	27,200
59	New Oxley (Canada) Rancho Co.....	37,066	352	Thomas Johnson.....	2,560
59a	C. W. Martin.....	100,000	353	W. W. Stuart.....	2,080
74	Sir John Walrond.....	100,000	354	Sibbald & Alford.....	640
82	Walrond Rancho Company.....	20,000	355	Alfred Chevigny.....	640
93	Garnett Brothers.....	4,061	356	William Grahame.....	477
94a	F. W. Godsal.....	25,510	357	F. W. Peacock.....	129·65
101	Alberta Rancho Company.....	5,280	358	J. & R. Mitchell.....	960
104	W. B. Irving.....	6,000	359	A. McCarthy.....	320
108	D. McDougall.....	3,920	360	L. Copeland (hay lease).....	40
116	N. Boyd.....	11,000	361	H. Anticknap (hay lease).....	160
120	M. Oxarart.....	33,500	363	D. C. Stewart (hay lease).....	40
137	Brown Rancho Company.....	7,500	364	J. C. M. Davis (hay lease).....	40
141	P. McLaren.....	32,062	365	Neil Hanson.....	640
146	Canadian Agricultural Coal and Colonization Company.....	2,835	366	Charles McCarthy.....	1,280
153	Captain W. Thorburn.....	16,640	367	George Anderson.....	640
154	D. McEachran.....	51,520	368	Thomas Johnson.....	1,920
167	Glengarry Rancho Company.....	38,750	369	J. & W. Potts.....	741
193	Cypress Cattle Company.....	1,920	373	John Cool.....	1,280
201	A. Adzit.....	5,120	374	L. C. Brown.....	640
217	W. Carter.....	960	375	D. H. Gillespie (hay lease).....	149·61
244	A. McLeod.....	11,000	377	John Cheseaman.....	320
248	A. E. Cross.....	1,280	378	J. R. Greig.....	2,560
265	Jonathan Henderson.....	7,040	379	F. L. Engman (hay lease).....	25
268	F. W. & J. W. Ings.....	43,199	380	R. G. Robinson.....	800
289	Canadian Pacific Colonization Corporation.....	14,666	381	Cochrane Rancho Company.....	60,000
295	C. W. Martin.....	2,400	385	W. N. Adzit.....	1,120
308	J. & R. Mitchell.....	11,000	386	H. G. Hurlbert.....	640
309	Canadian Pacific Colonization Corporation.....	2,327	388	Canadian Agricultural Coal and Colonization Co.....	320
310	Joseph Fisher.....	4,640	389	William Glennie.....	2,560
313	E. H. Maunsell.....	640	392	Joseph Dugan.....	385
315	H. T. Morton.....	25,899	393	W. H. Moodie.....	56
317	Francis White.....	478·29	394	Leslie Hill.....	1,280
318	T. W. Peacock.....	1,920	395	John Cool.....	640
319	Sir John Lister-Kaye.....	1,920	396	David McDougall.....	6,000
320	Charles Carey.....	1,600	398	John Harvey.....	913·50
321	James Fidler.....	640	399	Gagen & a'Court.....	1,598
321a	James Fidler.....	480	400	Ronald Greig.....	2,560
327	P. Byrne.....	1,997·30	401	J. P. Tully.....	532
328	J. Mitchell.....		402	Charles E. Stevens.....	640
			403	Mrs. H. Surrey.....	640

Department of the Interior.

Lessees of Grazing Lands—*Concluded.*

No. of Ranche.	Name.	Area in Acres.	No. of Ranche.	Name.	Area in Acres.
404	Gagen & a'Court.....	320	431	Couture & Bourré.....	1,920
405	G. W. Quick.....	1,200	432	Henry Hamilton.....	2,240
406	James Nicholson.....	2,560	433	Ed. Heffer.....	800
407	Morgan & Cummings.....	160	436	Arthur Trent.....	1,280
408	R. Wyld.....	2,560	437	Solyne Lajoie.....	320
410	James Hastie.....	640	438	J. R. Davis.....	2,576
411	W. L. Nicol.....	6,528	439	Wm. R. Abbott.....	1,440
412	Leslie Hill.....	1,280	440	Jonathan Rose (hay lease).....	40
413	H. A. Greeley.....	2,160	441	Richardson & Thompson (hay lease).....	40
414	A. T. Wallace.....	640	442	A. W. Bragg.....	960
415	S. T. Fawcett.....	1,440	443	McKay & Balding.....	2,560
416	David Bartram.....	1,124	444	Wm. Stothers.....	1,280
417	Geo. A. Blair.....	2,516 50	445	Wm. Trent.....	1,920
418	Grier & Smith.....	1,280	446	H. H. Fauquier.....	320
419	A. T. Wallace.....	1,260	447	Alex. McIntyre (hay lease).....	40
420	W. L. Nicol.....	1,280	448	Walter B. Elliott.....	640
421	Cheeseman Bros.....	2,560	450	Jas. Gilchrist (hay lease).....	30
423	T. K. Fullerton.....	1,280	451	Thos. Monkman.....	445
424	John Cumberland.....	2,240	452	Lethbridge Sheep Ranche Co.....	2,560
425	John G. Farr.....	2,080	453	W. E. McCandlish.....	3,840
426	Fred. W. Fisher.....	289	454	Chas. W. May.....	320
427	H. A. Sibbald.....	320			
430	D. W. Newbury.....	640			

These lands are situated principally in the district of Alberta and the southern portion of Assiniboia, with a few tracts in the district of Saskatchewan and the province of Manitoba.

The number of applications received for leases of grazing lands during the year was 105.

The amount received for the rent of grazing lands was \$13,607.42, as compared with \$24,573.61 for the year which ended on the 31st of October, 1892.

The following is a statement of the work performed during the year:—

Number of letters sent.....	4,773
Number of pages of memoranda and schedules.....	1,112
Number of plans and sketches prepared.....	294
Number of notices inviting tenders for timber berths sent.....	6,555

Timber—

Number of berths applied for.....	111
Number of berths acquired by public competition, including permits.....	51
Number of licenses for timber berths issued.....	120
Instructions issued for survey of timber berths.....	14
Number of returns of surveys of timber berths received and examined.....	23
Number of returns of saw-mills received and verified.....	273
Number of permits to cut timber issued by agents, also entered and checked over at this office.....	4,238
Number of timber and hay seizures entered and checked over at this office.....	453
Number of timber permits returned under affidavit and checked.....	3,269
Number of accounts kept posted.....	248

Grazing—

Number of applications for grazing lands received.....	105
Number of leases of grazing lands authorized to be issued.	30
Number of leases of grazing lands issued.....	30
Number of leases of hay lands authorized to be issued. ...	4
Number of leases of hay lands issued	4
Number of applications for hay lands.....	22
Number of applications for fishing and hunting reserves.	1
Number of accounts kept posted.....	169
Number of hay permit forms used by the Dominion lands agents, also entered and checked over at this office.....	2,277
Number of hay permits returned under affidavit entered and checked.....	1,415

Mining—

Number of applications for coal locations received.....	58
Number of coal locations of 320 acres and less sold.....	2
Number of coal locations of 320 acres and less reserved for prospecting.....	24
Number of new entries and renewals for mining locations granted by Dominion Lands Agents.....	7
Number of mining locations other than coal sold.....	1
Number of stone quarries applied for... ..	4
Number of mill-sites applied for.....	1
Number of applications for water power.....	1
Number of applications for petroleum.....	1
Number of applications for irrigation.. ..	14

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. U. RYLEY,

Clerk of Timber, Mineral and Grazing Lands.

Department of the Interior.

A.

STATEMENT of Receipts on account of Crown Timber, for the year ended the 31st
October, 1893.

Month.	Bonus.	Ground Rent.	Royalty on Returns of Sales.	Permit Fees and Dues.	Seizures, Double Dues and Fines for Trespass.	Totals.
1892.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
November.....	4,510 75	510 07	5,745 14	1,195 34	464 68	12,425 98
December.....	979 50	866 26	884 55	6,849 68	316 17	9,896 16
1893.						
January.....	1,217 00	6,273 34	1,140 98	2,193 78	486 25	11,311 35
February.....	1,107 00	1,718 78	2,474 22	1,656 94	168 47	7,125 41
March.....	605 25	92 11	3,117 47	2,477 48	636 53	6,928 84
April.....	65 00	3,125 86	903 79	3,316 96	145 31	7,556 92
May.....	3,204 00	1,939 18	784 62	1,443 37	557 36	7,928 53
June.....	1,481 70	1,149 88	3,122 95	2,182 22	528 67	8,465 42
July.....	10 00	1,926 52	3,266 66	1,455 87	836 67	7,495 72
August.....	95 00	406 58	174 97	307 97	111 05	1,095 57
September.....	20 00	305 56	2,208 55	4,472 40	208 26	7,214 77
October.....	.....	1,404 79	6,071 53	3,804 37	70 35	11,351 04
	13,295 20	19,718 93	29,895 43	31,356 38	4,529 77	98,795 71
School lands.....						909 30
			Grand total.....			99,705 01

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
TIMBER AND MINES BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 2nd December, 1893.

B.

STATEMENT of Receipts on account of Grazing, Hay and Mineral Lands, for
the Year ended the 31st October, 1893.

Month.	GRAZING LANDS.		Hay Lands.	Mining Fees.	Royalty from Coal Lands.	Totals.
	Cash.	Scrip.				
1892.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
November.....	662 38	1,752 50	376 00	9 00		2,799 88
December.....	260 93	3,586 66	61 30		12 60	3,921 49
1893.						
January.....	261 88	460 00	49 30		4 88	776 06
February.....	231 91	60 00	55 60			347 51
March.....	102 87	80 00	20 80		341 45	545 12
April.....	1,241 07		217 85		1 50	1,460 42
May.....	925 32		715 55	5 00		1,645 87
June.....	458 55	1,109 21	853 10	58 32	12 60	2,491 78
July.....	243 22		1,081 95		0 16	1,325 33
August.....	126 81		1,467 18			1,593 99
September.....	647 05		299 00		39 08	985 13
October.....	217 34	1,179 72	79 25	15 00		1,491 31
	5,379 33	8,228 09	5,276 88	87 32	412 27	19,383 89
School lands.....			1,723 25			1,723 25
Totals.....	5,379 33	8,228 09	7,000 13	87 32	412 27	21,107 14

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
TIMBER AND MINES BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 2nd December, 1893.

Department of the Interior.

C.

**STATEMENT of Receipts from School Lands, on account of Timber and Hay Dues,
for the Year ended the 31st October, 1893.**

Month.	Timber Dues.	Hay Dues.	Total.	Province of Mani- toba.	NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.			Total.
					Assini- boia.	Alberta.	Saskat- chewan.	
1892.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
November.....	76 00	19 10	95 10	93 30	1 80	.....	.....	95 10
December.....	53 75	10 50	64 25	64 25	.....	.....	.....	64 25
1893.								
January.....	160 00	29 50	189 50	189 50	.....	.....	.....	189 50
February.....	62 75	19 30	82 05	65 55	7 00	1 00	8 50	82 05
March.....	59 75	21 90	81 65	81 65	.....	.....	.....	81 65
April.....	326 75	142 95	469 70	429 30	14 70	20 70	5 00	469 70
May.....	6 30	371 95	378 25	288 45	61 80	26 50	1 50	378 25
June.....	10 25	269 70	279 95	192 50	50 50	29 45	7 50	279 95
July.....	26 75	264 80	291 55	197 05	49 40	37 10	8 00	291 55
August.....	5 25	439 65	444 90	221 90	146 95	54 70	21 35	444 90
September.....	.....	97 00	97 00	37 40	51 00	8 60	.....	97 00
October.....	121 75	36 90	158 65	137 25	21 40	.....	.....	158 65
Totals.....	909 30	1,723 25	2,632 55	1,998 10	404 25	178 05	51 85	2,632 55

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
TIMBER AND MINES BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 2nd December, 1893.**

DOMINION LANDS.

D.—STATEMENT of Receipts on account of Timber, Grazing, Hay and Mineral Lands, commencing with the Departmental Year 1872-73 and ended the 31st October, 1893.

From 1st November to 31st October each year.	Timber Dues.		Grazing Lands.		Hay Lands.		Rents and Bonuses from Coal Lands.	Mining Fees.	Royalty for Stone Quarried.	Rent from Mill-Sites, Scrip.	Gross Revenue.	
	\$	cts.	Cash.	Scrip.	Cash.	Scrip.						\$
1872-73	662	05									662	05
1873-74	2,347	00									2,347	00
1874-75	2,146	00									2,146	00
1875-76	387	00									387	00
1876-77	320	00									320	00
1877-78	1,820	00									1,820	00
1878-79	3,388	15									3,388	15
1879-80	31,339	95									31,339	95
1880-81	44,524	35									44,524	35
1881-82	75,781	26	10,123	60							85,904	86
1882-83	150,712	27	18,778	83					95	72	170,466	82
1883-84	93,765	86	10,642	50	135	20			43	19	105,157	05
1884-85	63,533	84	20,342	74	481	60			46	98	84,956	16
1885-86	70,927	70	26,723	72	1,223	45			27	78	119,479	72
1886-87	77,871	01	11,528	77	1,796	50			4	21	121,432	24
1887-88	91,538	24	5,988	42	3,289	57			26	75	119,825	94
1888-89	76,203	83	1,635	08	6,309	55			55	98	101,864	47
1889-90	102,032	58	3,056	05	8,235	67			181	00	123,413	17
1890-91	104,385	73	2,353	73	5,844	58			732	30	127,731	26
1891-92	98,947	06	4,659	59	5,360	40			16	80	129,382	90
1892-93	98,795	71	5,379	33	5,276	88			87	33	118,179	60
Totals	1,191,451	49	121,212	36	38,553	40	160	00	2,663	85	1,494,808	69

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
TIMBER AND MINES BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 2nd December, 1893.

Department of the Interior.

DOMINION LANDS.

E.—STATEMENT of Receipts on account of Timber, Grazing, Hay and Mineral Lands, commencing with the Fiscal Year 1872-73 and ended the 30th June, 1893.

Fiscal Year.	Timber Dues.		Grazing Lands.		Hay Lands.		Rents and Bonuses from Coal Lands.	Mining Fees.	Royalty for Stone Quarried.	Rent from Mill-Sites, Serip.	Gross Revenue.
	\$	cts.	Cash.	Scrip.	Cash.	Scrip.						$	cts.	$	cts.
1872-73	109	25									109 25
1873-74	2,710	55									2,710 55
1874-75	2,335	25									2,335 25
1875-76	387	00									387 00
1876-77	320	00									320 00
1877-78	1,620	00									1,620 00
1878-79	325	00									325 00
1879-80	25,121	46									25,121 46
1880-81	32,028	16									32,028 16
1881-82	58,753	14	2,245	00							61,038 14
1882-83	90,066	46	22,844	43			40	00			113,824 80
1883-84	147,983	10	11,370	60			880	90	33	91	150,994 60
1884-85	87,474	99	17,089	75	23	00	232	40	46	98	105,380 37
1885-86	64,820	31	29,562	51	966	05	40	00	21	78	98,708 73
1886-87	65,111	74	14,242	77	1,425	40	14	00	6	00	120,492 58
1887-88	94,964	55	5,922	47	2,043	52	14	00	4	21	120,264 03
1888-89	90,290	00	2,207	69	3,621	10	39	80	51	75	113,246 87
1889-90	84,042	95	1,305	57	8,832	06	87	50	136	52	104,212 23
1890-91	102,962	71	3,079	55	9,021	63	190	39	51	36	130,964 47
1891-92	106,461	35	3,726	80	16,193	77	67	70	41	85	133,027 60
1892-93	104,865	24	6,380	80	11,542	39	374	53			123,054 56
Totals.	1,163,293	39	119,977	94	35,626	02	2,465	22	2,648	85	1,461,255 83
									499	36	
										160	00

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
TIMBER AND MINES BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 2nd December, 1893.

SCHOOL LANDS.

F.—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS on account of Timber, Hay, and Stone Quarries, commencing with the Fiscal Year 1883-84, and ended the 30th June, 1893.

Fiscal Year.	REVENUE CLASSIFIED BY DISTRICTS.											
	Timber Dues.	Hay Lands.	Stone Quarries.	Total.	Province of Manitoba.			Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	Total.		
					Assiniboia.	Alberta.	Saskatchewan.					
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.		
1883-84	36	50		36	50					36	50	
1884-85	136	00		136	00					136	00	
1885-86	1,238	11		1,238	11					1,238	11	
1886-87	940	26		940	26				1,096	61	1,440	26
1887-88	1,333	99		1,333	99				336	84	1,333	99
1888-89	695	86		695	86						695	86
1889-90	919	10	17	936	60	17					936	60
1890-91	489	22	2,578	3,067	94	2,578			313	35	3,067	94
1891-92	270	81	1,659	1,930	22	1,659			251	80	1,930	22
1892-93	831	50	1,769	2,600	45	1,769			335	30	2,600	45
Totals	6,891	35	6,007	12,916	43	17			2,333	90	12,916	43

Memo.— This statement does not include the revenue received for hay cut on School lands anterior to 1st July, 1890. On this account \$3,260 86 was collected for hay cut on Manitoba School lands, which amount was adjusted by Order in Council, dated the 20th July, 1891, showing the position of the Manitoba School Lands Fund on the 30th June, 1890.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
TIMBER AND MINES BRANCH.
OTTAWA, 2nd December, 1893.

Department of the Interior.

WINNIPEG CROWN TIMBER AGENCY.

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
WINNIPEG, 31st October, 1893.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the fifteenth annual report of the business of this branch of the department, for the year ended 31st October, 1893, accompanied by the customary detailed statements.

RECEIPTS.

The total amount of cash receipts from all sources paid to the credit of the Receiver General during the year on account of this agency was \$40,068.05, which amount shows an increase over the receipts for last year of \$3,389.15.

It was found on reference to the office books, that in this total amount there were comprised no less than 4,121 distinct payments,—mention of this in passing is made as indicating the volume of detail work entailed in keeping the accounts in the manner required by the department.

The most notable feature in the year's business is the large revenue collected in dues from the sale of timber permits. No less than 3,477 settlers and others acquired permits, upon which was realized the large sum of \$18,380.34, exceeding the revenue from the same source last year by \$4,570.93.

Apart from the question of revenue, it is gratifying to note the increasing and general desire on the part of settlers dependent on the Government lands for their supply of wood, to comply with the requirements of the law, by first obtaining permits. This is clearly shown by the largely increased number of permits issued, while, during the same period, the seizures made of wood cut illegally have decreased in number nearly fifty per cent.

LUMBER MANUFACTURED AND SOLD.

Compared with last year's business under this head, a considerable falling off is shown, which is more noticeable in the amount of lumber sold.

The royalty collected on the sale of lumber, etc., cut under license, shows a decided decrease as compared with the preceding year. The total results of the year's business in this connection are given in schedules, "A" and "B," attached. Of these amounts, fully two-thirds of the lumber was manufactured from dry and fallen logs. The wisdom of the course pursued by the department in reducing the dues upon this class of lumber is thus at once apparent, and is a benefit both to the Crown and public. The removal of dry wood from a tract of green bush is much to be desired in consequence of the tendency towards the spread of bush fires caused by its presence. On the other hand, the reduction of the dues is a boon to all those engaged in this particular trade, in that it enables them to utilize in a measure this class of timber which is generally of inferior quality.

Owing to the limited demand existing for lumber of all kinds, the past year has proved a disappointment to those engaged in lumbering operations throughout the country.

The following figures, obtained from official sources, relative to the operations of millmen doing business at Rat Portage and vicinity, illustrate to what extent the trade has fallen off:

Lumber sold in Manitoba and the North-west during the year ended 31st October, 1892, 60,000,000, and 1893, 40,000,000 feet.

From the same sources I am informed that the stock of lumber at these mills on hand amounts to 55,000,000 feet, and unmanufactured timber 45,000,000 feet.

The past season's cut comprised 40,000,000 feet of round timber brought from the state of Minnesota, U.S., and 25,000,000 feet cut on Ontario Government lands. Owing to the large stocks on hand at these mills no timber of consequence will be taken from the woods during the present winter.

In this connection and with reference to mills I wish to state that I consider the further issue of permits to cut timber on Crown lands to owners of portable mills is not rendered necessary by existing circumstances.

These men, representing only a temporary enterprise, take one of these small portable mills into the heart of a good bush, cut and slash same in every direction, and open up roads on every hand running into the bush from the prairie, which roads afford a ready means of access to the bush to subsequent trespassers of all kinds. As no corresponding public benefit is reached from the operations of these temporary mills, I would recommend that in future no permits issue other than to those legitimately engaged in lumbering operations and who are owners and operators of mills of a stationary character.

Any need which may have formerly existed for the operations of these mills has almost entirely disappeared by the construction of railways, giving access to the markets situate in lumbering centres, from which a fairly cheap supply of lumber is at all times obtainable.

FUEL.

I beg to append the customary approximate return under this head for the current year.

There have been sold on the Winnipeg markets 40,000 cords of wood cut principally along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, east of Winnipeg, and from other contiguous points; 1,500 cords of hardwood, principally oak and maple, from the state of Minnesota, which was brought in by the Northern Railway, affording a supply of hardwood not obtainable from the forests of this country. Prices for tamarack \$4 per cord on car; poplar \$2.60; and hardwood \$5.50 on car. These prices are slightly lower than last year's figures.

COAL.

Canadian Anthracite.

The supply of Canadian anthracite coal to the city this year has been about 4,000 tons, and sold at prices as under on car:

\$8.25 per ton for "Furnace and Stove coal"; \$6 per ton for "Nut"; \$5.25 for "Pea." This coal comes from the Anthracite coal mines of the West and Rocky Mountains and is of excellent quality.

American Anthracite.

Of American anthracite 27,000 tons have been marketed in Manitoba and the North-west Territories. Price per car at Winnipeg \$10 per ton; Brandon \$10.75; Regina \$12.25. The supply of American soft coal has been 1,500 tons: price per car at Winnipeg \$7.50 per ton; Brandon \$8.25.

Galt Coal.

The supply of this coal to the Winnipeg market for this year has reached 8,300 tons. The price has averaged by car lots \$6.50 per ton, the retail price being \$7.50 per ton.

Souris Coal.

The coal from the Souris (Estevan) district continues to prove a source of great benefit and comfort to the community. In districts sparsely provided with wood

Department of the Interior.

this fuel is of incalculable value. Some considerable extensions of all the mines have taken place since my last report, and still larger works are in contemplation. Some of the smaller concerns and holdings have been or are in course of being converted into limited companies, for greater extension of the properties. The coal is also generally admitted to be improving in quality as the mines are becoming more developed. It is a source of considerable satisfaction to me to be able to report this fact, and from evidences to hand I feel certain that in the future we may confidently expect a gratifying extension of this field of enterprise.

The number of tons of this coal placed on the local markets this year from the mines is 16,000, at prices at the various points as under :

Winnipeg, \$3.75 ; Portage la Prairie, \$3.75 ; Brandon, \$3.50 ; Regina, \$3.50.

The coal is also supplied to farmers at the pit mouth for \$1 per ton, thus providing cheap and satisfactory fuel to the community.

HAY.

The following figures show the revenue derived from hay cut on Crown lands under permits issued from this office, and also the amount of dues collected from hay cut under trespass:—

Hay revenue collected on permits.

On Dominion lands.....	\$498 05	
On School lands	505 75	
	\$1,003 80	

Hay dues collected on hay cut in trespass.

On Dominion lands.....	\$212 50	
On School lands.....	16 00	
	228 50	

Total.....	\$1,232 30	
------------	------------	--

The system followed in dealing with these lands has been found to work satisfactorily and well, the aim being to afford as far as possible an equitable distribution of hay among those settlers not possessing a sufficient supply for their needs upon their own holdings. Very few complaints have arisen, and the safeguarding of this commodity by the department is regarded by the general public with approval.

EXPENDITURE.

From a statement carefully prepared by the accountant of this office, it would appear that the total expenses of the Crown Timber Office (including salaries) for the year just closed amount to \$6,969.11. On reference to the Auditor General's reports, I find for the departmental years 1888-89, 1889-90, the expenses amounted to \$10,067.87 and \$9,655.64, respectively, and a substantial decrease has occurred each succeeding year to the present time.

The greatest economy, consistent with proper administration, is exercised in all departments of this branch. I attribute this favourable showing to the improved facilities afforded for travelling over the district, and the cheaper living expenses of the outside staff, as well as the consolidation of the Dominion Lands Office with this office, formerly conducted separately.

ADMINISTRATION OF TIMBERED LANDS.

As this is a subject which has received considerable attention by the department during the past year, I have the honour to submit, by your request, a copy of a re-

port, with accompanying diagrams, recently submitted by myself by request of the Commissioner of Dominion Lands upon the varied questions appertaining to the administration of the interests of this office :—

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
WINNIPEG, 9th June, 1893.

SIR,—I am in receipt of your communication, ref. 63300, requesting consideration and report upon various matters in connection with the timbered lands in this district.

Before approaching the general question herein presented, I purpose, in the first place, to deal with the points more particularly presented in your communication.

1ST. RESERVATION OF TIMBERED LANDS AND DISTRICTS.

The problem for consideration, as to the best course to pursue in order to set aside and maintain a proper proportion of the timbered lands, is one of varying difficulty. A careful adjustment between the present needs of population for wood material, and the needs of future generations, and a forest cover for hydrologic purposes appears desirable. It may be discussed under two heads :

1st. The best plan to adopt as regards unsettled lands not suitable for agriculture.

2nd. The maintenance and preservation of such smaller areas of wood as are to be found on the sections in localities more favourable to agriculture, and which are or will eventually become the property of settlers in such localities.

Upon the first branch of the subject I may say, primarily, there is a widespread and general desire among the farming community and settlers in the country that the greatest precaution should be taken to preserve such tracts of bush lands, and that it would be advisable to withdraw from settlement any large areas of land obviously unsuited to agriculture, and maintain them permanently in timber, under proper regulations, instead of allowing them to be stripped of all merchantable timber in a wasteful and improvident manner, and then abandoned as waste lands.

RAILWAY SECTIONS IN RESERVATIONS.

The reservation of such areas would render necessary a transfer and exchange for others, of such sections as have been set apart and accepted by the different railway companies under their land grants. Upon this point I may say that I am of opinion that if all the wooded districts in the country had been entirely retained in the hands of the Crown, their administration could have been effected with much greater facility and success. The disadvantages of the present system are many and obvious.

As has been pointed out in previous communications on this subject, the question of the preservation of the timbered districts is one of far reaching potentiality. All experience goes to prove that in this and in every other country from which information and reports have been gathered, the most serious and disastrous results to agriculture have inevitably followed the deforestation of the timbered lands.

I wish, therefore, to state here briefly that I am of the distinct opinion that, in localities which are reliant solely upon a certain area or block of bush land for their supply of necessary wood, such area should be maintained, preserved, and guarded, as and for wood reservations, for the use of the people for all time; and also because of the unfavourable influence their destruction and removal would undoubtedly exercise upon the climatic conditions of the country.

Such areas as are proposed to be so reserved are shown approximately upon plan attached; but it will of course be necessary to have the definite delimitation of such lands defined by future inspections.

In dealing with the question of wooded lands other than those already referred to, I think the present regulations with regard to them are difficult of

Department of the Interior.

advantageous amendment. It is an impossibility to lay down any hard and fast rules applicable to the administration of such lands. The attending circumstances must, in the great majority of such cases, be the sole guide to a decision. In such matters, as heretofore, we shall have to be guided by special examinations made by the officers of the outside staff attached to the department.

LANDS EAST OF RANGE 7 EAST.

I wish to make a brief reference to the surveyed and unsurveyed lands comprised in the above district. I am of opinion from long experience that these lands, and indeed generally speaking the whole of this district, are unsuited for ordinary settlement. Those few settlers who have made their homes in this locality are not making that material progress which is to be desired for all who take up their residence in the country. The lands practically consist of a heavy bush, and low lying marsh and muskeg, and at present in consequence no general demand has arisen for homesteads in this locality. When such demand does so arise it will then be time to discuss the policy to be adopted in relation to them; at present it is not a living issue.

PAYMENT OF RANGERS.

I consider the present arrangement of part payment of forest rangers by commission altogether a mistake. The undoubted tendency under this provision is to allow wood to go to seizure, when in many cases this could be well avoided by the action of the official in inducing the person interested to obtain a permit. The inevitable result is that an undue and altogether unnecessary friction is created between the department and the public, and the general aim and policy of the Government injured. Rangers have invariably been instructed by myself that the desire of the Crown was that they should not make unnecessary and futile seizures, but by tact and good judgment endeavour to induce the general public to obtain from the department permits for such wood as their needs demanded. Thus it will be seen that the influence above referred to is one that in a measure defeats the policy of the department. This is one of the chief drawbacks of the course at present followed, and, unless in the case of an officer who is thoroughly imbued with an honest desire to render his services and efforts in true sympathy with the aims and object of the department, is one that is altogether likely to obtain in the future as in the past.

PERMITS.

Under the wise and liberal administration of the department regarding the issuing of permits to cut various woods upon Crown lands, all dry wood has been placed upon the free list. This measure has met with very popular approval and is accepted as a great boon by the settlers. It has the further merit of removing from the wooded lands a source of danger and menace to the green bush. It is however highly desirable that wherever and whenever possible the green bush should be saved from destruction. I therefore submit that in localities where dry wood is easily procurable the permits issued, applicable to such localities, should be restricted to dry wood alone. The settler himself very rarely wishes to cut green wood for his private use, but in nearly all cases procures it for sale, either in towns or villages, or to mills, elevator companies, or manufactories. These trade interests being situated along the lines of railway communication can now readily procure coal, and, consequently, the need no longer exists for depleting the public lands of green wood for their benefit.

PUBLIC REPORTS.

Attached hereto will be found a report in detail which I have prepared from a large number of answers received to circular letters addressed to reeves and other prominent settlers in the country.

The territory covered by this return extends from near the eastern boundary of the province to the base of the Rocky Mountains. Also attached and forming part of this report are diagrams which show at a glance the consensus of public opinion upon the various questions submitted.

I think it is here strikingly shown that the general policy of the Government, adopted in dealing with the forest lands, is heartily supported and sustained by the general public. Above all should be particularly noted the specific and earnest desire expressed for the future preservation of the wooded lands by the Crown. This is probably the most prominent idea sought to be conveyed by these returns, and they should, I consider, be accepted as an unbiassed expression, striking in its unanimity, of the wishes of the people.

It is in my opinion clear that the time has arrived, or is approaching, when it has become necessary to introduce economy into the use of our inheritances, and to relegate the timbered lands to the non-agricultural soils.

The administrative measures in vogue in other and older countries may not be considered desirable or suitable yet for our country and conditions of development. But, this admitted, it is well to begin with common sense management which consists in avoiding unnecessary waste, in protecting against fire, in keeping out cattle where young growth is fostered, and in preventing by malpractice the natural laws of reforestation from operating in the districts set aside for preservation.

When our stage of development has been reached in a nation; when increasing population calls for economical use of resources; when it becomes desirable to reserve the soil to that use under which it is best fitted to supply human wants, then a new conception of the forest arises.

The preservation of timbered lands does not necessarily mean, as imagined by many, the exclusion of rational utilization of this product of nature, but on the contrary, may well go hand in hand with its preservation while securing valuable material.

The need of careful preservation of that gift provided by beneficent nature for our indispensable needs is forcibly illustrated by the national experience of the State Government of Dakota in their endeavours to encourage tree planting for climatic amelioration in that state. This body has found it absolutely necessary, in order to retain and encourage agriculture, to pass varied laws for the encouragement of tree planting by the settlers, such as free grants of 160 acres of homestead land, to any settler planting and cultivating ten acres of trees. These laws have been supplemented by Congressional Acts all aiming at the maintenance of timber as a regulator of favourable cultural conditions. The results obtained so far are not at all of an encouraging nature; and the question still remains unsolved and a source of anxiety and care to the administration, and to those officials charged with administering the public domain.

I may say conclusively that all experience, all recognized authority, and all thought on this most vital and important subject, goes to show as a recent writer has well said that "the wooded lands are our most valuable inheritance. They are the ready cash of nature's bountiful provision for our future. Of all the natural resources reserved for our use it is the most directly useful, for in the forest we find to hand, without further exertion than the mere harvesting, the greatest material applicable to the needs of man, the means to satisfy every direct want of life."

It is my intention at some future day to enter more fully into what is to myself a matter of engrossing interest and of public import. By the interchange of public thought, induced by the perusal of documentary experiences of other countries, indications are at hand that general interest is aroused in the matter.

If the expression of the public desires as indicated in the documents attached is to be accepted as significant, the time has arrived when the thoughtless squandering of the public domain will no longer be tolerated with the indifference with which it has been hitherto regarded. For the present I think the points touched upon herein embrace all that are germane to the matters under discussion. Of the wider and more varied fields, such as climatology, reforestation, precipitation, utilization

Department of the Interior.

with economy, it is not necessary to enlarge upon here. They may form matter for compilation in the future.

In the meantime I append two extracts from the Annual Report of the Department of the Interior for the year 1889. The first is from the report of the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, which deals with the various matters referred to herein very forcibly. The second is an extract from a report made by myself to the department in the same year, and has reference to the desirability of providing tree shelter and protection on the treeless plains of the country.

Any difficulty which may have existed at the time this report was submitted as to procuring the necessary young trees for transplanting is now effectually removed by the creation of the Dominion Experimental Farms at Brandon and Indian Head from which valuable institutions a supply of such trees could be readily obtained.

The North-west Territories being so directly interested in such a project as here outlined, would, in all probability, cordially act in conjunction with the Government in any steps initiated to obtain the object in view.

Finally, it is my firm conviction that too much careful attention and forethought cannot be given in discussing so momentous a question, and one fraught with such far-reaching and vital consequences to the future well-being and success of the country and its people.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant.

(Sgd.) E. F. STEPHENSON,
Crown Timber Agent.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Winnipeg.

STAFF.

It gives me pleasure to acknowledge the ready and faithful services rendered by the different members of the staff attached to this office; their respective duties have been discharged faithfully and effectively, and I feel sure have been rendered at all times to the best of their individual ability.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant.

E. F. STEPHENSON
Crown Timber Agent.

(Extract from Commissioner's Report for the year 1889 referred to above.)

TIMBER SUPPLY AND FOREST CULTURE.

I would direct your particular attention to the remarks of Mr. Crown Timber Agent Stephenson with regard to the rate of consumption of the timber of the North-west. They show how rapidly the already small accessible forest area of the country is being diminished, and present for solution a problem of the highest importance to the prairie region and the Dominion at large. The deforesting of countries having an abundant supply of timber, and where there is no rapid increase of population, is a serious matter; but when the timber supply of a country is scarcely sufficient for its present requirements, and that country is annually augmenting the number of its inhabitants in an abnormal degree, an extensive and annually increasing diminution of its wooded area is a question of supreme moment and a cause of the gravest alarm. I need not enlarge to any extent upon the serious conse-

quences which must result to the North-west if this state of affairs continues, nor present an array of arguments to demonstrate the vital necessity of some steps being taken to check the loss which is being sustained and the pressing duty of devising measures for creating new sources of supply in order to repair the evil already done. These considerations are so obvious that they cannot fail to present themselves involuntarily to the mind of any one acquainted with North-west matters. In a country of such long and severe winters as this an adequate supply of fuel, obtainable without excessive cost, is absolutely indispensable. Unless this can be assured, the value of the North-west as a field for settlement, however fertile may be its prairies and however exuberant its crops, will be seriously affected. Fortunately, there appear to be coal deposits of considerable extent in various parts of it, and this in some degree compensates for its lack of timber; but coal can never altogether take the place of wood with the agricultural population, for, besides being their main article of fuel, wood is depended upon almost entirely by the settlers as a building material, and is largely used for fencing purposes. Its value in these respects alone is therefore sufficient to justify strenuous efforts to preserve and increase the quantity now in the country. But besides these very practical and patent considerations, other reasons for the preservation and multiplication of forests—more theoretical but of scarcely less importance, if valid—are advanced by many competent authorities on forestry. It is claimed that deforestation produces important climatic changes. In the deforested area, it is said, extremes of temperature are aggravated, and the average moisture of the air is lowered; the neighbouring country loses the protection from cold and drying winds which the mechanical action of the forest as a wind-break affords; evaporation from the soil is augmented and accelerated, and the volume of streams, rivers and lakes is diminished. These unfavourable results are stated to be most marked and serious in countries at a considerable distance from the sea or other large bodies of water, and especially where they are separated from stretches of water by high mountain ranges, which interfere to prevent the passage of moisture-laden winds. An increase in a country's forest area is, contrariwise, claimed to exert an opposite influence—to modify temperature, to decrease cold winds in winter and scorching blasts in summer, and to increase the rainfall. These theories as to the climatic and hydrologic influences of forests may or may not be correct. It is a fact that in the North-west, and more particularly in the settled portions, the country has of recent years dried up very considerably—sloughs and marshes are fast disappearing, rivers once navigable are now so low as to render traffic upon them impossible, and damage to crops by drought is becoming frequent; but whether this is in consequence of the rapid consumption and destruction of timber, or results from other causes, I am not in a position to say. Though sufficient definite data have not been obtained to absolutely confirm them, these theories are worthy of notice when considering this subject. If they be correct they add tremendous force to the arguments for forest preservation and multiplication in the North-west; but even if they be chimerical the plain practical considerations of fuel and building material, as I have before said, are of quite sufficient weight to bespeak for this matter the most serious and intelligent regard.

(Extract from Crown Timber Agent's Report for the year 1889, referred to on page 43.)

A question which is suggested by the depletion of our forests by fires, and one that cannot be too earnestly considered by the Government, but which has hitherto received little attention, is that of the cultivation of trees on such a scale as to ensure a supply of timber for the future. Although there is no immediate cause for anxiety in Manitoba on that account, still, in some localities the settlers, having cut away all the timber within easy reach, are now compelled to go as far as two days' journey to the heavy timber belts for a supply. In such localities the people would be found ready, I think, to co-operate with the Government in furthering any measure that promised relief.

Department of the Interior.

The settlers in the North-west Territories are still less favourably situated as regards their timber supply. The treeless prairie, however rich the soil, has little to attract settlement. This is proved by the fact that, up to the present time, settlers are rarely found beyond the reach of timber. What, then, shall be the remedy? Tree planting, as a means of earning land patents, has, I believe, wherever it has been tried, proved a failure. It seems to be the general opinion of authorities on this subject that it is one which must be dealt with directly by the Government to ensure success.

I would therefore respectfully suggest, as a means of encouraging early settlement on the treeless tracts of prairie lands in the North-west Territories, the laying out, at favourable points along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, say between the towns of Moose Jaw and Calgary, of two or more blocks of about eight square miles each, for the purpose of experimenting in forest tree culture. In a very few years, under the supervision of a competent nurseryman, these farms could be planted; and by the selection of quick growing trees, such as the native maple, cottonwood, ash and poplar, in the space of about ten years a supply of timber for fencing and fuel could be obtained from the plantation, as a process of thinning out would be necessary from time to time to give room for the development of the timber that would be preserved until it had obtained its full growth. I am informed by experimenters in tree culture that under ordinarily favourable circumstances the maple and ash will bear seed in five years from the time of seeding. If this be true, I see no reason why the forest should not go on increasing by a natural growth from year to year, protection against the invasion of prairie fires being provided: this, in my mind, being almost the only real difficulty in carrying out such an undertaking. And besides the direct advantage to the country of the success of such an experiment, it would probably encourage the settlers to imitate the Government in tree culture on their own farms.

(Copy of letter accompanying circulars to reeves, &c.)

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE, WINNIPEG,

1893.

SIR,—There appears to be a growing alarm amongst the settlers on account of the rapid destruction of timber on the public domain, and that this destruction, if allowed to continue, will cause many districts, in the near future, to be denuded of timber, a result not to be regarded without alarm.

The causes accountable for the destruction of the timber are, as you are aware, first and foremost, forest fires; and second, the wanton waste of timber by settlers in cutting same. It cannot but be admitted that the remedy for checking this evil largely lies with the settlers themselves, the Governments of the Dominion and Province having made laws looking to the better preservation of the timber, but which are not being respected by the settlers as they should be.

The department would be pleased to receive your views on the question in so far as it affects the municipality of which you are reeve, and would thank you to be so good as to fill in answers to the questions set forth in the circular letter inclosed.

Should you feel inclined to give fuller expression of your views on this whole question, it will be gladly received. Kindly send your reply as early as possible.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Crown Timber Agent.

E. F. STEPHENSON, Esq.,
 Crown Timber Agent,
 Winnipeg.

DEAR SIR,—In reference to your request, I have filled in my answer to each of the questions set forth in the undermentioned list, and return the form to you as requested.

Yours faithfully,

Reeve.

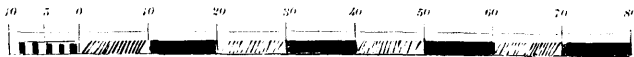
- 1st. Name of municipality.
 - 2nd. Lands embraced therein.
 - 3rd. Area of timber lands.
 - 4th. How long will the timber last at the present rate of cutting?
 - 5th. What effect will it have on the settler when the supply of timber within hauling distance of their lands is exhausted?
 - 6th. Have the settlers done any tree planting on their lands?
 - 7th. To what extent?
 - 8th. In your opinion, do you think the timber would be better preserved if such lands were passed to private individuals?
 - 9th. State your reasons.
 - 10th. Settlers obtaining free permits to cut fire killed timber for fuel and fencing, do they generally take the lying timber or standing trees?
 - 11th. Is not the danger of fires running in the timber attributable almost wholly to the dead and fallen timber?
 - 12th. Should not that class of timber be taken out first, and the standing timber preserved as far as possible?
 - 13th. Have you noted any bad result from making fire killed timber free of dues?
 - 14th. Is there any large body of timber in your municipality that it would, in your opinion, be of special advantage to the settlers to have held as a permanent wood reserve?
 - 15th. Describe lands, by quarter-sections, township and range.
 - 16th. Has fire done much damage to the timber in your district?
 - 17th. How do these fires originate?
 - 18th. Have there been any convictions for violating the law relating to the setting of fires?
 - 19th. If not, give reasons for inaction.
 - 20th. What means would you suggest for bringing about a better enforcement of the Act?
- General remarks.

PROPORTIONAL DIAGRAMS

SHOWING VALUES OF ANSWERS TO THE

CHIEF QUESTIONS IN "TABULATED STATEMENT" (hereunder)

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE—WINNIPEG, MAN.



Scale of parts

Q. 4.

How long will the timber last at the present rate of cutting?

5 years and under.

Over 5 years.

Q. 5.

What effect will it have on the settler when the supply of timber within hauling distance of their lands is exhausted?

Disastrous, serious, very bad, etc.

Less serious.

Q. 6.

Have the settlers done any tree planting on their lands?

No, very little, practically none.

Q. 8.

In your opinion do you think the timber would be better preserved if such lands were passed to private individuals?

No, decidedly not, present system right.

Not feasible.
Doubtful.

Yes.

Q. 11.

Is not the danger of fires running in the timber attributable almost wholly to the dead and fallen timber?

Yes.

No, partly.

Q. 12.

Should not that class of timber be taken first and the standing timber preserved as far as possible?

Yes.

Department of the Interior.

Q. 13.

Have you noted any bad result from making fire killed timber free of dues ?

No, a good rule, etc.

Doubtful.

Q. 14.

Is there any large body of timber in your municipality that it would in your opinion be of special advantage to the settlers to have held as a permanent wood reserve.

Yes.

No, not in municipality, etc.

Q. 16.

Has the fire done much damage to the timber in your district ?

Yes.

No.

Q. 18.

Have there been any convictions for violating the law relating to the setting of fires ?

No.

A few cases.

ABBREVIATED TABULATED STATEMENT FROM ANSWERS RECEIVED.

Table with columns: No., Name, Municipality, Q. 4 (See Diagram), Q. 5 (See Diagram), Q. 6 (See Diagram), Q. 8 (See Diagram), Q. 11 (See Diagram), Q. 12 (See Diagram), Q. 13 (See Diagram), Q. 14 (See Diagram), Q. 16 (See Diagram), Q. 17, Q. 18 (See Diagram), Q. 20, General Remarks.

DISTRICTS IN NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Table with columns: District, Name, Municipality, Q. 4, Q. 5, Q. 6, Q. 8, Q. 11, Q. 12, Q. 13, Q. 14, Q. 16, Q. 17, Q. 18, Q. 20, General Remarks.

Department of the Interior.

SCHEDULE A.
STATEMENT of Receipts from Crown Timber Agent, Winnipeg, for the year ended 31st October, 1893.

Month.	Bonus.	Ground rent.	Royalty.	Permits to cut timber on Dominion Lands.		Seizure dues for timber cut in trespass on Dominion Lands.		Timber cut on School Lands.	HAY SEIZURES.		Coal mines.	Stone quarries.	Totals.
				\$	cts.	\$	cts.		\$	cts.				School Lands.	Dom'n Lands.	$	cts.
1892.													
November		443 47	441 04	810 01	416 00	76 00	6 50	186 40					2,379 42
December		391 91	200 75	2,048 83	262 64	53 75	7 50				12 60		2,977 98
1893.													
January	50 00	81 90	532 64	2,032 74	481 75	94 00				4 88			3,277 91
February		8 66	617 20	1,243 51	161 25	47 75							2,078 37
March	530 25	49 34	8 90	1,353 55	630 78	59 75				341 45			2,974 02
April		563 24	256 22	3,115 59	144 81	326 75				1 50			4,408 11
May		743 13	64 37	1,113 72	460 31	6 30	2 00						2,390 83
June		84 90	142 66	1,983 26	25 04	10 25				1 20			2,259 91
July		343 80	1,030 53	287 88	567 71	20 75							2,250 67
August		218 63	106 94	114 37	58 75	0 25							498 94
September			6 58	1,577 96	204 26					10 00	24 08		1,822 88
October			2,587 03	1,795 62	70 35	121 75				13 90			4,588 65
Totals	580 25	2,928 98	5,994 86	17,477 04	3,483 65	817 30	16 00	212 50	397 11				31,907 69
Collections at Head Office	7,333 45	740 75				86 00			0 16				8,160 36
Grand Totals	7,913 70	3,669 73	5,994 86	17,477 04	3,483 65	903 30	16 00	212 50	397 27				40,068 05

E. F. STEPHENSON,
Crown Timber Agent.

SCHEDULE B.—Showing number of Saw-Mills in the Province of Manitoba and District of Assiniboia, operating under Government Licenses for the Year ended 31st October, 1893.

Name of Owner or Owner and Assignee.	Mill where situated.	Kind of Power.	Capacity per 12 hours.	Horse Power.	Commenced Operations.	Location of Limit.	Description of Timber.
1 John Andrew	Newdale	Steam	Ft. 3,000	16	1891	Township 19, range 19 W	Spruce, and tamarack.
2 Aecessippi Milling Co	Aecessippi	Water	5,000	20	1882	Shell River	do do
3 C. A. Brouse	Bad Throat River	do	7,000	20	1879	Lake Winnipeg	do do
4 J. A. Christie	Brandon	Steam	35,000	80	1889	Townships 20 and 21, range 21 W	do do
5 Commercial Bank	Birtle	do	20,000	50	1880	Bird Tail Creek	do do
6 Jas. Drake & Co.	Black Island	do	3,000	16	1889	Lake Winnipeg	do do
7 F. L. Engman	Scandinavia	do	4,000	18	1893	Township 18, range 17 W	do do
8 Charles Greetie	Dauphin	do	5,000	20	1892	do 23 do 19 W	do do
9 F. A. Fairchild	Rapid City	do	16,000	45	1878	Riding Mountain	do do
10 Friesen, Reimer & Co.	Steinbach	do	6,000	35	1892	Townships 4 and 5, range 9 E	do do
11 Hooker & Co.	Grundstone Point	do	3,000	16	1882	Lake Winnipeg	do do
12 George Kerr	Franklin	do	3,000	16	1891	Riding Mountain	do do
13 H. B. Mitchell	Millwood	do	30,000	75	1885	Shell River	do do
14 Geo. K. Morton	Boissevain	do	12,000	40	1882	Turtle Mountain	Pine and oak.
15 Miller & Paton	Birtle	do	50,000	125	1880	Bird Tail Creek	Spruce and tamarack.
16 Peirer McArthur	Fairford River	do	12,000	35	1889	Lake Manitoba	do do
17 David McFadyen	Eden	do	3,000	16	1884	Riding Mountain	do do
18 H. & J. McCorquodale	Boissevain	do	12,000	30	1893	Turtle Mountain	do do
19 Wm. Feden	Rosburn	do	12,000	45	1892	Township 21, range 24	do do
20 Wm. Robinson	Fisher Bay	do	10,000	30	1884	Lake Winnipeg	do do
21 H. Roberts & Co.	Strathclair	do	12,000	30	1892	Riding Mountain	do do
22 David Ross	Whitemouth	do	10,000	35	1881	Whitemouth	do do
23 T. & J. Shaw	Dauphin	do	20,000	75	1890	Township 26, range 19 W	do do
24 Jas. Shaw	do	do	do	do	do	do	do do
25 Danl. Sprague	Winnipeg	do	35,000	75	1882	Rosseau River	Red and white pine.
26 Thomas and Rathwell	Pleasant House	do	6,000	25	1892	Township 17, range 3E	Spruce and tamarack.
27 Jos. T. Thomas	do	do	do	do	do	do	do do
28 W. H. Whinster	Strathclair	do	6,000	25	1880	Riding Mountain	do do
29 Jno. Watson	Dauphin	do	5,000	20	1890	Townships 22 and 23, range 20 W	do do

Department of the Interior.

SCHEDULE B.—Showing number of Saw-Mills in the Province of Manitoba and District of Assiniboia, &c.—*Concluded.*

Quantity of lumber manufactured for Year ended 31st October, 1893.		Quantity sold from amount manufactured and on hand 31st October, 1892.		Quantity of lumber on hand 31st October, 1893.		Quantity of shingles manufactured for Year ended 31st October, 1893.		Quantity of shingles on hand 31st October, 1893.		Quantity of laths manufactured for Year ended 31st October, 1893.		Quantity sold from amount manufactured and on hand 31st October, 1892.		Quantity of laths on hand 31st October, 1893.		Quantity of laths manufactured and on hand 31st October, 1892.		Date of last Return.		Remarks.		
Ft.	B. M.	Ft.	B. M.	Ft.	B. M.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.				
1	133,365	326,965	8,000	247,750	5,000									1893.	Sept. 30.							
2	53,000	97,672	25,444	410,000											do 30.							
3		184,000		16,000											June 30.							
4		990,205													do 30.							
5	1,966,830	1,118,475	1,098,355	171,250											Sept. 30.							6,577 ties sold; 2,252 $\frac{1}{2}$ cords slabs sold.
6	376,993	406,993													do 30.							3,824 cords slabs sold.
7	35,000	20,000	15,000												do 30.							do
8	105,488	39,073	95,939	84,750	46,500										Oct. 31.							do
9	1,301,136	291,786	1,009,350												June 30.							100 cords slabs manufac'd.; 76 cords sold.
10	280,085	255,537	24,538												Sept. 30.							30 cords slabs sold.
11	608,527	224,600	383,927												do 30.							
12	120,000	98,850	75,150	220,000											do 30.							
13	1,199,376	1,705,062	731,052	304,750	187,250										do 30.							60 cords slabs sold; 2,492 ties on hand.
14	56,999	29,743	27,256	17,000	3,000										do 30.							
15	37,349	37,349													do 30.							
16	1,219,410	1,948,433	1,020,115												Aug. 31.							
17		87,000	45,000												Sept. 30.							
18	62,667	62,667													do 30.							
19	43,200	20,391													do 30.							
20	1,841,480	1,841,480	22,809												do 30.							
21	383,293	268,544	114,749												Oct. 31.							
22	1,120,576	902,095	1,855,966												do 30.							750 cords slabs manufac'd.; 740 cords sold.
23															do 30.							None cut.
24															do 30.							
25	1,123,452	1,072,785	1,287,425												do 30.							363 pcs. round timber sold; 696 pcs. on hand
26	89,320	89,320													do 30.							None cut.
27															do 30.							
28	575,560	319,810	675,750	289,000	220,750										do 30.							78 $\frac{1}{2}$ cords slabs sold.
29	130,457	130,457	2,000												do 30.							
30	12,929,573	11,969,292	7,358,835	1,350,500	462,500										do 30.							
				1,670,500	6,000																	
				107,350	91,000																	
				119,600	6,000																	

E. F. STEPHENSON, Crown Timber Agent.

SCHEDULE C.

General Office Return for the Twelve Months ended 31st October, 1893.

Description of Return.	Number.	Compared with last year.		Remarks.
		Increase.	Decrease.	
Number of letters written.....	11,975	5,304	.....	Including Dominion lands.
do circulars sent.....	3,720	197	.....	do do.
do letters received.....	7,776	1,709	.....	do do
do circulars received.....	603	344	.....	do do
do permits issued.....	3,477	774	.....
do seizures made.....	402		182	
do mill returns received and verified.....	96		3	

Department of the Interior.

CALGARY CROWN TIMBER AGENCY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
CALGARY, 6th January, 1894.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit the annual report of the Crown Timber business of this office for the year ended the 31st October, 1893.

TIMBER.

The output of timber for the Calgary Timber District has been much larger this year than heretofore, owing to the large number of settlers coming in. The Eau Claire and Bow River Lumber Company and the other smaller millmen in the district are pushing their trade energetically in the average classes of lumber, the better grades being brought in from British Columbia. A considerable number of permits to settlers to cut wood for their own use have been issued.

MINING.

No mining claims have been recorded during the past year in this agency, the only mining business done being the issuing of permits to settlers to mine coal under royalty for their own use.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

AMOS ROWE,
Crown Timber Agent.

SCHEDULE A.

STATEMENT of Receipts on account of Crown Timber for the twelve months ended the 31st October, 1893.

	Bonus.	Ground Rent.	Royalty on Returns.	Permits.	Seizures, Dues, and Fines for Trespass.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1892.						
November.. .. .			473 55	36 00	3 00	512 55
December.. .. .		238 95	71 42	3,610 52		3,920 89
1893.						
January		939 16		10 50		949 66
February		30 65	262 21	4 00		296 86
March		16 82	222 35	34 50		273 67
April		5 63	135 38	5 25	36 80	183 06
May		0 34		11 50		11 84
June			1,619 60	4 25	40 00	1,663 85
July		527 76	149 00	11 50		688 26
August		17 75	65 40	150 25	38 80	272 20
September			6 92	2 25		9 17
October			1,928 62	4 00		1,932 62
		1,777 06	4,934 45	3,884 52	118 60	10,714 63
Amount collected at Head Office						7,223 44
Total						17,938 07

AMOS ROWE,
Crown Timber Agent.

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
CALGARY, 6th January, 1894.

Department of the Interior.

SCHEDULE B.

GENERAL Office Return for the twelve months ended 31st October, 1893.

Description of Return.	Number.	Compared with last Year.		Remarks.
		Increase.	Decrease.	
Number of letters written	2,234	854		Including Dominion lands. do do
do do received	2,859	409		
do free permits issued	176			
do permits issued subject to dues	10			
do timber seizures	3			
do mill returns received and verified.	34			

AMOS ROWE,
Crown Timber Agent.

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
CALGARY, 6th January, 1894.

SCHEDULE C.

STATEMENT showing the number of Saw-Mills operating under Government licenses and permits during the year ended 31st October, 1893:

Eau Claire and Bow River Lumber Co., Calgary; Alberta Lumber Co., Innisfail; Major Walker, Kananaskis; John Lineham, Dewdney; Chas. O. Card, Cardston; Hon. Peter McLaren, McLeod Mill; Hon. Peter McLaren, Mountain Mill.

AMOS ROWE,
Crown Timber Agent.

EDMONTON CROWN TIMBER AGENCY.

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,

EDMONTON, 31st October, 1893.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose the following statements for the year ended 31st October, 1893:—

Schedule A.—Statement of receipts on account of Crown timber for the twelve months ended 31st October, 1893.

Schedule B.—General office return for twelve months ended 31st October, 1893.

Schedule C.—Showing saw-mills in the Edmonton Crown Timber Agency operating under Government license during the year ended 31st October, 1893.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. ANDERSON,

Crown Timber Agent.

SCHEDULE A.

STATEMENT of Receipts on account of Crown Timber for the twelve months ended 31st October, 1893.

—	Bonus.	Ground Rent.	Royalty on Returns.	Permits.	Seizures, Dues and Fines for Trespass.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1892.						
November				166 45	35 78	202 23
December				36 50		36 50
1893.						
January		480 00	471 98	32 25		984 23
February			10 81	71 17		81 98
March				206 08		206 08
April		124 50	84 99	41 21		250 70
May				10 25		10 25
June				34 15		34 15
July			314 35	7 75	109 50	431 60
August				4 25		4 25
September				11 00		11 00
October			530 46	9 75		540 21
		604 50	1,412 59	630 81	145 28	2,793 18
Amount collected at Head Office.....						1,002 76
Total.....						3,795 94

THOS. ANDERSON,

Crown Timber Agent.

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
EDMONTON, 31st October, 1893.

Department of the Interior.

SCHEDULE B.

GENERAL Office Return for twelve months ended 31st October, 1893.

Description of Return.	Number.	Compared with previous Year.		Remarks.
		Increase.	Decrease.	
Number of letters written.....	3,052	1,013		
do do received.....	3,313	1,766		
do permits issued.....	479	155		
do seizures made.....	4			
do mill returns received.....	12			
do timber berths cancelled.....	1	1		

THOS. ANDERSON,
Crown Timber Agent.

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
EDMONTON, 31st October, 1893.

SCHEDULE C.

Showing the Saw-Mills in the Edmonton Crown Timber Agency operating under Government License during the Year ended 31st October, 1893.

Name of Owner or Owner and Assignee.	Where situated.	Kind of power.	Horse power.	Commenced operations in.	Description of Timber.	Logs cut at	Quantity of Lumber manufactured during the Year ended 31st October, 1893.	Ft., B.M.	Quantity of Lumber sold, on hand 31st October, 1892, and manufactured to 31st October, 1893.	Ft., B.M.	Quantity of Shingles manufactured during the Year ended 31st October, 1893.	Quantity of Shingles sold, on hand 31st October, 1892, and manufactured to 31st October, 1893.	M.	Quantity of Laths manufactured during the Year ended 31st October, 1893.	M.	Quantity of Laths sold, on hand 31st October, 1892, and manufactured to 31st October, 1893.
Moore & Macdowall.	White Mud	Steam	40	1885	Spruce	White Mud, North Saskatchewan.	Quantity of Lumber sold, on hand 31st October, 1892, and manufactured to 31st October, 1893.	Sold 629,954 On hand, 1892 208,013 Manufactured 731,000	Quantity of Lumber sold, on hand 31st October, 1892, and manufactured to 31st October, 1893.	Sold 629,954 On hand, 1892 208,013 Manufactured 731,000	Quantity of Shingles manufactured during the Year ended 31st October, 1893.	Quantity of Shingles sold, on hand 31st October, 1892, and manufactured to 31st October, 1893.	434	Quantity of Laths manufactured during the Year ended 31st October, 1893.	17 1/2%	Quantity of Laths sold, on hand 31st October, 1892, and manufactured to 31st October, 1893.
Frazer & Co	Edmonton	do	30	1880	do	North Saskatchewan.	Quantity of Lumber sold, on hand 31st October, 1892, and manufactured to 31st October, 1893.	Sold 1,104,305 On hand, 1892 975,708 Manufactured 734,935	Quantity of Lumber sold, on hand 31st October, 1892, and manufactured to 31st October, 1893.	Sold 1,104,305 On hand, 1892 975,708 Manufactured 734,935	Quantity of Shingles manufactured during the Year ended 31st October, 1893.	Quantity of Shingles sold, on hand 31st October, 1892, and manufactured to 31st October, 1893.	82	Quantity of Laths manufactured during the Year ended 31st October, 1893.	17 1/2%	Quantity of Laths sold, on hand 31st October, 1892, and manufactured to 31st October, 1893.
Lamoureux Bros.	Stoney Plain	do	20	1883	do	Stoney Plain.	Quantity of Lumber sold, on hand 31st October, 1892, and manufactured to 31st October, 1893.	Sold 147,717 On hand, 1892 8,642 Manufactured 286,751	Quantity of Lumber sold, on hand 31st October, 1892, and manufactured to 31st October, 1893.	Sold 147,717 On hand, 1892 8,642 Manufactured 286,751	Quantity of Shingles manufactured during the Year ended 31st October, 1893.	Quantity of Shingles sold, on hand 31st October, 1892, and manufactured to 31st October, 1893.	76	Quantity of Laths manufactured during the Year ended 31st October, 1893.	17 1/2%	Quantity of Laths sold, on hand 31st October, 1892, and manufactured to 31st October, 1893.
Jas. C. Squarebrigs	Sturgeon River	Water	20	1893	.....	.....	Quantity of Lumber sold, on hand 31st October, 1892, and manufactured to 31st October, 1893.	..... 18,428	Quantity of Lumber sold, on hand 31st October, 1892, and manufactured to 31st October, 1893.	..... 18,428	Quantity of Shingles manufactured during the Year ended 31st October, 1893.	Quantity of Shingles sold, on hand 31st October, 1892, and manufactured to 31st October, 1893.	1254	Quantity of Laths manufactured during the Year ended 31st October, 1893.	17 1/2%	Quantity of Laths sold, on hand 31st October, 1892, and manufactured to 31st October, 1893.

THOS. ANDERSON,
Crown Timber Agent.

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
EDMONTON, 31st October, 1893.

Department of the Interior.

PRINCE ALBERT CROWN TIMBER AGENCY.

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
PRINCE ALBERT, 13th January, 1894.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose herewith the following statements having reference to this agency for the year ended the 31st day of October, 1893, viz. :—

Schedule A.—Containing a statement of all receipts on account of Crown timber.

Schedule B.—Showing the saw-mills in operation under Government license; of these one only has made any returns to this office.

Schedule C.—Being a general office return.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN McTAGGART,
Agent.

SCHEDULE A.

STATEMENT of Receipts on account of Crown Timber for the twelve months ended the 31st October, 1893.

Month.	Bonus.	Ground Rents.	Royalty on Returns.	Permits.	Dues and Fines for Trespass.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1892.						
November				364 76		364 76
December				966 54	14 75	981 29
1893.						
January		30 00		147 40	4 50	181 90
February		5 00		155 00	7 22	167 22
March				115 68	5 75	121 43
April				99 70	0 50	100 20
May				318 00	22 50	340 50
June				74 76	44 38	119 14
July				98 50	22 60	121 10
August				7 70	4 00	11 70
September				31 45		31 45
October				12 45	2 00	14 45
		35 00		2,391 94	128 20	2,555 14
Amount collected at Head Office						3,116 47
Total						5,671 61

School lands—\$6 collected in June, 1893, not included.

JOHN McTAGGART,
Crown Timber Agent.

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
PRINCE ALBERT, 9th January, 1894.

SCHEDULE B.

Showing the Saw-Mills in Prince Albert Agency operating under Government License, during the Year ended the 31st October, 1893.

Name of Owner.	Where situated.	Kind of power.	Horse power.	Capacity per 12 hours.	Commenced operations.	Description of Timber.	Logs, where cut.	Quantity of Lumber manufactured during the Year ended the 31st October, 1893.	Feet.	Quantity of Shingles manufactured during the Year ended the 31st October, 1893.	M.	Quantity of Shingles sold during the Year ended the 31st October, 1893.	M.	Quantity of Laths manufactured during the Year ended the 31st October, 1893.	Bbbs.	Quantity of Laths sold during the Year ended the 31st October, 1893.	Bbbs.
Moore & Macdowall.	½ mile east of town.	—	75	35,000	1876	Spruce, pine and poplar.	On timber limits, N. of Saskatchewan River	2,139,677	1,938,045	Nil.	2713	6924	480				
James Sanderson.	In town	—	25	10,000	1890	do	do										
Shannon & Mack.	On Red River.	—	12	2,000	1890	do	do										

JOHN McTAGGART,
Crown Timber Agent.

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
PRINCE ALBERT, 9th January, 1894.

Department of the Interior.

SCHEDULE C.

GENERAL Office Return for the twelve months ended 31st October, 1893.

Description of Return.	Number.	Compared with previous Year.	
		Increase.	Decrease.
Number of permits issued at Prince Albert	271	.....	7
do do Battleford	69	.....	29
do seizures, Prince Albert	32	.....	19
do do Battleford	6	4	.....
do mill returns received	3	.....	.....

JOHN McTAGGART,
Crown Timber Agent.

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
PRINCE ALBERT, 9th January, 1894.

BRITISH COLUMBIA CROWN TIMBER AGENCY.

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., 31st October, 1893.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this agency for the departmental year ending to-day. Although there has been great and general depression in all branches of business throughout the entire American Continent, and especially in the lumber business with our American neighbours on Puget Sound, it is with great satisfaction I am enabled to say that the revenue of my agency shows an increase of nearly \$2,000, the revenue from all sources being \$32,780.30, and as great activity invariably follows mercantile depressions, I have reason to look forward to an increase in the revenue of my agency.

The placer mines (gold) of the Fraser all the way from Yale to Cariboo and from Lytton, the junction of that river and the Thompson, to Kamloops, are attracting the attention of European, American and Canadian capitalists, and preparations are now being made to hydraulic some of them next season. The tests so far made show very rich benches containing from 25c. to \$1 per square yard, so that the investors have every reason to look forward to large returns. The silver and lead mines of both East and West Kootenay are now so famous, and known by the world at large to contain the largest amount of silver per ton ever known, that I will merely say that the general depression has checked the development of these to a certain extent, but not altogether, as large quantities are now being mined, and preparations are being made to materially increase the output next season. Coal of excellent quality has been found in abundance both up the North Thompson River, about 60 miles from Kamloops, and in the Nicola Valley, about the same distance in rear of that town, and a railway is to be completed from Spence's Bridge on the Canadian Pacific Railway to the latter mines before the expiry of 1894. This will add materially to the wealth of the mainland, and give employment to a large number of people, the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. requiring for their ocean steamers alone something like one hundred thousand tons annually.

The fisheries of our British Pacific Coast are of considerable importance and will doubtless assume within a very short period enormous proportions. This can at present be judged by the output of canned salmon this year, which amounts to over two millions of dollars, besides some thousands of tons which found a market at paying prices in Montreal and the Eastern American cities. Then we have the undeveloped cod, halibut and herring fisheries, all of which abound on our coast in enormous quantities and of superior quality.

Finally come the farming lands of the province. These of course are limited in extent, but what we have are being settled by a class of good, industrious, hardy men who will soon give a good account of themselves. In the meantime the overflowed lands along the bank of the Fraser in the vicinity of New Westminster are being reclaimed (dyked) and are very valuable, being formed of a deposit of the waters of the Fraser, and practically inexhaustible.

The dyking seemed at first to be problematical, but the result has confirmed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, being a perfect success, these lands being capable of producing in great quantities hops, prunes, pears, and in fact fruit of all kinds, as well as cereals.

The whole respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

T. S. HIGGINSON,
Crown Timber Agent for British Columbia.

Department of the Interior.

No. 5.

ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 16th January, 1894.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report referring to the accounts of this department for the year ended 31st October, 1893:—

EXPENDITURE.

As the details of expenditure of moneys appropriated by Parliament for this department appear in the Auditor General's report, unnecessary expense would be incurred, as well as work duplicated, if I were to furnish the details also; but these can be procured at short notice from our account books.

This expenditure is made in all parts of the Dominion, and during the year a large amount was expended in the United States in connection with the rapidly increasing immigration of farmers from the western states into our great and fertile North-west lands. The immigration business of this department has been regularly organized since my last report was made, and the accounts in connection with this important branch are now systematized, and brought under our regular method of departmental book-keeping, so that information under this head required at any time may be speedily and accurately furnished.

Ninety statements of expenditure are received every month from our outside officers, showing in detail how money advanced to such officers has been expended, which statements, after being examined, are forwarded to the Auditor General.

An estimate of the number of cheques issued may be made from the fact that all salaries, as well as all other liabilities, are paid from this office.

Scrip notes are also issued from this office.

Over 6,000 files have been dealt with, and 4,500 letters written, in connection with accounts, in this branch of the department during the year.

REVENUE.

All sales of Dominion lands, School lands and Ordnance lands are controlled by this department; accounts of such sales are rendered monthly to the department, and are examined and checked in this office previous to sending them to the Auditor General. Monthly statements of the revenue received by our registrars in the North-west Territories are also received and checked here.

Seven statements hereto attached, marked A, B, C, D, E, F, G, show the revenue under general headings during the departmental year in question.

"A" shows the revenue received from the several agencies of the outside service, and at headquarters in Ottawa, on account of Dominion lands to be: cash, \$269,376.61; scrip, \$83,520.45.

"B" shows the revenue from Ordnance lands, month by month, a total in cash of \$29,599.05.

"C" shows the revenue from School lands from each of the school districts in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, amounting to \$81,060.70.

"D" shows the revenue from registration fees from each of the registration districts in the North-west Territories, amounting to \$13,450.89.

"E" shows the revenue from fines and forfeitures in the North-west Territories, amounting to \$1,077.80.

"F" shows the receipts on account of casual revenue, amounting to \$1,521.00.

"G" shows the revenue received on account of Dominion lands during the departmental year in question; it is shown, month by month, under each sub-head. The total amount received is, in cash, \$269,376.61; and in scrip, \$83,520.45; or a grand total of \$352,897.06.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. PINARD,
Accountant.

A.

STATEMENT of Receipts on account of Dominion Lands for the year commencing
1st November, 1892, and ended 31st October, 1893.

	Cash.	Scrip and Warrants.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Dominion Lands Agencies—			
Birtle.....	1,811 29	1,280 00	3,091 29
Battleford.....	303 56	444 43	747 99
Calgary.....	7,666 86	3,649 60	11,316 46
Coteau.....	8,708 48	160 00	8,868 48
Edmonton.....	12,461 40	10,074 26	22,535 66
Kamloops.....	13,007 26		13,007 26
Lethbridge.....	3,007 60	440 00	3,447 60
Little Saskatchewan.....	6,998 41	1,977 77	8,976 18
New Westminster.....	29,721 07	15,940 00	45,661 07
Prince Albert.....	2,749 52	360 00	3,109 52
Qu'Appelle.....	15,260 23	2,941 20	18,201 43
Souris.....	13,394 83	21,558 47	34,953 30
Swift Current.....	523 50	820 00	1,343 50
Turtle Mountain.....	5,714 43	800 00	6,514 43
Touchwood.....	1,231 21	400 00	1,631 21
Winnipeg.....	13,247 57	13,966 63	27,214 20
Wetaskiwin.....	3,509 49	20 00	3,529 49
Red Deer.....	2,538 47	460 00	2,998 47
Crown Timber Agencies—			
Winnipeg.....	38,538 98		38,538 98
Edmonton.....	3,808 47		3,808 47
Prince Albert.....	5,666 81		5,666 81
Calgary.....	18,001 15		18,001 15
New Westminster.....	32,780 30		32,780 30
Rocky Mountains Park of Canada.....	3,894 70		3,894 70
Grazing lands.....	5,379 33	8,228 09	13,607 42
Hay permits.....	5,276 88		5,276 88
Mining fees.....	87 32		87 32
Coal lands.....	412 27		412 27
Map sales, office fees, &c.....	976 19		976 19
Surveyors examination fees.....	82 00		82 00
Fees, re applications for patents, &c.....	6,635 00		6,635 00
Town sites.....	1,400 00		1,400 00
Trust account.....	745 00		745 00
Survey fees.....	3,681 03		3,681 03
Miscellaneous.....	156 00		156 00
Total.....	269,376 61	83,520 45	352,897 06

J. A. PINARD,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 16th January, 1894.

Department of the Interior.

B.

STATEMENT of Receipts on account of Ordnance Lands for the Year commencing
1st November, 1892, and ended 31st October, 1893.

Month.	Amount.	Total.
1892.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
November	1,885 09	
December	1,748 84	
1893.		
January	149 21	
February	783 41	
March	1,499 72	
April	9,549 15	
May	1,071 49	
June	4,392 93	
July	519 80	
August	2,802 35	
September	1,021 64	
October	4,175 42	
		29,599 05

J. A. PINARD,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 16th January, 1894.

C.

STATEMENT of Receipts on account of School Lands for the Year commencing 1st
November, 1892, and ended 31st October, 1893.

School District.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Manitoba	80,212 13	
Assiniboia	531 85	
Alberta	264 87	
Saskatchewan	51 85	
		81,060 70

J. A. PINARD,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 16th January, 1894.

D.

STATEMENT of Fees received from Registrars for the year commencing 1st November, 1892, and ended 31st October, 1893.

Registration Districts.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Assiniboia.....	6,762 97	
North Alberta.....	1,962 80	
South Alberta.....	3,470 35	
East Saskatchewan.....	1,143 88	
West Saskatchewan.....	110 89	
		13,450 89

J. A. PINARD,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 16th January, 1894.

E.

STATEMENT of Receipts on account of Fines and Forfeitures in the North-west Territories for the year commencing 1st November, 1892, and ended 31st October, 1893.

Date.	Through whom paid.	Amount.	Total.
1893.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
April 7.....	His Honour the Lieut. Governor, N.W. Territories	720 00	
do 29.....	do do do	44 00	
May 8.....	do do do	13 00	
July 17.....	do do do	111 90	
Oct. 23.....	do do do	188 90	
			1,077 80

J. A. PINARD,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 16th January, 1894.

Department of the Interior.

F.

STATEMENT of Receipts on account of Casual Revenue for the Year commencing
1st November, 1892, and ended 31st October, 1893.

Date.	Name.	Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1892.				
Nov. 3.	William Pearce.....	Proceeds of sale of old type-writer	30 00	
do 17.	Land Comr., Winnipeg	Refund of overpayment on bonus certificate cheque No. 81, of 16th April, 1892.	7 50	
do 21.	J. A. Donaldson	Proceeds of sale of furniture, Immigration Office, Toronto.	26 20	
Dec. 8.	Macdonell & Wickham	Refund of Ordnance lands cheque No. 916, 8th June, 1888, in favour of R. Sedgewick, <i>re</i> Moor.	200 00	
do 14.	R. Mackay.. ..	Refund of Immigration cheque No. 4783, of 6th February, 1892, not used.	100 00	
do 23.	University of Toronto	Proceeds of sale of 2 standard measures.....	16 00	
1893.				
Feb. 24.	Mrs. W. J. Wills.....	Proceeds of sale of old clock, Immigration Office, Ottawa.	2 00	
do 28.	A. Fawcett	Proceeds of sale of 1 standard measure	8 00	
Mar. 13.	Dept. of Customs	Refund of one-third of the expenses of Dr. W. C. Allan, from 1st July, 1891, to 8th April, 1892.	99 70	
do 24.	W. D. Wilkinson	Proceeds of sale of 1 standard measure	8 00	
April 6.	Lt.-Governor, N.W.T.	Refund, North-west Government expenditure <i>re</i> McCaul and Cummings.	250 00	
do 24.	C. A. W. Lethbridge..	do do	85 83	
do 27.	Dept. of Interior.....	Refund of Immigration cheque No. 5149, dated 1st June, 1892, in favour of G. P. Bliss, not used.	75 00	
May 4.	A. D. L., Little Saskat- chewan.	Proceeds of sale of Turtle Mountain office furni- ture.	31 75	
June 5.	P. B. Symes.....	Proceeds of sale of 1 standard measure	8 00	
do 5.	Jos. Doupe.....	do do	8 00	
do 12.	Land Comr., Winnipeg	do 24 gopher traps	2 40	
do 29.	Jas. Dickson.....	do 1 standard measure	8 00	
July 13.	Dept. of Agriculture ..	Refund of one-third of the expenses of Dr. W. C. Allan, from 1st July, 1889, to 30th June, 1890.	176 27	
do 15.	P. B. Symes.....	Proceeds of sale of 2 standard measures.....	16 00	
do 26.	do	Proceeds of sale of 1 standard measure.....	8 00	
do 21.	Land Comr., Winnipeg	Refund by Canadian Pacific Railway on account of travelling expenses of Commissioner Smith, which was paid from special service account of 1889-90.	1 70	
Sept. 28.	A. F. Martin.....	Proceeds of sale of 1 standard measure	8 00	
do 28.	F. W. Wilkins.....	do do	8 00	
do 28.	A. Bourgault.....	do do	8 00	
do 28.	G. C. Rainboth.....	do do	8 00	
do 28.	C. C. Duberger	do do	8 00	
Oct. 9.	D. R. Bruce	Refund of overcharge on hay paid by Land Com- missioner, 15th May, 1893, and charged to Dominion Lands Income, 1892-93.	4 80	
Aug. 22.	J. J. Arsenault	Refund of balance on hand, 30th June, 1893, amount advanced on account of homestead in- spection expenses.	1 66	
do 24.	Govt. of Brit. Columbia	International Boundary Commissioners, proceeds of sale of instruments.	213 44	
Oct. 18.	A. D. L., Souris.....	Refund of balance on hand 30th June, 1893, amount advanced on account of immigration expenses.	55 00	
do 27.	Geo. Young.....	Refund of amount advanced on account of immi- gration expenses, Lethbridge agency.	3 50	
do 27.	do	Account of proceeds of old safe, Lethbridge agency	6 00	
do 27.	do	Refund of balance unexpended of sums advanced on acct. of contingencies, D.L.O., Lethbridge.	0 25	
July 17.	G. A. Stewart.....	Proceeds of sale of piping to Dr. Brett.....	28 00	
			1,521 00	

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 16th January, 1894.

J. A. PINARD,
Accountant.

G.

STATEMENT of Receipts on account of Dominion Lands for the Year commencing 1st November, 1892, and ended 31st October, 1893.

MONTH.	Homestead Fees.	Inspection Fees.	Improvements.	General Sales of Lands.	Timber Dues.	Rents from Grazing Lands.	Hay Permits, Mining &c Fees and Coal Lands.	Fees for Applications for Patents, &c.	Surveyors Examination Fees.	Trust Account.	Rocky Mountains Park of Canada.	Map Sales, Office and Registration Fees.	Survey Fees.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1892.															
November.....	3,593 00	1,255 00	621 75	7,156 48	12,425 98	662 38	385 00	705 00	32 00	1,541 20	991 70	171 30	539 08	1 00	30,080 87
December.....	2,232 00	1,264 00	630 50	19,594 09	9,896 16	290 93	73 90	525 00	.....	1,399 00	40 50	54 49	.....	25 00	35,995 57
1893.															
January.....	1,730 00	811 00	552 65	9,198 47	11,311 35	261 88	54 18	565 00	.....	1,110 72	61 75	48 80	.....	.....	25,705 80
February.....	1,419 74	653 00	236 00	4,423 31	7,125 41	231 91	55 60	447 50	50 00	130 00	613 25	83 85	.....	.....	15,469 57
March.....	2,171 00	1,097 00	284 50	6,775 88	6,928 84	102 87	392 25	525 00	.....	20 00	142 76	89 65	895 23	101 00	19,495 98
April.....	2,780 00	1,130 00	580 75	6,369 83	7,556 92	1,241 07	219 35	280 00	.....	.....	14 75	165 80	430 55	.....	20,709 02
May.....	3,764 00	1,350 00	615 50	6,101 26	7,928 53	925 32	720 35	580 00	.....	.....	73 75	58 45	192 00	.....	22,259 36
June.....	4,676 00	1,875 00	1,059 40	7,582 14	8,465 42	458 55	924 02	901 50	.....	.....	411 50	103 60	683 25	.....	27,140 38
July.....	5,151 00	1,740 00	404 90	4,496 46	7,495 72	243 22	1,082 11	655 00	10 00	.....	71 50	46 60	437 83	.....	22,479 98
August.....	3,451 00	1,200 00	324 25	3,411 08	7,214 77	126 81	1,407 18	473 50	.....	.....	199 75	54 00	336 24	5 00	13,226 76
September.....	2,782 00	360 00	336 65	2,966 69	11,351 04	647 05	388 08	625 00	.....	745 00	247 50	153 75	137 50	.....	16,303 38
October.....	3,578 00	250 00	220 65	.....	.....	217 34	34 25	645 00	.....	.....	254 25	73 24	64 00	51 08	20,569 94
Scrip and warrants.	37,325 74	12,985 00	5,867 50	82,435 45	98,795 71	5,379 33	5,776 47	6,876 50	82 00	4,955 92	3,894 70	1,103 53	3,715 68	183 08	269,376 61
				75,292 36		8,228 09									83,520 45
	37,325 74	12,985 00	5,867 50	157,727 81	98,795 71	13,607 42	5,776 47	6,876 50	82 00	4,955 92	3,894 70	1,103 53	3,715 68	183 08	352,897 06

J. A. PINARD,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 16th January, 1894.

Department of the Interior.

No. 6.

ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 30th November, 1893.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of the transactions in connection with the Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Branch of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ended the 30th of June, 1893.

The schedules (3) annexed, marked respectively A, B and C, exhibit in a summarized form the receipts for the year, and the several localities of the properties from the sales or rentals of which the revenue was derived.

(A.) Statement of Sales. Total amount, \$3,600.64.

The following were the properties disposed of during the year:—

(1.) At Dalhousie in the county of Restigouche, N.B., two lots containing together 39,301 square feet, were sold for \$200, being at the rate of \$220.16 per acre. \$125 was paid down.

(2.) At Grand Falls, N.B., eleven lots comprising an area of 60 acres, were sold for \$295, or at an average price of \$4.91 per acre. One-fourth of the purchase money, \$73.75, was paid down at time of sale.

(3.) At Point Pelée, four lots, forming part of the Naval Reserve, and containing together 48 acres, were sold for \$81.57, cash, or at the rate of \$1.70 per acre. These lots were sold to certain squatters who had been for many years in undisturbed possession of them. The sales were made in conformity with the Order in Council approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 5th of July, 1890, more fully referred to in my report for the year 1891.

(4.) At Pittsburgh, in the county of Frontenac, Ontario, the south-easterly portion of lot No. 13, in the 5th concession of the said township, containing 14a., 3r., 25p., was sold, under authority of an Order in Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 12th of October, 1892, to Mrs. Elizabeth Todd who had been in undisturbed possession of the said piece of land for many years, during which time it had been greatly improved by her, for the sum of \$75, cash, being at the rate of \$5 per acre.

(5.) At Ottawa city, fourteen ordinary town lots and one half-lot, formerly held under lease, have, by the payment of \$3,245.32 made by the respective lessees, been converted into freehold, in accordance with the terms and conditions contained in the original leases granted by the Principal Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance.

There are, as stated in my last annual report, a number of vacant Ordnance lots situated at various places in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, which may, when deemed advisable to do so, be offered for sale by public auction.

(B.) Statement showing the several localities of Ordnance properties on account of which moneys have been received.

(C.) Statement of amount received (monthly) during the fiscal year. Total receipts \$34,029.40.

At the last session of the Parliament of Canada an Act was passed authorizing the sale to the Corporation of the City of Toronto of certain Ordnance lands (6.03 acres) therein described, with buildings thereon valued together by Messrs. Whitney & Son at \$52,000, the said lands being required for the enlargement of a market in the city of Toronto known as the "Western Cattle Market;" and on the 24th of May, 1892, an Order in Council was passed authorizing the Honourable the Minister of the Interior to complete the transaction and to hand over the property to the city of Toronto, on the following terms and conditions:—The purchase money to be as

stated in the Act, \$52,000, payable at the end of five years with interest from the 1st of April, 1892, at five per cent per annum. The first year's interest amounting to \$2,600 has been duly paid.—*Vide* Statement B.

In my report of last year I referred to the heavy amount of arrears, aggregating \$54,000, then due by tenants and purchasers of Ordnance lands. I am pleased to be in a position to state that the issue of special notices addressed to the several parties in arrears has had the desired effect, and that the indebtedness has been reduced to \$44,408.

During the fiscal year 457 letters were received, 640 letters written (including a number of lengthy reports), and 1,500 notices and statements of account prepared and forwarded to tenants and purchasers in arrears. Sixteen assignments were registered; 35 drafts of letters-patent and 2 leases prepared; and 170 warrants issued for the Bank of Montreal in Ottawa to receive moneys; in addition to which the accounts, 730 in number, at present open in the books of this branch, have been carefully kept in this office, the staff of which consists of three persons, viz., the clerk in charge, a bookkeeper and general clerk, and an assistant clerk.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM MILLS,

In charge of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

A.

STATEMENT of Sales made during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1893.

Locality.	Number of Lots sold or redeemed.	Amount sold for.	Amount received on account.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Dalhousie.....	2 lots.....	200 00	125 00
Grand Falls.....	11 lots (60 acres).....	295 00	73 75
Ottawa.....	14½ lots.....	3,245 32	3,245 32
Point Pelee.....	4 lots (48 acres).....	81 57	81 57
Pittsburgh.....	14 a. 3r. 25 p.....	75 00	75 00
	Total.....	3,896 89	3,600 64

WILLIAM MILLS,

In charge of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 30th November, 1893.

Department of the Interior.

B.

STATEMENT showing the several localities on account of which moneys have been received during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1893.

Locality.	Amount.	Locality.	Amount.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....	15,292 09
Amherstburgh	646 32	Ottawa	13,839 20
Burlington Beach	20 00	Owen Sound	225 00
Crosby, South.....	34 84	Oromoctoo.....	1 25
Dalhousie, N.B.....	125 00	Prescott	550 12
Edmundston	442 73	Pittsburgh.....	89 88
Elmsley.....	9 70	Point Pelée.....	481 57
Fees.....	42 00	Quebec.....	64 48
Fort Erie.....	62 00	Rondeau.....	20 00
Fort Cumberland.....	125 00	Sorel.....	761 91
Grand Falls.....	278 79	South River.....	25 00
Kingston	1,869 61	Sarnia.....	40 00
Montreal.....	11,242 29	Shelburne, N. S.....	1 00
Niagara.....	375 81	Toronto.....	2,600 00
Nepean.....	18 00	Wolford	37 90
Carried forward.....	15,292 09	Total	34,029 40

WILLIAM MILLS,

In charge of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 30th November, 1893.

C.

STATEMENT of Receipts on account of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

Date.	Fees.	Rent or Interest.	Principal.	Total.
	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.
1892.				
July	8 00	1,613 29	2,719 90	4,341 19
August		1,025 34	2,719 54	3,744 88
September		15 75	150 00	165 75
October	6 00	1,769 40	2,975 14	4,750 54
November	6 00	951 44	927 65	1,885 09
December		826 24	896 85	1,723 09
1893.				
January		110 48	64 48	174 96
February		393 41	390 00	783 41
March		1,475 72	24 00	1,499 72
April		7,052 73	2,496 42	9,549 15
May	14 00	561 35	496 14	1,071 49
June	8 00	1,446 28	2,938 65	4,392 93
	42 00	17,241 43	16,798 77	34,082 20
Less refund to Sisters of Charity, amount paid in error				52 80
Total				34,029 40

WILLIAM MILLS,
In charge of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 30th November, 1893.

Department of the Interior.

No. 7.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT of Entries affecting Dominion Lands which were made at Head Office during the year commencing 1st November, 1892, and ended 31st October, 1893.

Special Grants.	Hudson's Bay Company.		C. P. Railway Company.		Manitoba and North-western Railway.		Manitoba South-western Colonization Railway.		Alberta Railway and Coal Company.		Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway and Steamboat Company.		Calgary and Edmonton Railway.		Totals.	
	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.
63	2	389	238	50,425	138	32,291	11	2,560	27	38,886	2	848	1	160	482	120,375

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LANDS PATENT BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 9th December, 1893.

WM. M. GOODEVE,
Chief Clerk, Patent Branch.

APPENDIX B.

ABSTRACT of Letters Patent, covering Dominion Lands situate in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia, issued from the Department of the Interior between the 1st of November, 1892, and the 31st of October, 1893.

Number.	Nature of Grant.	1892-93.		1891-92.	
		Number of Patents.	Area in Acres.	Number of Patents.	Area in Acres.
1	Homesteads.....	1,838	290,626	1,634	260,178
2	Sales.....	300	43,989	463	114,766
3	British Columbia homesteads.....	193	29,919	151	22,065
4	do sales.....	38	3,334	48	5,118
5	Canadian Pacific Railway (nominee).....	218	45,360	154	34,426
6	do do grants.....	23	5,390	29	9,278
7	do do roadbed and station grounds.....	20	378	4	48
8	Half-Breed allotments.....	15	3,600	26	6,207
9	North-West Half-Breed grants.....	17	3,199	13	2,151
10	Manitoba Act grants.....	10	767	21	781
11	Special grants.....	54	3,971	178	15,266
12	Commutation grants.....	9	723	14	885
13	Manitoba and North-western Railway.....	34	9,407	4	960
14	Manitoba and South-western Colonization Railway.....	11	2,557	26	8,144
15	Hudson's Bay Company.....	4	727	7	10,224
16	North-western Coal and Navigation Company.....			16	5,962
17	Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway and Steamboat Company.....	5	864	2	11
18	Military homesteads.....	38	12,025	56	16,939
19	School lands sales.....	45	3,006	84	12,389
20	Parish sales.....	16	2,274	10	1,125
21	Coal land sales.....	2	505	4	341
22	Mining sales.....	2	422	1	165
23	Mineral rights.....			2	168
24	Forest Tree Culture.....			1	160
25	Leases.....	2	167	3	
26	Foreshore rights.....	1		1	
27	Assignment of mortgages.....	5		3	
28	Alberta Railway and Coal Company.....	27	38,826		
29	Water lot grants (Halifax).....	2			
30	Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company.....	7	185		
	Totals.....	2,936	502,601	2,955	549,257

WM. M. GOODEVE,
Chief Clerk, Patent Branch.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LANDS PATENT BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 9th December, 1893.

Department of the Interior.

APPENDIX C.

STATEMENT showing the number of Patents forwarded to the several Registrars of the Land Registration Districts of the North-west Territories, and number of Notifications mailed to Patentees, from 1st November, 1892, to 31st October, 1893, inclusive.

Registration Districts.	Number of Patents sent Registrars.	Number of Notifications mailed Patentees.
Assiniboia	536	622
East Saskatchewan	45	49
West do	8	12
North Alberta	135	174
South do	190	225
Totals	914	1,082

WM. M. GOODEVE,
Chief Clerk, Patent Branch.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LANDS PATENT BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 9th December, 1893.

APPENDIX D.

STATEMENT showing the number of Deeds of Transfer recorded at Head Office from 1st November, 1892, to the 31st October, 1893, and the amount received as Fees therefor.

	Number.	Amount.
Number of deeds registered	235	\$ 468 00

WM. M. GOODEVE,
Chief Clerk, Patent Branch.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LANDS PATENT BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 9th December, 1893.

APPENDIX E.

STATEMENT showing the number of acres of Swamp Lands in Manitoba passed by Order in Council to the Province of Manitoba up to the present time.

	Acres.
By Order in Council of 21st April, 1884.....	104,740
do 16th do 1888.....	52,600
do 7th June, 1888.....	60,335
do 25th August, 1891.....	105,635
do 7th December, 1891.....	36,479
do 22nd April, 1893.....	69,680
do 21st October, 1893.....	13,040
Total.....	442,509

WM. M. GOODEVE,
Chief Clerk, Patent Branch.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LANDS PATENT BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 9th December, 1893.

Department of the Interior.

APPENDIX F.

STATEMENT showing the Nationalities and number of the Homesteaders, their previous occupation, and the number of Souls in their Families, as reported by the Dominion Lands Agents during the Year commencing the 1st November, 1892, and ended the 31st October, 1893.

Nationality.	No. of Entries.	No. of Souls.	No. of Entries.	No. of Souls.	PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.					No. of Souls.
					Farmers.	Mechanics.	Labourers.	Clerks and Traders.	Professionals.	
Canadians from Ontario.....	918	2,668	1,941	6,128						
do Quebec.....	127	403	252	822						
do Nova Scotia.....	39	126	635	1,771						
do New Brunswick.....	7	21	394	960						
do Prince Edward Island.....	5	5	45	149						
do British Columbia.....	26	78	100	254						
do Manitoba.....	348	1,048	144	445						
do North-west Territories.....	72	223	59	144						
do who had previous entry.....	399	1,536	56	180						
do returned from the States.....			72	274						
United States.....			1	1						
English.....			1	5						
Irish.....			1	1						
Scottish.....			210	889						
French.....			15	67						
Belgians.....			9	40						
Germans.....			57	198						
Austro-Hungarians.....			14	47						
Italians.....			60	231						
Roumanians.....			1	1						
Russians, other than Mennonites and Poles.....			1	1						
Mennonites.....										
Poles.....										
Swedo-Norwegians.....										
Danes, other than Icelanders.....										
Icelanders.....										
Australians.....										
Chinamen.....										
			4,067	12,607	3,716	127	95	99		30

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LANDS PATENT BRANCH, 9th December, 1893.

WM. M. GOODEVE,
Chief Clerk, Patent Branch.

Department of the Interior.

PART II.

DOMINION LANDS SURVEYS

Department of the Interior.

PART II.

No. 1.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 19th January, 1894.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report upon the operations of the Topographical Surveys Branch during the year 1893.

Owing to the increase in our appropriation, of which the larger part was devoted to subdivision surveys, the number of townships subdivided was much in excess of former years. It is expected that they will fully meet the demands of settlement until new districts are opened by the railways.

MANITOBA.

Townships 21 and 22, Range 15 west of the Principal Meridian, are the only new surveys within the province. They were subdivided by Mr. R. Bourne. The balance of his work consisted in renewing the survey marks in the vicinity of St. Claude, Manitoba, where a number of French and Belgian settlers have located. The original marks made twenty years ago had very nearly disappeared.

Mr. C. E. Shaw made a short examination of some townships in the municipality of Woodworth. It had been reported that no posts or mounds could be found. Mr. Shaw's inspection confirmed this report.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

The main body of surveyors was in the district of Alberta, between Calgary and Edmonton.

The Chief Inspector of Surveys had under his immediate direction three parties in charge of Messrs. Green, Hubbell and Gosselin, respectively. They first established some township outlines needed by the subdivision contractors and then proceeded to renew the marks of old surveys around Edmonton. Considerable progress has been made in this work and it is likely to be soon completed. Mr. Gosselin also subdivided Township 46, Range 25 west of the 4th Meridian.

Mr. R. W. Lendrum was employed part of the summer by the Chief Inspector of Surveys in making some small surveys near Edmonton.

Fourteen contracts were given out, covering one hundred and eleven townships, of which one hundred and five were subdivided. They are all between Calgary and the North Saskatchewan and include some of the best portions of the North-west Territories.

Two parties in charge of Messrs. C. F. Miles and F. W. Wilkins have been employed in the foot hills along the base of the Rocky Mountains laying out isolated patches on which many settlers are established. The proportion of agricultural land in that region being small, it would not have been economical to give contracts for the survey of whole townships, and it was deemed preferable to employ surveyors paid by the day.

The operations in the Prince Albert district were under the direction of Mr. Thomas Fawcett. He had to assist him three parties in charge of Messrs. W. R. Burke, P. R. A. Bélanger and J. E. Woods.

To Mr. Belanger was assigned the renewal of survey marks around Prince Albert. Although good progress was made, the work is not yet quite completed.

In the early part of the season Mr. Woods adjusted some discrepancies in the lines adjoining the Second Meridian, after which he joined Mr. Fawcett in establishing the outlines of townships in the vicinity of the Quill Lakes.

Mr. W. R. Burke's time was mostly occupied in subdividing townships, eight of which were laid out entirely or in part. He also renewed the marks in two townships.

Mr. Fawcett with his own party surveyed about four hundred miles of base lines and township outlines. With the progress made, it will now be an easy matter to subdivide townships whenever settlement reaches that district.

The surveys in the Railway Belt, British Columbia, were in charge of Mr. John Vicars. During the course of the summer it was found that he had too much work for one party; he was therefore given an assistant, Mr. J. D. A. Fitzpatrick, in charge of a separate party. The surveys were as usual of a miscellaneous character and disseminated all over the Railway Belt, necessitating frequent travelling.

An inspection and survey of block 2 of the lands reclaimed by the British Columbia Draining and Dyking Company were made by Mr. A. Driscoll.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Messrs. J. J. McArthur and W. S. Drewry, who were formerly engaged on the triangulation and topographical survey of the Rocky Mountains, were appointed on the Alaska Boundary staff; their work was in consequence discontinued.

The Chief Inspector of Surveys made examinations of the work of the contractors; the balance of his time was fully occupied by investigations of all kinds. In July, I visited with him all the contractors and found them nearly discouraged by the continuous rains. Fortunately the weather improved during the latter part of the summer; still the work must have been considerably retarded. At Prince Albert I had a conference with Mr. Fawcett, and made further arrangements with him for the operations in his district.

OFFICE WORK.

The correspondence consisted of:—

Letters received.....	1,500
Letters sent.....	2,009

The accounts examined and payments made were:—

Accounts examined and passed.....	237
Amount of accounts.....	\$139,201.93
Cheques forwarded.....	1,111

Following is a synopsis of the work of the draughting office:—

Plans received with corresponding field notes, and examined:—

Subdivision	100
Correction and miscellaneous surveys.....	135
Township plans completed for printing . . .	128
Declarations of settlers received.....	172
Progress sketches received.....	198
Miscellaneous plans, tracings, etc., made.....	79
Proofs examined.....	143

The following "Sectional Maps" have been photolithographed and issued:—

Calgary,	Red Deer,
Morley,	Rosebud,
Prince Albert North,	Rocky Mountain House,
Prince Albert South,	Ste. Anne.

Department of the Interior.

Of the maps of topographical survey in the Rocky Mountains six new sheets have been issued, viz. :—

Copper Mountain,	Pilot Mountain,
Devil's Head,	Palliser,
Mount Aylmer,	Saw-Back.

A great deal of time in the draughting rooms is occupied in miscellaneous work, not properly coming under the head of draughting, in addition to the examination of surveyors' returns: for instance, preparing instructions for surveyors, checking accounts of surveys, descriptions of land for patents, finding areas of irregular pieces of land, and copying field notes and reports.

A schedule is appended of the work of the lithographic office: it shows a total of 2,190 different maps or drawings prepared, including 1,900 drawings photolithographed for the 'Patent Record.' This latter was discontinued in May last, the Queen's Printer having adopted the use of process blocks which are printed with the type matter and give to the 'Record' a much neater appearance.

The photographer is now doing the work of the Geological Survey Department, of the Alaska Boundary Commission, and of the Topographical Surveys Branch. Since the resignation of Mr. Grignard he has also taken charge of the lithographic office. Six weeks of his time were devoted to photographic excursions for the Geological Survey Department. His other work was as follows :—

Geological Survey Department—

Negatives developed.....	654
Bromide enlargements 11 x 14.....	3
Bromide enlargements 28 x 36.....	41
Silver prints.....	225

International Boundary Commission—

Negatives developed.....	927
Bromide enlargements.....	962
Prints.....	344
Transparencies.....	36

A large number of negatives and prints of which no record was kept were also prepared for this branch.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Meetings of the Board of Examiners for Dominion Land Surveyors were held as usual in February and August. At the former meeting Adam Fawcett, of Uffington, Ontario, and W. D. Wilkinson, of Toronto, Ontario, passed the examination prescribed for Dominion Land Surveyor, and J. H. Antliff, of Montreal, passed the higher examination and was granted a certificate as Dominion Topographical Surveyor. Mr. G. G. FitzGerald, of Mill Brook, Ontario, passed the examination for admission as articled pupil.

The correspondence of the Board amounted to :—

Letters received.....	143
Letters sent.....	136

The following documents are appended :

- Schedule of Dominion Land Surveyors employed.
- Schedule of work executed by the lithographic office.
- Report of the Chief Inspector of Surveys.
- Reports of the surveyors employed.
- Examination papers of the Board of Examiners for Dominion Land Surveyors.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. DEVILLE,

Surveyor General.

SCHEDULE of Dominion Land Surveyors employed, and work done by them during the season of 1893.

Name.	Address.	Description.
Bourgault, A.	St. Jean Port Joli, Que.	Subdivision of Townships 47 and 48, Range 15; Township 49, Range 18, and Townships 48 and 49, Ranges 19, 20 and 21, west of the 4th Meridian.
Burke, W. R.	Ingersoll, Ont.	Subdivision of Townships 33 and 34, Ranges 11 and 12; part of Township 34, Range 13; Townships 32 and 33, Ranges 14 and 15; re-survey of Townships 32 and 33, Range 13, and obliterating old survey marks; all west of 2nd Meridian.
Belanger, P. R. A.	Ottawa, Ont.	Correction of surveys in Prince Albert district.
Bourne, R.	Winnipeg, Man.	Subdivision of Townships 21 and 22, Range 15, west of Principal Meridian, and correction and re-marking of surveys in Manitoba.
Chalmers, T. W.	Edmonton, Alta.	Subdivision of Townships 49 and 50, Ranges 13, 14 and 15, and Townships 48, 49 and 50, Range 16, west of 4th Meridian.
Driscoll, A.	Chilliwhack, B. C.	Section No. 2 of Sumas Dyking Lands.
Doupe, Jos.	Winnipeg, Man.	Subdivision of Township 40, Range 21, and Townships 38, 39 and 40, Range 22, west of the 4th Meridian.
DuBerger, C. C.	Murray Bay, Que.	Subdivision of Townships 57, Ranges 15 and 16; parts of Townships 54 and 55, Range 17, and Townships 56 and 57, Range 17, west of the 4th Meridian.
Dumais, P. T. C.	Hull, Que.	Subdivision of Townships 43 and 44, Ranges 15, 16, 19 and 20, and Townships 44, Ranges 17 and 21, west of the 4th Meridian.
Foster, F. L.	Toronto, Ont.	Subdivision of Township 43, Range 21; Townships 42, 43 and 44, Range 22, and Townships 42, Ranges 23, 24 and 25, west of the 4th Meridian.
Fawcett, Thos.	Ottawa, Ont.	Township outlines west of 2nd Meridian and superintendence of surveys.
Fitzpatrick, J. D. A.	Joliette, Que.	Subdivision of parts of Townships and other surveys in British Columbia.
Green, T. D.	Ottawa, Ont.	Township outlines west of 4th Meridian and renewal of survey marks in Wetaskiwin district.
Gosselin, L.	Quebec, Que.	Subdivision of Township 46, Range 25, west of the 4th Meridian, and renewal of survey marks in Edmonton district.
Hubbell, E. W.	Ottawa, Ont.	Township outlines west of 4th Meridian; traverse of part of Saskatchewan River in Township 56, Range 20, west of the 4th Meridian, and renewal of survey marks in Edmonton district.
Lehndrum, R. W.	Edmonton, Alta.	Township outlines and river lot survey in Edmonton settlement.
Martin, A. F.	Winnipeg, Man.	Subdivision of Townships 49 and 50, Range 11; Township 53, Range 13; Townships 51, 52 and 53, Range 14, and Townships 51 and 52, Range 15, west of the 4th Meridian.
Magrath, C. A.	Lethbridge, Alta.	Subdivision of Township 37, Range 21; Township 35, Range 23; Townships 37 and 38, Range 24, and Townships 37, 38 and 39, Range 25, west of 4th Meridian; part of Township 30, Range 1, and Township 29, Range 2, west of the 5th Meridian.
McPhillips, G.	Windsor, Ont.	Subdivision of Townships 48 and 49, Range 17; Township 48, Range 18, and Townships 49, Ranges 26 and 27, west of the 4th Meridian.
McAree, John	Toronto, Ont.	Subdivision of Township 41, Range 22; Townships 40 and 41, Range 23, and Townships 39 and 40, Range 24, west of the 4th Meridian.
Miles, C. F.	Toronto, Ont.	Partial subdivision of Townships in Southern Alberta and traverse of portions of the St. Mary's and Koptenaie Rivers.
Rainboth, G. C.	Aylmer, Que.	Subdivision of Townships 49 and 50, Range 12; Townships 54 and 55, Range 13; Township 54, Range 14; Townships 53 and 54, Range 15, and Township 54, Range 16, west of the 4th Meridian.
Starkey, S. M.	Starkey, N.B.	Subdivision of Townships 51, Ranges 12 and 13, and Townships 53, 56 and 57, Range 14, west of the 4th Meridian.
Shaw, C. E.	Deloraine, Man.	Inspection of Townships 10, Ranges 23 and 24, west of Principal Meridian.
Thompson, W. T.	Qu'Appelle Sta., Assa.	Subdivision of Townships 39 and 40, Range 18; Townships 39, 40, 41 and 42, Ranges 19 and 20, and part of Township 41, Range 21, west of the 4th Meridian.

Department of the Interior.

SCHEDULE of Dominion Land Surveyors employed and work done by them during the season of 1893—*Concluded.*

Name.	Address.	Description.
Vicars, John	Kamloops, B.C.	Partial subdivision of Townships 3 and 4, Range 30; Townships 17, Ranges 10 and 11; Township 18, Range 12; Townships 4 and 5, Range 27, west of the 6th Meridian; Township 23, east of the Coast Meridian, and other surveys in British Columbia.
Wheeler, A. O	New Westminster, B.C.	Subdivision of Townships 35, 36, 38 and 37, Range 22, and Townships 36, 37 and 39, Range 23, west of the 4th Meridian.
Woods, J. E.	Aylmer, Que	Township outlines west of 2nd Meridian; correction of surveys in Townships 28 and 29, Range 33, West of Principal Meridian; Townships 22, 23, 27 and 28, Range 1; Township 27, Range 5; Township 28, Range 6, and Township 24, Range 8, west of the 2nd Meridian, and obliteration of old system survey marks.
Wilkins, F. W	Norwood, Ont	Partial subdivision of Townships 8 and 9, Range 2; Townships 18, 19, 20 and 32, Range 3; Townships 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, Range 4; Townships 23 and 33, Range 5, and Townships 32 and 33, Range 6, west of the 5th Meridian, and traverse of portions of Red Deer and High Rivers and Sheep Creek.

SCHEDULE showing the work executed by the Lithographic Office from 1st November, 1892, to 31st October, 1893.

Months.	Maps.		Townships.		Circulars.		Forms.		Patents.
	No. of Maps.	No. of Copies.	No. of Townships.	No. of Copies.	No. of Circulars.	No. of Copies.	No. of Forms.	No. of Copies.	No. of Patents.
1892.									
November	8	530	7	385	1	100	3	450	300
December	8	970			2	625	2	400	301
1893.									
January	3	600	17	884	3	410	10	6,625	325
February	4	380	6	312	2	225	7	3,468	325
March	4	625	13	676	3	450	10	3,460	324
April	7	932	13	699	6	1,950	3	900	325
May	5	700	20	1,040	4	1,410	5	1,375	
June	13	2,080	15	780	1	100	4	923	
July	13	2,720	5	260	2	1,500	2	3,200	
August	7	1,340	11	572	1	100			
September	9	1,366	8	416	3	850	2	350	
October	3	255	6	312	3	2,500	6	3,133	
Total	84	12,798	121	6,336	31	10,220	54	24,284	1,900

Printed by George Cox.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of maps	84	Number of copies	12,798
do townships	121	do do	6,336
do circulars	31	do do	10,220
do forms	54	do do	24,284
do patents	1,900		
	2,190		53,638

No. 2.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF SURVEYS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 28th December, 1893.

E. DEVILLE, Esq.,
Surveyor General.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report upon the field operations of this branch under my supervision during the past year.

On the 29th April last, I received your instructions for the season's work, and in compliance therewith I left headquarters on the 3rd of May and proceeded direct to Calgary, Alberta, where I was joined by Messrs. Green, Hubbell and Gosselin, Dominion Land Surveyors, who were to be engaged, under my immediate supervision, in re-marking the obliterated corners of original surveys, surveying certain township outlines, and performing other necessary work in Northern Alberta.

I remained at Calgary until the 15th of May completing arrangements for the season's work, and while there issued instructions to Mr. D. L. S. Macmillan for the re-survey of the boundaries of the boulevard along the north bank of the Bow River near Calgary, this re-survey being rendered necessary by the disappearance of the marks of the original survey of this reservation.

On the 15th I proceeded north to Edmonton, which was to be my headquarters, and was engaged there until the 19th completing arrangements with and issuing instructions to Messrs. Green, Hubbell and Gosselin for their guidance. The first named was instructed to proceed with the immediate survey of meridian outlines in Townships 37 and 38, Ranges 23, 24 and 25 west of the 4th Meridian, which were needed in connection with the proposed subdivision surveys to be performed under contract, and was then to re-mark and re-establish obliterated and lost corners of the original surveys in the Wetaskiwin district.

Mr. Hubbell was instructed to proceed at once with the survey of meridian outlines between the 14th and 15th Base lines in Ranges 12 and 13 west of the 4th Meridian, which were also needed in connection with proposed contract subdivision surveys; and was to spend the remainder of the season re-marking corners and making some necessary correction surveys in the eastern portion of the Edmonton district.

Mr. Gosselin was instructed to re-mark obliterated corners and re-establish lost corners of the original surveys in the southern and western portions of the Edmonton district.

These arrangements completed I returned to Calgary on the 19th May, to meet Messrs. Miles and Wilkins, Dominion Land Surveyors, who were to make necessary partial subdivision surveys, and effect some needed corrections to old surveys, in Southern Alberta. Having issued the necessary instructions to them, and given them the horses required from among those belonging to the department which had been wintered at Morleyville and which I had brought to Calgary, Mr. Green having also been previously supplied from this source, I returned to Edmonton on the evening of the 25th.

During the 26th and 27th I was at Fort Saskatchewan engaged in making an examination and valuation of a piece of land near there for which the department had received an application to purchase.

Having found that Township 46, Range 25 west of the 4th Meridian, which was not included in those intended to be subdivided during the season under contract, was, owing to its proximity to Wetaskiwin, being settled upon by incoming

Department of the Interior.

immigrants, I instructed Mr. Gosselin to discontinue the re-marking of old corners for the present, and to proceed with the subdivision of this township, and on the 3rd of June I visited him in the township and found the work progressing favourably. I then drove south to Battle River to make a re-traverse of part of that stream in Township 43, Range 25 west of the 4th Meridian, and on completion of this work returned to Edmonton on the 10th of June.

I remained at Edmonton until the 16th, engaged in the office, when I proceeded *via* Calgary and Regina, accompanied by my assistant, to Prince Albert, for the purpose of making an inspection of the work in the townships comprising subdivision contract No. 10 of 1892 which are situated in the Shell River district to the west of Prince Albert.

Arriving at Prince Albert on the 19th I hired a team and an extra man, and was engaged on this inspection until the 26th when I returned to Prince Albert, from which point I submitted a detailed report on the work. Leaving the next morning I returned to Edmonton reaching there on the 1st of July.

On the 7th of July I went from Edmonton to Calgary where I met you, and from that date until the 19th, when we returned to Edmonton, I was employed in accompanying you on your visit to the different surveyors engaged in making subdivision surveys, under contract, in Northern Alberta.

I remained at Edmonton until the 1st of August when I proceeded south to Calgary, and during the 2nd and 3rd was engaged near there in making an inspection of the proposed schemes of the Calgary Irrigation Company and the Calgary Hydraulic Company. Detailed reports of these inspections were subsequently submitted.

I returned to Edmonton on the 4th and during the two following days accompanied Mr. Burpe, Secretary of the Land Board, and the Scotch delegates whom he had in charge, in their visit to different portions of the Edmonton district.

During the second week in August I made a trip north-westerly from Edmonton for the purpose of examining the country west of the 5th Meridian, in Townships 54 and 55, which were represented as being suitable for settlement and requiring subdivision. After returning from this trip I met and accompanied the Minister and Deputy Minister on their visit to St. Albert, and remained at Edmonton until the 22nd.

On the 22nd I proceeded south to Red Deer by railway where I met my team which had previously gone down by trail, and starting from there I drove across country south of Red Deer River to the old Tail Creek crossing of that stream. Here I forded the river and drove north by way of Buffalo Lake, Red Deer Lake and Battle River to Wetaskiwin where I left my team and returned to Edmonton by rail. During this trip I drove about one hundred and fifty-seven miles and visited subdivision contracts numbers 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6.

On the 4th and 5th of September I visited Egg Lake, north-west of Edmonton, in connection with the re-survey of the boundaries of the timber limit granted the Moore and Macdowall Lumber Company, near that place, which had been authorized, and for which I issued instructions to Mr. D. L. S. Gosselin on my return to Edmonton.

On the 6th I rejoined my camp at Wetaskiwin, and leaving there the following morning I visited and made an inspection of the work in contracts numbers 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14. This trip occupied me until the 17th, on which date I returned to Edmonton, having driven some two hundred and forty miles and visited the Battle River, Beaver Hills Lake, Whitford Lake, Vermilion and Birch Lake districts.

I left Edmonton again on the 22nd, and until the 28th I was engaged in visiting and making an examination of Cooking Lake and the country adjacent thereto, with a view of reporting on the desirability of future surveys in that vicinity.

On the 6th of October I left Edmonton and proceeded easterly *via* Fort Saskatchewan, Beaver Hills Lake and the Vermilion, and visited and completed the inspection in subdivision contracts 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, returning to headquarters on the 20th. During this trip much inconvenience and discomfort was occasioned by the

weather which was exceedingly cold and stormy with one or two rather heavy snow-storms.

On my return I decided, in consequence of the cold and stormy weather, to instruct Messrs. Green, Hubbell and Gosselin to discontinue field work for the season and to pay off their parties. I was engaged in Edmonton until the 3rd of November closing up the season's business and arranging for storage of outfits and wintering of horses.

On the 3rd I proceeded to Calgary and was engaged near there for a few days in making an inspection of the construction of ditches, headworks, etc., by the Calgary Irrigation Company and the Calgary Hydraulic Company, detailed reports of which have since been submitted.

I left Calgary on the morning of the 9th of November and reached home on the 14th.

To the foregoing statement of my movements I beg to add the following general information regarding the survey work performed, and in reference to other matters which came under my notice and which may be of interest.

In Alberta the season as a whole was an unfavourable one for surveying operations. During the spring and early summer months we had almost incessant rain; for a short time about midsummer the weather was unusually and extremely hot, and the fall was very much broken by bad weather and storms, there being several snow-storms and very cold weather before the middle of October.

The exceptional amount of moisture in the early summer followed by very hot weather produced a more than usually abundant crop of mosquitoes and other flies, which were extremely troublesome to both men and horses.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable weather, a large amount of surveying was completed. The subdivision surveys comprised fourteen contracts, covering one hundred and five townships, the survey of which has been completed; and in addition to this the parties under my immediate instructions completed the survey of some eighty-four miles of meridian outlines, subdivided one township, and made considerable progress in the re-marking of corners of the original surveys in the Edmonton and Wetaskiwin districts.

The townships subdivided may, for purposes of general reference, be divided into three blocks, viz., those in Red Deer, Battle River, and Beaver Hills Lake and Vermilion districts.

The first block comprises an area lying to the east of Red Deer station on the Calgary and Edmonton Railway, and to the north and south of the Red Deer River. This district, which includes the land surrounding Buffalo Lake, has attracted much attention as a desirable field for immigrants, and in many of the townships surveyed considerable settlement has already taken place. The district as a whole is high rolling land well watered and supplied with ample timber for building, fencing and fuel, and the soil is good though in some parts rather light; it is well adapted for stock raising and mixed farming, there being an abundance of hay at many points within reach of most settlers. The townships subdivided are easily reached by good trails from Red Deer and Lacombe stations, on the above mentioned railway, and there is a weekly stage service between the latter station and Buffalo Lake.

The second block consists of townships in the Battle River district, which has long been famed as a desirable location for settlement. The townships subdivided are situated north and south of the Battle River and to the east of Wetaskiwin station. In many of them numerous squatters were found, this being particularly the case with regard to those near Red Deer, Battle and Dried Meat Lakes. At the former point a colony of Swedes have located, and the well known thrift of these people will, ere long, make this a prosperous settlement. The townships surveyed, with a few exceptions, contain excellent land, and there is an abundance of water, and timber enough for domestic purposes. The district is reached by good trails from Wetaskiwin and other points on the railway line, and is receiving a large proportion of the immigration into Northern Alberta.

The third block comprises townships near Birch Lake, Beaver Hills Lake, Whitford Lake, along both sides of the Vermilion River, and adjoining Saskat-

Department of the Interior.

chewan River. The townships in the northern and north-eastern portions of the block are more or less timbered, while those in the south and south-eastern portions are largely composed of prairie. This block is really part of the country generally spoken of as the Saskatchewan Valley which is justly celebrated for the many desirable features which it offers to the intending settlers, though at present its remoteness from railway facilities prevents its rapid settlement. The townships in the vicinity of Vermilion River in this district are worthy of special mention, being particularly adapted for mixed farming, owing to the abundance of hay, water, wood, and the general excellence of the soil, and so soon as they are brought within reasonable distance from a railway line they will rapidly fill up. At present the district is reached by trail from Edmonton and Wetaskiwin, that from the latter place being the preferable route in the spring, and during wet seasons, as it passes through more open country than the more northerly road from Edmonton.

The immigration into Northern Alberta during the past season was not as large as was reasonably expected from the attention which it had attracted during the previous year, and the many favourable reports which had been made by parties of delegates and others who visited the district. This remark is particularly applicable to the immigration from the western portion of the United States, which promised to reach large proportions; but the reason therefor was readily understood from conversations which I had with many of those who came during this year from that part of the adjoining republic. They were unanimous in saying that it was not owing to any doubts which people there had as to the suitability of the district for settlement, but was in a large measure caused by the inability of numbers who contemplated coming this year to realize anything for the farm stock or effects which they had, owing to the financial depression which prevailed in that portion of the United States during the early part of the summer, and all those spoken to told the same story of friends who had contemplated coming but were prevented from this cause. However, the immigrants of this year were of a good class, and the large measure of success which has attended their efforts to make new homes, when added to the magnificent harvest with which Northern Alberta was blessed this year, makes it certain that a very short period will elapse before this portion of the Territories becomes thickly populated.

Our subdivision surveys of this season have, I think, placed us far enough in advance of the immediate requirements of settlement to render it a comparatively easy matter to keep in advance by a small yearly addition to the townships surveyed.

The reports of Messrs. Green, Hubbell and Gosselin, Dominion Land Surveyors, who worked under my immediate instructions, are forwarded herewith, and I beg to acknowledge the cheerful manner in which all instructions were carried out, and the desire evinced by all these gentlemen to make the season's operations as successful as possible.

I also forward herewith a schedule of townships in which the corners of the original surveys were re-marked.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. DENNIS,

Chief Inspector of Surveys.

SCHEDULE of Townships in which corners of the original surveys were re-marked during the season of 1893.

Township.	Range.	Meridian, West of.	Original Survey by	Year.	Details of Corners re-marked.
46	25	4	J. J. McArthur.....	1883	E. and W. outlines.
49	25	4	W. Beatty.....	1883	Subdivision.
50	24	4	D. Beatty.....	1883	do
53	26	4	W. Beatty.....	1882	do
55	25	4	G. Simpson.....	1882	E. outline (part of).
54	26	4	W. Beatty.....	1882	Subdivision.
53	27	4	do.....	1882	do
52	27	4	do.....	1882	do (part of).
38	27	4	do.....	1882	do
38	1	5	M. Charbonneau.....	1884	do
45	23	4	W. Beatty.....	1883	do and E. outline.
46	23	1	D. Beatty.....	1883	do do
46	22	4	do.....	1883	do do
52	18	4	G. Simpson.....	1882	do and N., S. and W. outlines.
53	18	4	do.....	1882	do and N., E. and W. do
54	18	4	do.....	1882	do and W. do
56	20	4	D. Beatty.....	1882	do and W. and (part of) N. outlines.
56	21	4	do.....	1883	do (part of).
55	21	4	do.....	1882	do (part of) and N. do
56	22	4	do.....	1882	do (part of) and W. do
53	18	4	M. Aldous.....	1879	Destroyed M. and Pits, on 14th Base (old system).

J. S. DENNIS,
Chief Inspector of Surveys.

OTTAWA, 28th December, 1893.

Department of the Interior.

No. 3.

REPORT OF T. D. GREEN, D.I.S.

CORRECTION AND OTHER SURVEYS IN NORTHERN ALBERTA.

OTTAWA, 15th December, 1893.

J. S. DENNIS, Esq.,
Chief Inspector of Surveys,
Department of Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of my past season's work.

In accordance with your instructions I started my party northwards from Calgary on the 13th of May last, and met it at Innisfail on the following Thursday. From this latter place we pursued a north-easterly course to the south-east portion of Township 37, Range 23 west of the 4th Meridian, for the purpose of running the meridian outlines of Townships 37 and 38 in Ranges 23, 24 and 25, which operations were to be my first of the season.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather during the last week of May and the whole of June, and the high water of the Red Deer River which had to be crossed several times with rafts, considerable time was lost. These facts combined with the hilly and wooded nature of the country made our progress rather slow, and the above named outlines were not completed before the middle of July.

I then proceeded to Red Deer station and found awaiting me there your instructions to re-mark the subdivision corners of Township 38, Range 27 west of the 4th Meridian, and Township 38, Range 1 west of the 5th Meridian; and in addition to this to make an examination of the subdivision survey of the south boundary of Township 31, Range 27 west of the 4th Meridian. This portion of the work was completed on the 7th of September, when I journeyed northwards to continue the re-marking of subdivision corners in Townships 45 and 46 in the Wetaskiwin district, and camped on the banks of Battle River, east of the Peace Hills Indian Reserve, on the evening of the 11th. The next day the re-marking of the subdivision corners in Township 45, Range 23 west of the 4th Meridian, was begun, and on the 14th October, this, together with Township 46 of the same range, was completed, and we moved camp to Township 46, Range 22 west of the 4th Meridian, to re-mark the subdivision corners thereof.

Previous to this I had received instructions to inspect the subdivision work of contracts 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of this year, and on the 16th October I started out with a small party to perform such and left Mr. Arthur Pears, my assistant, to continue the re-marking of subdivision corners of this latter township.

The inspection work was completed and the main camp reached on the 6th November, when it was found that the re-marking of the corners in the said latter township was a very tedious operation, owing to the amount of brush and poplar, and the scarcity of posts or other marks of the original survey that could be found.

Township 46, Range 22 west of the 4th Meridian, was completed on 17th November, and the next day we moved camp to Section 12, Township 45, Range 23 west of the 4th Meridian, in order to complete some four miles of re-marking of corners along the eastern boundary of that township which is situated on the east side of Battle River.

The season's work was concluded on the 20th of November, and we immediately started for Calgary, where we arrived on the 29th November, and disposed of the transport outfit on the 2nd December.

The country comprising Townships 37 and 38, Ranges 23 and 24, is rather rough, rolling and hilly, and a great part of it is covered with thick poplar and

willow. Considerable quantities of spruce are to be found in clumps along the Red Deer River which enters Township 38, Range 24, near the south-west corner of the township, and pursues a sinuous course a little north of east and enters the western boundary of Township 38, Range 23, near the south-west corner of Section 7.

Shortly after entering this latter township the river takes a sharp turn to the north as far as the northern boundary, when it again turns to the east and follows an easterly course for about 10 miles, where it turns sharply to the south. The banks are from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty feet high, and in many places are steep and precipitous.

Numerous seams of coal from five to fifteen feet in thickness are to be found along the banks of the river in this vicinity.

Large areas of good white poplar are to be found along the eastern boundary of Townships 37 and 38 in Range 23. This district is admirably adapted for ranching purposes, especially for horses, as it produces a luxuriant growth of good grass, and there are vast extents of wood which would form a protection from severe cold and snow-storms. Large areas of hay meadows are also met with, the grasses in which are in many cases over six feet high. There are a number of lakes containing good water dispersed throughout this district, and numerous good fresh water springs are to be found near the Red Deer River. The river in this district forms three sides of a square, which should be an additional inducement for ranching purposes, as it would greatly assist in confining the horses or cattle within certain bounds, as well as affording easy means of reaching good water within very short distances. I am also credibly informed that the majority of the many hill tops remain bare during the greater part of the winter.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. D. GREEN,

D. L. Surveyor.

Department of the Interior.

No. 4.

REPORT OF ERNEST W. HUBBELL, D. L. S.

SURVEYS IN EDMONTON DISTRICT, ALTA.

OTTAWA, 1st December, 1893.

J. S. DENNIS, Esq.,
Chief Inspector of Surveys,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following general report of my field operations under your directions during the past season.

In compliance with instructions from the Surveyor General, dated the 29th of April, I left Ottawa for Edmonton on the 1st May, remaining one day in Toronto in order to have some necessary repairs made to the compass supplied me by the department, as well as to purchase some surveying instruments. I arrived at Calgary on the 8th, having remained in Winnipeg one day, *en route*, to attend to an order for camp equipage previously sent by me, where I immediately proceeded to purchase a portion of my outfit and supplies for the season's work.

Accompanied by Messrs. Hinds and Dunnet, my assistants, I left Calgary for Edmonton on the morning of the 11th, arriving there the evening of the same day. I remained there until the 19th, organizing my party and purchasing the requisite number of horses and wagons, as well as supplies.

Preparatory to starting I was delayed by a serious accident which happened to one of my party, William Coe, a teamster, who, whilst driving one of the newly bought horses, a "vicious brute," had the animal run away with him, upsetting and breaking the buckboard, and throwing him violently out, his side coming in contact with the wheel. Three of his ribs were fractured, and he sustained other bodily injuries which compelled him to lay up for about ten days under the doctor's care, and he did not report to me for duty until the 1st of June, and for some time afterwards was unable to perform hard work.

My preliminary work was to be the survey of outlining meridians in Townships 53, 54, 55 and 56, Ranges 12 and 13 west of the 4th Meridian. My base of operations being too far from my base of supplies (over 100 miles) through very bad country for transport, I was obliged owing to my somewhat limited means of transport (two wagons) to load heavily, and for this reason purchased a larger and more powerful span of horses than those generally employed by surveyors, and, as subsequent events showed, this proved a wise investment.

I left Edmonton with my outfit on the morning of the 19th of May. In consequence of the heavy rains during the previous days, I did not attempt to cross the Saskatchewan River but took the south trail to Fort Saskatchewan, taking two days to make the trip (twenty-four miles) owing to the very bad state of the trail, which at its best is bad enough, but when soaked by the heavy rains and melting snows in the spring, and the dilapidated bridges being carried away by rise of water in the creeks, is almost impassable; and added to this horses that had no harness on for six months, drawing heavily laden wagons which sink to the axles in mud, progress is necessarily slow, causing a constant doubling of the teams, unloading of wagons and re-building of bridges.

At Fort Saskatchewan I procured a number of iron posts and a canvas boat, stored there by us last fall after our season's work: leaving there I proceeded along the Victoria trail *en route* to Beaver Lake, the trail being worse than before, almost constant swamp and mud, the latter adhering to everything it came in contact with, like glue. To add to the harmony, the mosquitoes appeared in myriads, and on the

24th, 25th and 26th May, made travelling almost impossible. I do not exaggerate when I state that at times we could not tell the colour of a horse; the pests made the horses almost unmanageable, and at the end of every few miles we were compelled to stop and make smudges for them and ourselves, in order to give temporary relief. Eventually they were so bad in the vicinity of Beaver Lake that we had to abandon travel for the greater part of the day, resuming our course during the cool of the night. Upon my arrival at Beaver Lake, about fifty miles from Fort Saskatchewan, I stored a quantity of my supplies with Mr. Fane, a settler at the north-eastern end of the lake; the balance of my journey lay through broken and hilly country, covered with heavy timber and numerous large lakes, necessitating the cutting of miles of road; although in the vicinity of the Vermilion River, about twenty miles east of Beaver Lake, a finer looking country cannot be found in northern Alberta, the soil being of first-class quality with plenty of timber fit for building purposes close at hand, and an abundance of pure water. This country having been recently surveyed will doubtless be settled upon shortly, as I heard numerous inquiries regarding it.

We reached our initial point, Township 52, Range 13 west of the 4th Meridian, on the 29th May at 3 p.m., pitched our camp, reopened outline to the south, and took an observation that night at the township corner. The following day we commenced running the east boundaries of Townships 53 and 54, Range 13; this line for nearly twelve miles runs through dense timber, chiefly poplar and willow, varying in size from two to fourteen inches in diameter. Several large lakes obstructed our course, and to triangulate these both base and part of the hypotenuse had to be cut out. The soil along this line is generally first class, but in most places has a gravelly clay subsoil; much of the timber would make good fencing, and in some places it would yield fair building logs.

In moving camp it was necessary to move our wagons along the surveyed lines, consequently these were cut of more than ordinary width.

The northern part of Township 54 is more open, chiefly bluffs of small poplar and willow.

In commencing my work from the 15th Base, I found it necessary to re-establish the township corner, which evidently had been pulled up and removed, as I found the original hole made by the iron bar.

Township 56, Range 13, is thickly covered with poplar, spruce and willow, amply large for building and fencing purposes: there is also a considerable amount of burnt timber. The surface is hilly and rolling; the soil generally first class, but quite light towards the southern part of the township. Some very fine spring creeks are to be found here also. Township 55 is more open, with bluffs of poplar and willow scrub, the latter predominating; the soil is light and sandy, the surface rolling.

In order to reach my next starting point, Township 56, Range 12, I had to cross my outfit over the Saskatchewan River at Victoria, which I did on the 8th July. Whilst there I made out progress sketches and report of work up to date, sending them to you at Edmonton.

Engaging a team and man to replace the one sent to Edmonton, I resumed my course, and upon arriving at my destination I took an observation and commenced running south the east outline of Township 56 on the 12th July.

The east boundary of Section 13 cuts through a large and deep lake, known as Buffalo Lake, which extends to the west for over a mile. It has a hard gravelly bottom, with good water, containing fish of different kinds.

In Township 55, Range 12, the Saskatchewan River crosses Sections 36 and 25 in a westerly direction. Here I crossed my outfit in a small much abused canvas boat, swimming my horses. There was considerable risk and much labour involved in accomplishing this, but I would have lost time by going back to the ferry at Victoria.

Township 56, Range 12, is generally open country with some small poplar clumps and willow scrub. Township 55 has a little more timber, principally clumps of small second-growth poplar and willow, with thick willow scrub. The surface of

Department of the Interior.

both townships is rolling, and part of Township 55 quite hilly and rough: the soil throughout is light with a gravelly clay subsoil.

From the correction line I proceeded through a rough and thickly wooded country to the corner of Township 53, Range 12, reaching that place on the 28th July. Taking an observation that night, I commenced running the outline through solid timber the next day, and had completed a little over three miles of this line, up to the 1st day of August, when I was taken violently and suddenly ill, which eventually proved to be typhoid fever and inflammation of the bowels. For three weeks I never moved from my bed, and it was a month before I could again manage the affairs of my party: my life was despaired of for days, and had it not been for the arrival of the doctor from Edmonton, on the seventh day, who had travelled for two nights and three days without rest, I would not have left the place alive. The doctor asserts that my illness was brought on by excessive heat and bad drinking water.

As soon as you heard of my illness, you sent Mr. R. W. Lendrum, D. L. Surveyor, to take charge of my party and continue the work until I was better, which he did until the 2nd September.

Township 53 is covered with thick poplar and willow, the former varying in size from three to thirteen inches in diameter.

Township 54 is more open, with occasional poplar bluffs and willow scrub; the surface is rolling and hilly, with numerous small sloughs intervening: the soil is generally second class, the alluvial soil of black loam varying from three to eight inches in depth, with a gravelly clay subsoil.

On the 2nd September, though still very weak, I resumed work, and commenced re-marking and re-establishing corners in Township 52, Range 18, in the Beaver Lake district. In this township, including the western outline, only nine original posts were found; the remainder I re-established. This is a fine piece of country for settlement, and has only two vacant quarter-sections for homesteading. The alluvial soil is of a rich black loam, varying from eight to eighteen inches in depth, with a good clay subsoil; on nearer approach to Beaver Lake the soil becomes somewhat more sandy. Abundance of hay and water is to be had. Ross Creek, a fine running stream, about two feet deep and twenty-five links wide, runs through Sections 32 and 33, and is crossed by a good wooden bridge. Some of the finest crops in Northern Alberta are grown here. Several of the farmers had their threshing completed before the 10th September; oats averaged sixty bushels to the acre, and weighed thirty-four pounds to the bushel; wheat sowed on the sod yielded twenty bushels to the acre, and some of the finest vegetables in the country are grown—beets that measure five inches in diameter are not uncommon, as well as magnificent cabbages and cauliflowers.

Large bands of horses roam this portion of the country, even during the severe climate of winter, and suffer little or no loss. These animals receive no additional fodder from their owners during the winter, but obtain nourishment by scraping away the snow.

A great boon would be conferred upon the settlers in this vicinity if a shorter road were made to Edmonton; at present they have to travel seventy miles to obtain provisions and to dispose of their farm produce, whereas if a road were cut through the Beaver Hills the distance would be shorter by one-half.

Townships 53 and 54, Range 18, were also re-marked and needed it badly; very few of the original posts were standing, those that were being decayed, with the marks on them in many cases completely obliterated. Very little timber is found in these townships except in the northern part of Township 54; however, plenty is easily obtainable a short distance away, either for building or fencing purposes. The surface is generally level, the soil in the southern part of Township 53, and in the northern part of 54, being first class, the surface soil of black loam varying in depth from eight to eighteen inches with a good clay subsoil. Of the intermediate sections little good can be said, as the soil is generally of a species known as "gumbo" with gravelly clay subsoil, and, I presume, for this reason, no settlers are located there.

Beaver Creek runs through Township 54 in a north-westerly direction, and generally contains a supply of fair water the year round.

In Township 53 I destroyed all the posts and mounds of the old system, 14th Base, which was surveyed across this township.

From here, according to your suggestions, I proceeded to Township 56, Range 20, and resumed re-marking. This township is covered with thick heavy poplar, spruce and jackpine, sufficiently large enough for the manufacture of lumber, or for building logs; numerous large sloughs and muskegs abound throughout, making work tedious and slow, as everything had to be packed and roads cut to move camp. In Section 31 of this township I traversed both sides of the Saskatchewan River as well as the island in Section 6 of Township 57, Range 20.

I then moved camp to Township 56, Range 21, and re-marked the southern portion of the township. This township is covered with heavy spruce and poplar and much windfall; the soil is good throughout, the surface is rolling and covered with numerous lakes and large muskegs, so large in fact that we had to abandon work in the south-western corner; the northern part is also muskeg and swamp, and not worth the expense of re-marking for some time at least.

From here I moved camp to Township 55, Range 21, and finished re-marking that portion in the north left unfinished last season. This township is generally covered with clumps of poplar and willow, as well as some spruce: the north-western corner is impassable on account of the immense muskegs which have never been surveyed, being marked "impassable muskeg" in the original field-notes. There are, however, some very fine quarter-sections still open for homesteading.

I then proceeded to Fort Saskatchewan, and crossed the river, moving into Township 56, Range 22. I re-marked all the corners up to the four-mile chord in this township, but found it was useless to do any more, the remainder being all windfall, heavy timber and muskeg.

As the weather was becoming extremely cold, the thermometer registering 7° below zero, and a depth of over a foot of snow on the ground, with no feed for the horses, I decided to abandon field operations for the season, and left for Edmonton with my outfit, arriving on the 26th of October, where I learned that you had already sent word some days previously for me to come in.

Pitching my camp at Rat Creek, about a mile from the town, I remained there until I paid off my party. As instructed by you, I stored my outfit at the Hudson's Bay Company's warehouse and gave my horses to Donald McLeod to winter.

I left Edmonton on the 7th November, arriving at Ottawa on the 13th, and resumed office work the following day, where I am now engaged preparing the necessary field notes and plans of my season's operations.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During the early part of the season progress was considerably retarded on account of the heavy rains, there being thirty-nine consecutive days of rain, from 6th June to 14th July.

The heat during July and August was most oppressive, and drinking water very scarce.

We saw several bears, moose and smaller deer, as well as numerous prairie chickens, rabbits and sandhill cranes during the season, but geese and ducks were not so plentiful as they were last year.

The numbers of settlers who have located between Beaver Lake and Fort Saskatchewan during the past two years is simply surprising; they are principally from the states of Nebraska and Washington, and all express themselves highly pleased with the country.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. W. HUBBELL,

D. L. Surveyor.

Department of the Interior.

No. 5.

REPORT OF LOUIS GOSSELIN, D. L. S.

SURVEYS IN EDMONTON DISTRICT, ALTA.

QUEBEC, 14th December, 1893.

J. S. DENNIS, Esq.,
Chief Inspector of Surveys,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following general report of my operations during the past summer.

On receipt of a telegram I left Quebec on the 22nd of April for Ottawa, waiting there for my instructions, which I received on the 29th.

I left Ottawa for Calgary on the 2nd May, arriving there on the 7th, and next day I received my final instructions from you and I also met one of my assistants.

I left Calgary for Edmonton on the 11th, arriving at Edmonton the same evening. I there bought my outfit and supplies and hired my party.

According to my instructions I left Edmonton for Township 49, Range 25 west of the 4th Meridian, on the 19th to retrace old lines and re-mark old corners, and arrived there on the 22nd, the trail being in a very bad state on account of the wet weather which had prevailed for some time and the high water in the creeks.

Shortly after my arrival in Township 49, Range 25, I received a letter from you instructing me to proceed immediately to Township 46, Range 25, and to subdivide the same. I consequently left the next morning and arrived at the work on the 25th.

The next day I began to retrace and re-mark the outlines and commenced the subdivision by running the correction line. I experienced much difficulty in the subdivision of this township, it being crossed by Bigstone Creek from Section 25 to Bear Hills Lake, in the south-west corner, the water in the creek being at the time between four and five feet deep. Another creek joins the Bigstone in Section 27; the water in this one was about three feet deep and, in consequence, I had to build bridges at the crossing of every meridian.

Those parts of the township lying north and west of Bigstone Creek are thickly wooded with poplar, willow and a few bluffs of spruce; numerous and large hay marshes and muskegs, together with some patches of prairie are to be found. The remainder of the township is good agricultural land and nearly all taken up by settlers. The soil is a good black loam with clay subsoil.

Bear Hills Lake lies on Section 6 and parts of Sections 5, 7 and 18. I could not survey it on account of the high water.

Having completed the survey of the above mentioned township on the 21st July, I left the next day for Township 49, Range 25, to proceed with my first instructions. I retraced all the old lines and re-marked all old corners. This township is nearly all settled.

On the 9th of August I moved my camp to Township 50, Range 24, where I also renewed old boundaries. I also found this township nearly all settled.

According to new instructions I left for Edmonton on the 26th of August and, after having renewed my supplies, I moved my camp to Stony Plain, in Township 53, Range 26, to renew the old boundaries; this work was completed on the 19th of September.

I then left for Township 56, Range 24, near Egg Lake, to retrace and reopen the old boundaries of the timber limit near there granted to Messrs. Moore and Macdowall, but after having retraced with great difficulty four meridians of the sub-

division to find the intersection of the limit lines, I could not find anything, and therefore I decided to go to Edmonton to report. During my absence my assistant continued re-marking the old boundaries on the lines retraced.

After having heard my explanation you told me to abandon the timber limit survey and continue the renewing of boundaries. I then re-marked four and a half miles of the meridian line between Ranges 24 and 25, Township 55, but, finding that this township was all settled and the farms fenced, I proceeded to Township 54, Range 26, where I renewed all the boundaries.

I then renewed the marks of the original survey in Township 53, Range 27, and in part of Township 52, Range 27.

This work occupied me until the beginning of November, and having no more iron posts I returned to Edmonton on the 3rd of that month.

After paying off the party on the following day and having stored my outfit with the Hudson's Bay Company and given my horses for the winter to Mr. Donald McLeod, I left Edmonton for Ottawa on the 7th November.

I beg to report that one of my horses was lost in the beginning of September, and although I looked for him everywhere I never had any news, but I left orders for some settlers to look for him.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

LOUIS GOSSELIN,

D. L. Surveyor.

Department of the Interior.

No. 6.

REPORT OF R. BOURNE, D.L.S.

SURVEYS IN MANITOBA.

IN CAMP, SEC. 20, TP. 22, R. 16 W.,
11th December, 1893.

E. DEVILLE, Esq.,
Surveyor General,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the following report on my operations in surveying Townships 21 and 22 in Range 15 west of the Principal Meridian, and on the resources of the district containing them.

On arriving at the southern limit of this work, I first re-surveyed carefully the north boundary of Township 20, Range 15 (part of 6th Base Line) and afterwards all the remaining six boundaries of the townships in question, as all were so effaced during the lapse of 20 years since the original survey as to be undistinguishable; and one, the north boundary of Township 21, Range 15, had never been traced (though so shown on the map supplied to me). Part of the east boundary of this township I had to omit, on account of its passing through a swamp too soft to cross during the open season. Of the original boundary posts sought for I found $87\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, missing but four corner posts out of 34; all these corners had been re-mounded and posted, and lines joining them well opened up.

I then surveyed all that was possible of Township 21, going north from the base line, but was hindered in finishing the north-east of the township owing to the above mentioned swamp, which extended along the eastern side of Township 21 and about one-half way up the east of Township 22.

On commencing the survey of Township 22, having no northern boundary to start from (as I could not in September continue it across the above marsh), I was compelled to move north, and survey the township southward from the correction line. Then having fully completed the northern part, I returned to finish the southern portion and the parts of both townships covered by the swamp, which could now be crossed on the ice.

RESOURCES.

Timber.—A large proportion of the timber which covers some one-third of the surface of this district is good sized poplar fit for building, with some large tamarack and spruce, though not in sufficient quantities, nor suitably placed for lumbering.

Minerals.—There is good reason to suspect the presence of iron not far from the surface, owing to the reddish hue of the soil found in the corner pits: also in some places some small scales of mica have been found; and a specimen of ore, similar to silver ore found in other countries, has been picked up by Mr. Ernest Beasse, resident on N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 32, Township 22, from the head of Turtle River near his house, which specimen with others will be forwarded to the department as soon as possible.

Soil.—The soil is a black loam usually mixed with sand in such quantity as rather to improve its arable properties, and this district may be turned to good account by the farmer, as a large part of its surface is easy of clearance, being covered with light brush. The subsoil, too, being usually sand or gravel, will aid in producing healthy crops.

Products.—On the S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 4, Township 21, and the N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 32, Township 22, the former occupied by Mr. Jas. Elliott and the latter by Mr. E. Beasse, excellent oats, potatoes, melons, cucumbers, etc., have been raised, and there-

fore there is no reason why a high grade of wheat (though not yet tried) cannot be grown as well. Abundant hay of fine quality is to be found in the marsh or meadow mentioned before and in the smaller meadows scattered over the district.

Water.—Of this needful article the Turtle River, which flows northward through about the centre of both townships, gives with its various confluent a supply pleasant to drink and good for household use.

Township 22, Range 15 west of 1st Meridian.

Character.—This township is similar to that to the south of it. Some two-thirds of its surface is open and sprinkled with patches of easy brush, or bare from the ravages of fire which in September last ran across the centre of Township 21 and some half-way up the middle of this one, fortunately leaving the larger wood untouched.

A large meadow partly swampy extends across the south-eastern part of this township, and a ridge on which runs the trail from Gladstone to Lake Dauphin traverses the north-east corner. The Turtle River flows north-west through the township entering it on Section 3, and leaving on Section 32. Several other fair sized creeks flow through different parts.

Trails, leading from points south to Lake Dauphin and the French settlement in Townships 23 and 24, pass north-westerly through the township.

Water.—The water furnished by the Turtle River as well as that supplied by other streams, which are abundant in this township, is good for all purposes.

Soil.—The soil is a black loam, mixed often with sand to an extent advantageous for tillage, with sand, gray clay and gravel subsoil.

Geological Features.—The frequency of sand and gravel underlying the alluvial surface points to a drift of these materials from a higher level, such as adjacent mountains, to the lower parts of this township, especially about the marshes. The ridge, probably an ancient beach, crossing the southern township, extends into this one, and borders the large marsh, which may have been the bed of an ocean.

Minerals.—There was not much trace of useful minerals in the pits dug throughout the township, though in the beds of the various streams specimens are found of what appears to be valuable ore.

Timber.—The available timber in this township is not so abundant as in that to the south of it; but there is, on most sections, especially adjoining the streams, some, good sized poplar, with a sprinkling of tamarack and spruce—enough for all settlers' purposes. The red willow, which makes excellent firewood, is also abundant.

Products.—Abundant hay of good quality is to be found in the meadows spread over parts of this township, especially in the large meadow to the east. The healthy appearance of the native plants promises well for the success of tillage.

No regular farming having been tried here it is impossible to judge of the success of agricultural produce, except that Mr. Beasse, on the N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 32, can show good samples of usual vegetables.

Township 21, Range 15 west of 1st Meridian.

Character.—This township consists of stretches of open land interspersed with bluffs or belts of timber. An open stretch worthy of notice locally named the "Big Meadow" reaches north-westerly through Sections 1, 11, 14 and 15 and, by a turn through the township to the east, through Sections 13, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 34. Part of it, as of other openings, is swampy, though there is a large proportion of it dry and fit for the plough.

Waters.—The Turtle River flowing from the Riding Mountains enters the township by Section 6, loses itself in a marsh on same section, re-forms on Section 8 and flows east and north through the township affording a supply, in driest seasons, of water which tastes well and is fitted for household use. Where wells have been sunk (as on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 4) the water has proved quite usable and *free of alkali*. Other smaller streams of good water supply the township in all directions with this needed item.

Department of the Interior.

Soil.—The soil is a black loam generally slightly mixed with sand and easily worked, and the subsoil, being sandy, would help drainage.

Geological Features.—There is often, underlying the upper alluvial deposit, a thin stratum of blue clay with sand underneath, plainly by its rusty colour the detritus of iron ore not far distant, probably carried down from the Riding Mountains by the streams flowing thence; while ridges are met with, containing gravel (which would be useful for railway and road purposes), probably the remains of an ancient beach. These are usually to the east of the township, bordering on the large marsh.

Timber.—This is generally poplar, often of size suitable for building, with some large spruce and tamarack, though not enough for lumbering. Much fallen timber resulting from fires is met with, which, with what is standing, makes fuel abundant.

Minerals.—In the reddish subsoil found occasionally there is an evident trace of iron, and it is most likely that a deeper search below the surface than a surveyor makes would reveal other minerals (such as mica, etc.) once washed down from the Riding Mountains.

Products.—The luxuriant growth of pea vines, roses and grass shows that tillage will here meet with good returns. Fine samples of potatoes, oats, tomatoes, pumpkins, etc., have been grown on the farms already occupied. Hay of fine quality is met with in the meadows found in all parts of this township.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. BOURNE,

D. L. Surveyor.

No. 7.

REPORT OF C. F. MILES, D.L.S.

SUBDIVISION SURVEYS IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA.

TORONTO, 12th December, 1893.

E. DEVILLE, Esq.,
Surveyor General,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with your instructions dated 29th April, 1893, I left for Calgary on the 4th of May last, where I purchased an outfit and hired my men. After seeing the Chief Inspector of Surveys and also the Superintendent of Mines, from whom I received more detailed instructions for my season's work, I proceeded with my outfit by trail to the Porcupine Hills, the initial point of my survey being the north-east corner of Township 15, Range 1 west of the Fifth Meridian. From this point I ran west along the north boundary of Townships 15, Ranges 1 and 2; thence north along the east boundary of Township 16, Range 3; thence westerly and southerly traverse lines in order to locate the settlers on the upper waters of the south and middle forks of High River. The land passed through is chiefly rolling and hilly prairie, adapted so far only for grazing purposes. The settlers are located in the valleys and creek bottoms, and but few of them hitherto have had their efforts rewarded in raising any crops, save a few hardy vegetables. The time, however, I believe, is not far distant, when, with the assistance of irrigation, they will be more successful. Mr. Skrine, on Section 8, Township 16, Range 1 W. 5th Mer., has already commenced an irrigation ditch on a small scale, drawing his supply of water from Mosquito Creek, and feels sanguine of success. Mr. Emerson on Section 34, T. 16, R. 3, has succeeded in raising the hardier kinds of vegetables, but for eight years potatoes have invariably proved a failure; up above him on the "Middle Fork" no attempts at cultivation have so far been made. The last settler on this branch of High River is a Mr. McConnell, whose improvements are principally on the south-west $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 14, T. 16, R. 4; he only came in this year. This location lies between the foot hills and the mountains, where the river bottoms narrow down to small dimensions. The grass all through here, as in the greater part of Southern Alberta, is of a luxuriant growth, and cattle thrive and flourish in the hills and adjacent to the foot hills, the hill tops forming their feeding grounds during the greatest depth of snow; and in order to preserve these pastures as winter feeding grounds the cattle are generally driven in spring out on the plains to the east of the hills. In speaking to an old experienced rancher or rather foreman of a large ranche about the prevailing high winds, he remarked that, but for these winds, no stock could exist in Southern Alberta through a winter; that the high winds made it a stock country, the wind being the principal factor in laying bare the hill tops and sides for feeding grounds. The losses incurred by ranchers through severity of seasons are said not to be so heavy as through the depredations of wolves: their numbers are increasing to an alarming extent, and it will be found necessary to adopt severe measures for their extinction. Poison has proved a failure, up to the present; probably the offer of a bounty, sufficient to excite the cupidity of the hunting Indians, may divert their efforts from the destruction of the deer to the extermination of these pests.

The various branches of the streams passing through this district are well stocked with fish, consisting principally of trout, averaging from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds in

Department of the Interior.

weight. There is no timber whatever in the first two or three ranges west of the Fifth Meridian, but a good supply is found, both for building and fencing purposes, on the eastern slope of the mountains.

Fuel, in the shape of coal, is also plentiful, both on the upper branches of High River and Willow Creek.

After locating the settlers on the southern branches of High River I proceeded southerly along the centre of Townships 15, 14 and 13, in Range 2. This line follows a depression between the hills and foot hills in which there are meadows and lakes which empty north into one of the branches of High River; on the lower one of these lakes one of the winter cow-camps of the "C.C." ranche is located. Crossing a high rocky ridge we descend into the valley of the main branch of Willow Creek; here the main winter camp of the "C.C." ranche is situated. Crossing Willow Creek and continuing south we run along another depression, in which are some springs, between the Porcupine and the foot hills, which extends down to the Walrond ranche, all along which there are good grazing lands, meadows and springs.

In the absence of the Chief Inspector of Surveys, I consulted with the Superintendent of Mines as to which portion of my instructions it was of the most importance I should proceed with. On his advice I moved with my outfit through the hills to Fort Macleod, and thence, the water being very high in the rivers, by the lower Indian agency on the Belly River (where there was a boat) to the townships to be subdivided along the international boundary.

I commenced my work in Township 1, Range 24 west of the Fourth Meridian; thence worked westerly through Townships 1, Ranges 25, 26 and 27. All these townships are best adapted for stock raising, the first three consisting of open hilly and rolling prairie. I found four settlers in the southern part of the first township, all engaged in stock raising, but one of whom was making an attempt at cultivating the soil; owing to continued dry weather, however, the crops, both oats and barley, appeared rather stunted. A creek, also called "Willow Creek" (which is quite a misnomer, there being no willows of any account near it) meanders through this township nearly diagonally, but being fed principally by sloughs on the south side of the 49th Parallel it is nearly dry in summer, at which time the water in it becomes very unpalatable, as even my horses would not drink it. There are some good flats along the southern part of this township which might be made to yield good crops by a proper system of irrigation: the supply of water, however, in the creek not being adequate during the dry season, when most required, it might be found necessary to divert the water in the sloughs amongst the hills to the north, or to sink artesian wells in those hills for that purpose. Township 1, Range 25, contained but two settlers at the time of my survey. Several more have since settled there, I understand, who had very fair crops of oats, barley, potatoes and other vegetables, principally owing to a crude system of irrigation. It is their intention however to enter into a more comprehensive system by utilizing water from the St. Mary's River; at present they are using only spring water, the supply of which is limited. The two settlers mentioned above are Mormons and came here from Utah in the United States. They informed me that Salt Lake City is situated at a higher elevation than Cardston, the headquarters of that community in Southern Alberta; that when their people first settled there, *i. e.*, in Utah, there was frost in every month of the year and constant failure of crops, but that through the means of irrigation the climate had completely changed, and that at the present time fruits and cereals of every variety were grown there to advantage.—I give this merely as it was told me. Some good flats along St. Mary's River may thus be made valuable in the course of time. There are sufficient meadows for the present requirements, although even now a good deal of up-land hay is being cut, which, however, I understand, gives out after two or three cuttings; even the meadow lands, without irrigation, diminish their yield by about fifty per cent after the first few cuttings. In Township 1, Range 26, there were eight settlers, one of whom, Mr. John Furman, who came in about four years ago from Washington, has made valuable improvements. He has utilized a spring which, after watering his stock, irrigates his meadow lands.

I obtained some beef from Mr. Furman, fed off the grass, which was equal to any beef that may be seen in our Ontario markets; in fact all the beef that I procured at the different ranches was remarkably fine, although only grass fed.

The northerly portions of these townships west of St. Mary's River are more or less hilly, containing some fine meadows and springs and covered with a good growth of grass.

The losses of cattle along here last winter, although it was a very severe season, with a great deal of snow, were not heavy. I met one settler, a Swede, who located here four years ago, and has about 400 head of cattle, sheds, large stables and plenty of hay, and he did not lose a single head, although since then he has had several head killed by wolves. On many of the smaller ranches where both horses and cattle run together, the former, being the hardier and stronger, do their pawing in the deep snow, and the latter follow in their wake.

I have also observed ranchers using a primitively constructed snow-plough, and the cattle will follow in its track; this of course is only available for small herds.

Of Township 1, Range 27, I only subdivided the northerly and westerly parts, the southerly and westerly parts being mostly covered with a dense growth of willow and second growth-poplar. This township is well watered by Lee Creek and its tributaries.

While camped in this township on Boundary Creek, the first snow fell on September the 16th, and continued off and on for nearly a week, and the weather was more or less broken until the end of the season, with the exception of about ten days in October. During these ten days I was camped at the "Cochrane Ranche" on Belly River, where I located all the improvements and from whence I also commenced the traverse of Waterton (commonly called the Kootanie) River. The growth of grasses throughout this district is very luxuriant, most of the hay cut here being up-land hay; there are also fine bottoms along this river fringed in many places with poplar and willows, affording good shelter for stock, and numerous springs, which, the river not being available for watering purposes during the winter, become valuable as watering places for stock.

There are a dozen or more settlers on the "North Fork" (erroneously called on the map, Dry Wood Fork) whom I intended to locate before the close of the season; but, owing to the continued inclemency of the weather and almost daily storms, I reluctantly abandoned this for another season. I broke up camp on November 17th and moved into Macleod, where I remained several days in order to locate some springs south of that place in which, however, owing to continued storms, I was not successful. I finally started my outfit for Calgary on the 21st, where owing to the heavy trail they did not arrive until the 25th. After paying my men off and completing arrangements for the sale of my outfit, I left for home on the first of December.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. F. MILES,

D. L. Surveyor.

Department of the Interior.

No. 8.

REPORT OF F. W. WILKINS, D. T. S.

SUBDIVISION SURVEYS AMONG THE FOOT HILLS OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

E. DEVILLE, Esq.,
Surveyor General, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows on the surveys intrusted to me during the past season of 1893.

My instructions received from you dated April 28th, 1893, were to make partial surveys of a number of unsurveyed townships lying along the Foot Hills of the Rocky Mountains, in which settlers, ranchmen and others had located and made applications for lands. I was also referred to the Chief Inspector of Surveys, the Superintendent of Mines, and the local Land Agent at Calgary for more explicit directions as to where the surveys would be most needed. On reaching Calgary I interviewed the above mentioned officials, obtaining from them the necessary information, and, upon getting my party organized, set out for Township 23, Range 5 west of the 5th Mer., at which point I thought it best to commence work. On arriving in this township I found Messrs. Gregson, and Smith & Bragg, cattlemen, and after surveying enough of the township to take in these men's improvements, I went on to Township 22, Range 4, where J. G. Robinson's winter cow-camp is located, and surveyed enough of this township to take in all that would be required as a winter range. Extensive improvements have been made by Mr. Robinson in the form of large stables, barns, etc., and a considerable extent of land is fenced and cultivated. With regard to the land which I had surveyed so far, it may be described as very rough, with many high hills, the tops of which were invariably soft sandstone rock. A large quantity of brush with some timber in the ravines and gullies is found in this district, in which also muskegs are quite numerous. The soil is everywhere excellent with only about one-sixth of the area unfit for cultivation. While in this last mentioned township I received additional instructions through the Chief Inspector of Surveys to complete the subdivision of Township 32, Range 3, the south half only of which had been surveyed, and to do this work with all despatch. I went there at once, and made the survey necessary to complete the township. A large proportion of this township is of exceptionally good character, and I found a number of settlers having good houses and well cultivated fields already there in advance of the surveys.

While here I met Mr. David McDougall, ranchman, of Millward (near Morley), who had applied to purchase land in Townships 32 and 33, Ranges 5 and 6, west of Red Deer River.

As the work of surveying these townships had also been assigned to me I went west across Red Deer River in order to run some of the lines, thinking to save time, as the remainder of my season's work lay to the south of Township 22. I had surveyed some of the lines required, when finding, on account of heavy rains which greatly troubled us at this time, that the river was rapidly rising, and knowing its dangerous character for crossing, I decided to cross to the eastern side again, fearing that if I stayed I might be delayed a considerable time through not being able to re-cross in order to go on with my other work, and intending to come back in the fall, if possible, when the water would be lower. As it was I had done enough to locate Mr. McDougall's claim pretty well, and thus, should I not be able to return again, it could be dealt with.

Crossing to the eastern side of the river I went south to Townships 21 and 20, Ranges 3 and 4. In these townships, which are of course very hilly and broken, I found a number of settlers and ranchmen. Among these was John Quirk, of the North Fork of Sheep Creek, or, as it ought to be called, Sheep River. This North Fork might better be called Quirk Creek, as Mr. Quirk has put in quite an extensive system of ditches for irrigation purposes, and has almost annihilated the stream. The North Fork is a very small stream, while the South Fork is strong and deep, having a large flow of water, and is worthy of being called a river. A considerable amount of brush and some large trees are to be found through these townships: there are no very large swamps. The soil is excellent everywhere, and, judging from Mr. Quirk's success, there is no doubt as to the very great value of irrigation in this dry western country. After doing a considerable amount of work in these townships I went south to Townships 17, 18 and 19, in Ranges 3 and 4, in which were also a number of settlers. The character of the country in this part is very similar to that last spoken of, only more elevated, and in consequence a considerable quantity of gravelly land was met with. The soil however is good, and perhaps not more than one-eighth of the land is useless.

After completing the work allotted to me in the south, I returned to Townships 32 and 33, Ranges 5 and 6, in order to complete the work left unfinished in the early part of the summer.

Just at this time I received a communication from Mr. Pearce, Superintendent of Mines, asking me to undertake some work in Townships 8 and 9, Range 2, to which I agreed, if, on communicating with the Chief Inspector of Surveys, I found he was satisfied. I surveyed all that was necessary in Townships 32 and 33, Ranges 5 and 6, for the purpose of defining the McDougall claim. This, by the way, is almost entirely in the river bottom, which is here very wide on the western side, and is, in general, gravelly, with a good deal of birch and willow scrub. The claim is in my estimation very far from being a first-class location, partly on account of there being no natural meadows in which to cut hay, though of course some of it is very good. I then returned by way of Morley to Calgary. My object in going to Morley was to enable me to remove a number of quarter-section posts and mounds wrongly placed on the southern boundary of the Stony Indian Reserve, in Townships 25 and 26, Ranges 5 and 6 west of the 5th Meridian, and to correct certain measurements on the east boundary of Township 25, Range 5. Having removed the posts, etc., above referred to, and after re-chaining, posting and mounding the east boundary of Township 25, Range 5, in which I did not consider it advisable to make any corrections, on account of parties having acquired land adjoining this boundary to the east, I went to Calgary, and finding everything satisfactory relative to the survey of Townships 8 and 9, Range 2, I set out thither at once by way of Macleod.

In these two townships there are quite a number of settlers, and to include them all I found it necessary to survey about one-half of each of the townships. About two-thirds of each of these townships is covered with high, steep hills and ridges, with outcroppings of soft sandstone rock as backbone to the ridges; over the eastern one-third of each township rolling land of first-class quality is found, which I may say is in every way desirable for settlers. Here again irrigation would greatly enhance the value of the land.

Splendid soil is found in the valleys in the hilly portions of these townships, which, as winter ranges for cattle, cannot be surpassed, as there are some fine hay meadows owing their existence to the water from springs which rise in the Livingstone Mountains, three or four miles to the west.

A spell of very severe weather coming on near the close of October, I considered it best to stop work for the season, and so set out for Calgary, whence, after settling up accounts, etc., and arranging for the disposal of my outfit, I left for the east.

Speaking generally, I may say that hard work was the rule with us all through the season, the very rough character of the country causing heavy travelling with wagons, and, consequently, great loss of time, as compared with what might have been done had I been enabled to obtain carts. I fully believe that one-half more work can be accomplished with ponies and carts than with ponies and wagons.

Department of the Interior.

Speaking of the hilly country adjoining the Rocky Mountains on the east, I may say that it will compare, both as to quality and quantity of arable land, very favourably with middle Ontario, and, with as good a climate, would be equally valuable.

The agricultural results, both as regards quality and quantity, of the past season are very good in this hilly country and parts adjacent thereto. I saw No. 1 wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes and other roots, as returns to the husbandman—wheat yielding about fifteen to twenty bushels to the acre, oats thirty to forty, and barley about the same; potatoes, in the northern part, were a large crop of most excellent quality. The latter part of June and the first part of July, in the northern part, were characterized by an unusual amount of rain, coming in showers of an electrical character, and hence the exceptionally good showing for this district. If moisture is abundant, all other conditions are right.

I would respectfully suggest that for the surveys of the next season something should be done to improve the transport. If possible carts should be furnished in place of wagons, and it will be found that a much greater amount of work will be done.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

FREDK. W. WILKINS,

D. T. Surveyor.

No. 9.

REPORT OF T. FAWCETT, D.T.S.

OUTLINES, RE-SURVEYS, &C., IN SASKATCHEWAN DISTRICT.

OTTAWA, 8th January, 1894.

E. DEVILLE, Esq.,
Surveyor General.
Ottawa.

SIR,—In conformity with your instructions dated the 29th of April last, I have the honour to submit the following general report.

The work projected for the season was somewhat varied in character, consisting of correction surveys of townships in which the original monuments could not be found without retracing the lines, obliterating survey marks which had been established prior to the change of the system, subdividing new townships likely to be in demand at an early date for settlement, and surveying the block and township outlines throughout the unsurveyed tract lying north of the Quill and Fishing Lakes and extending from the wooded country east of the Nut Mountain westerly to the country formerly laid out in blocks in the vicinity of Humboldt, and northerly to the dense timber in the Pasquia Hills.

For the accomplishing of this work you placed under my direction three parties in addition to my own, the other surveyors in charge being Mr. P. R. A. Bélanger, of Ottawa, Mr. Joseph Woods, of Aylmer, and Mr. W. R. Burke, of Ingersoll.

A personal knowledge of any part of the country is of great value towards expediting the work in that particular part. I therefore assigned the correction surveys in the vicinity of Prince Albert to Mr. Bélanger, he having operated there on similar work last season. The memoranda of correction and re-surveys made out by the Chief Inspector of Surveys were thoroughly examined and discussed by us both, and to Mr. Bélanger was intrusted the duty of carrying out the required operations. Taking as a criterion those parts of his work which came under my notice at the places where I visited his camp twice during the summer, everything should be entirely satisfactory. His work which consisted altogether of re-surveys, corrections and the elimination of land marks placed under a different system of survey previous to the change of the systems, will be reported upon more in detail by Mr. Bélanger himself, which report will be submitted to you at an early date.

The correction and re-surveys in the vicinity of the Second Meridian were intrusted to Mr. Woods who also had a personal knowledge of part of the territory comprised within the field of his operations. His reports from time to time would keep you informed in relation to his progress. A list of corrections and re-surveys required in that locality had been made out by the Chief Inspector of Surveys and the work indicated in the memo. was completed by Mr. Woods about the end of August.

After our meeting in Prince Albert on the 26th of July, when you advised me that it would be better to advance the block work as far as possible before the close of the season, so that the country would be ready for subdivision at any time the railway might be constructed, I accordingly directed Mr. Woods to proceed to my assistance as soon as he should have completed the work on which he was engaged. This he did, and surveyed before the end of the season about one hundred miles of township outlines. A full report of his operations and remarks on the country surveyed and travelled over by him is transmitted herewith.

The subdivision was assigned to Mr. Burke, who began by surveying the townships bordering on Fishing Lake as being suitable for settlement and likely to be in

Department of the Interior.

great demand as soon as immigration receives an impetus in the direction of that part of the country. During the season he subdivided eight townships either entirely or in part and reported two townships which were already occupied by a few settlers who were not able to ascertain the confines of their respective claims. Mr. Burke gives in his general report a description of each township subdivided by him, from which it will be seen that from the quality of the soil and the ease with which water is generally obtained, as also ordinary building timber and fuel, this locality is a very favourable one for settlement.

There will be fully fifty townships within the area blocked last summer by Mr. Woods and myself quite as well adapted for settlement as these which were subdivided by Mr. Burke, the only barrier to settlement being the inaccessibility of the place in consequence of the absence of railway facilities.

The work done by my own party comprised the survey of base line and meridians, the 10th Base having been run from Range 8 to Range 21, and the 11th Base from Range 23 eastward to Range 17. The meridian lines were run transverse to these bases—about 400 miles in all. The greater portion of the territory was more or less covered with timber or scrub.

The knowledge acquired through my explorations last year enabled me to proceed with much greater expedition and certainty than would have been possible without that knowledge. The description then given of the soil and adaptability of the country for settlement has been fully confirmed by my examinations during the present season.

The surveyors appointed to assist in the Prince Albert district conducted their portions of the work with great energy and ability, and the success of my own operations was greatly owing to the ability and perseverance of my assistants, who during my absence as well as when present did all in their power to assist in advancing the work with all possible expedition.

During the months of June, July and August the mosquitoes were exceedingly troublesome to both men and beasts. At times the horses would be covered from head to foot and become frantic, while the men had to wear veils and gloves during some of the hottest days in summer. This was quite a trial in consequence of the suffocating heat when chopping in the woods where fresh air would be scant enough at any time; but without the veils mosquitoes would fill eyes, nose and mouth, rendering work impossible.

Another drawback was the absence of good water during the latter months of the season. The frequent rains throughout the months of June and July gave an abundant supply of fresh water which remained in the ponds and streams until August; at that time we reached a part of the country where the rainfall seemed to have been much less copious and the ponds were dried up rendering it necessary to carry water sometimes for a distance of 8 or 9 miles, while the horses could only have water once a day when they had travelled a considerable distance after it. The surface water in some of the lakelets was strongly impregnated with alkali, especially in those townships bordering on the salt plains, but good water is usually obtained by digging in places where the surface water is unfit for use and often within a few feet of it in the same depression. A very heavy snow-storm occurred on the 13th of October. I was at that time in the Pasquia Hills, Range 20 on the 11th Base Line. The snowfall there at that date amounted to 18 inches in depth: it nearly all disappeared however within a week, but sufficient remained in drifts for camp use, so that the storm was not an unmixed grievance as the fresh water proved a great boon. A record of temperatures was kept up until about the beginning of October when the thermometer was unfortunately broken. Barometer readings also were taken by Mr. A. Fawcett, D.L.S., and are appended hereto. Having given a general outline of the work done by the several parties and notes on other matters of interest, I will proceed to give more in detail an account of my own operations and of the country surveyed by my party.

Leaving Ottawa on the evening of May the 1st, I proceeded to Toronto to have some necessary repairs made to instruments required on the survey. On the evening of the 2nd I left Toronto for Winnipeg reaching there on the morning of the 5th.

Proceeding at once to order my camp outfit and supplies, and learning that only one freight train per week went through to Yorkton, I had everything shipped with the greatest possible despatch. The time from my arrival at Winnipeg until the first express train went through on the following Thursday was spent in attending to these matters. My intention was to have made such progress that I could have left Yorkton for my destination on the 11th, but owing to high water in the creeks and delay through defective transport facilities, I could not leave Yorkton until the 16th. The weather after the disappearance of the snow improved very rapidly, so that on the 18th of May at Sheho I noticed the opening buds and appearance of leaves on the trees. This occurred several days earlier than last year, although the snow was a full month later in leaving. A few warm days had made all the difference. This teaches us that those conditions which indicate a late spring do not necessarily precede a late summer. Mr. Woods who accompanied me to Winnipeg and also to Yorkton left Yorkton for his destination on the same day that I started for mine. Mr. Burke who was delayed in Ontario a few days had to express what supplies he brought through to Yorkton with him and to purchase the greater part of what he required after his arrival there. He was delayed a day longer at Yorkton, but overtook me before I reached Mr. Milligan's on the Quill Plains, and we there arranged together for the storage of our supplies and having our mail brought that far from the post office at Sheho, nearly thirty miles distant, so that when we sent in for supplies we received our mail also.

Leaving Milligan's on the 22nd May, I proceeded to the north-east corner of Township 33, Range 13. The iron post had been removed and I could not identify the corner with certainty until I had retraced and chained over several miles. Correcting my azimuth by observation I ran the east boundary of Township 34, Range 13. A portion of the line passing through the north-west corners of an Indian reserve was left unposted. For agricultural purposes the land on both sides of the line might be considered first class, the alluvial soil being a rich black loam with clay subsoil. The township would be suitable for mixed farming. Ponds of water and small meadows are numerous. The ponds later in the season would be dry, but water could be obtained almost anywhere by digging a reasonable depth. On the morning of the 25th I started for the north-east corner of Township 36, Range 9, in the Nut Mountains, and reached there at noon on the 27th, having had to cut a road through the woods in many places. In the Nut Mountains there are many marshes and ponds, also hills of considerable altitude, but not more so than one would naturally expect in a tract of country designated a "Mountain."

Mr. Bélanger in his report for the year 1890 speaks of the country west from this point as being open from where his work for that season terminated. I reconstructed the mounds and pits on twelve miles of line surveyed that season by Mr. Bélanger, as the work was done at a time when he was unable to construct his pits and mounds of regulation size in consequence of the hard frost. The lines re-mounded were: the east boundary of Township 36, Range 9, and the north boundary of Township 36, Range 8.

The country on both sides of the base in Range 9 is open brûlé interspersed with many ponds and marshes together with occasional bluffs of poplar timber mostly dry. The soil is first class and surface undulating. Towards the north the open country extends about three miles, and six miles towards the south. There is little if any timber that would have a commercial value; it is however suitable for fuel and fencing.

Townships 36 and 37, Range 10, are similar in character to Range 9, with somewhat more wooded land, part of which consists of a few clumps of spruce which do not contain timber of much value. Intending settlers may find logs for some of their buildings. The soil throughout is first class and water both in ponds and streams good. In Sec. 34 a fine stream about 3 feet wide and 12 inches deep flows towards the north-west. The same stream passes through the centre of Township 36, Range 9. During the dry season the water will doubtless be found in ponds only. The townships are adapted either to agricultural or ranching purposes, but preferably to the latter. Continuing the line westward across the north boundary of Township

Department of the Interior.

36, Range 11 in Section 35, we cross another stream running south. The water in this was clear and good and had probably originated from springs. The country where crossed is mostly open undulating prairie, but there are some clumps of timber both green and dry, also patches of willow and other scrub. The townships north and south of the base are well adapted for all purposes of the agriculturist or stock raiser, the soil throughout being a dark loam from 10 to 12 inches in depth underlaid with clay. The township is about two-thirds open country, the open portion being towards the south-west. Towards the south the open country extends about the depth of a township.

Township 36, Range 12, is mostly open prairie, what timber there is being small and scrubby. The soil throughout is good and suitable for all purposes of farming. A creek containing good water runs through the north-east corner of the township flowing on through Township 37, Range 12, where it unites with the Little Pipestone River. The same stream flows through Township 36, Range 11, and is probably the stream noticed above as crossing the base in Section 35, Range 11. Townships 35, Ranges 9, 10 and the east part of Range 11, are mostly timbered with small poplars (very thick), the larger timber being fire-killed and much of it fallen. There are many marshes and ponds which supply water in abundance, and good meadows. Another fire or two will convert these townships into prairie, and the fires will be certain to occur sooner or later.

The soil is good, being a dark sandy loam varying to clayey loam underlaid with clay. In a few places light soil was met with, but the general order is clay subsoil underlying a dark loam.

From the 7th until the 20th June I was absent visiting Mr. Bélanger's camp in the vicinity of Prince Albert. Acting on your advice I went by train from Yorkton to Prince Albert and returned across the country bringing with me from Mr. Bélanger's camp two horses which he had in excess of what he required. These I added to my transport, having hired horses from Mr. Gunn until such time as I could get the horses through from Prince Albert. Good progress was made by my party under the management of my brother (who was my chief assistant) during my absence. Upon my return to camp I sent my teamster to Yorkton to return the hired horses and bring a load of large iron posts. I had already marked several township corners with small iron posts, the large ones not having arrived at Yorkton in time to bring in with my supplies.

I intended later in the season to have substituted large posts at the corners where I had left the small ones, but had not time to do so. On the night of the 23rd June there was a heavy shower of rain which only turned out to be the forerunner of many that followed during the remaining part of the month and on until near the end of July. The way vegetation responded to this first shower by springing up several inches the next day was marvellous. One could almost see the plants grow.

Townships 35 and 36, Range 13, are both well suited for occupation by either the agriculturist or stockman. The soil throughout is first class. There is a supply of small timber for fuel. Meadow land is generously dispersed throughout the district, and water in ponds plentiful during the earlier months of summer, and in many localities it could be had all the year round by damming the coulées and ravines. This has been done already in several parts of the North-west where water is not plentiful. Some drainage centre is selected where there is considerable fall in a ravine, so that a dam can be constructed at a moderate cost to retain the water resulting from the melting snows of spring. There are many places where artificial ponds twenty feet in depth might be constructed to hold water throughout the driest season. In these parts where good water is so scarce it would well repay neighbours to unite and construct such reservoirs. It would often be more economical than digging wells where water could only be obtained at a great depth. The energy expended in raising water from any considerable depth for a number of animals soon amounts to a consideration. To the extensive stock owner such a step would naturally recommend itself for adoption. There are few places in the North-west where this plan could not be adopted with some degree of success. I have known men who drove their stock five miles to water every day during the

winter who without any great outlay of capital and labour could have a supply convenient to their stables. Even where the country is comparatively level some place towards which the surface trends might be selected and excavated by means of a plough and scraped to such a depth that it would contain water the year round. The above although perhaps foreign to the intention of a survey report nevertheless deserves the attention of all who are interested in the settlement and progress of the great North-west. This would not be an experiment as it has been adopted by stockmen on the "Round Plain" and in other localities with great success.

In running the outline north between Ranges 11 and 12, Township 37, we pass for nearly six miles through open rolling prairie. Near the north end of the township the Little Pipestone crosses, bearing towards the north-west. North of the stream the township is wooded. Township 38, Range 11, is mostly wooded, extending into the township for some two miles; at the north is Little Nut Lake. Sections 18 and 19 are mostly prairie. The timber which consists of poplar with a few clumps of spruce is not of much account, as the poplar is small where not fire-killed and the spruce too limited in quantity. The soil is good enough for all purposes.

Township 37, Range 12, is mostly open prairie there being disseminated patches of timber through the township. The soil is first class and the surface diversified enough to break the monotony. The Nut Lake trail runs north and south near the east boundary of the township which is watered by a small stream which crosses the base on its northern course in Section 2, losing itself in a large hay marsh which covers several hundred acres and which would produce a large quantity of hay near the middle of the township. Collecting at the north end of the meadow, the stream flows north into the Little Pipestone. The latter stream crosses the north-east corner of the township flowing past Milligan's winter ranche, which seems to be in Section 35.

Township 38, Range 12. Along the east boundary there is a belt of poplar woods nearly a mile wide. The Nut Lake trail passes north through the township to Fisher's and the Hudson's Bay Company's trading posts, which are located in Section 25. The Little Pipestone flows north near the middle of the township and empties into Nut Lake, which extends for some distance into the township at its north end. A portion of the township east of Nut Lake will be included in Yellow Quill's (Indian) Reserve. There is considerable meadow land, and portions well suited to the growth of cereals. The soil would vary from first to second class in quality, portions being gravelly.

Township 37, Range 13, is bluffy; probably one-half of the area is at present covered with timber or scrub, but the timber is only fit for fencing and fuel, nearly all the large trees being dead and only the undergrowth green. Most settlers prefer land of this character to open prairie, as the shelter afforded more than compensates for the labour expended in clearing the parts they desire to plough. The soil is from first to second class. There are no streams, but to counterbalance this deficiency ponds of fresh water are numerous.

Township 38, Range 13. The surface of this township is undulating and probably fifty per cent of it covered with an inferior class of timber or scrub. Ponds are numerous; in some the water is fresh and in some alkaline. The soil would vary in quality from first to second class.

Township 37, Range 14. This township seems to be about the height of land and consequently there are numerous ponds of fresh water. The greater part of the area is covered with poplar timber or scrub. The timber would serve all purposes for building and fencing, but is not large enough for saw-logs, and the quantity insufficient for anything except to supply the country immediately surrounding. The soil throughout is good, and grass in marshes very heavy and of good quality. The drainage of this township is towards the north while that of Township 36 immediately south of the base will be towards the south. This latter named township is of the same nature in all respects as Township 37 except that there is not as much surface water and the timber is somewhat smaller in size.

Township 35, Range 14, contains a quantity of timber and a great deal of scrub. The surface is undulating and the soil a dark loam underlaid with clay. Surface water is scarce, but good water is obtained by digging to a moderate depth.

Department of the Interior.

Township 34, Range 14. For two miles along the northerly part there is considerable timber and scrub willow; south from that to Quill Lake it is open prairie with scattered clumps of dry poplar and scrub. Surface water will seldom be found, but from indications of a sandy subsoil as shown by the earth brought up by the badgers in some parts of the township it is evident that good water could be easily obtained. In former departmental maps the south-east corner of this township is shown as being in Little Quill Lake, but the country there is all covered with grass now. I had to produce the outlines of adjoining township to determine the position of the corner. This was done and the corner marked in the usual way by planting an iron post and digging pits. The south-west corner of the township falls in Little Quill Lake.

Townships 36 and 37, Ranges 15 and 16, where crossed by the 10th Base are mostly wooded. The large timber has been killed by fire some years ago and the undergrowth among the fallen and standing dry trees is exceedingly dense, the young trees having attained a diameter of from one to three inches and a height of from 12 to 15 feet. Ponds of fresh water are numerous—in fact when I was there during the month of July the ground was thoroughly saturated with water. In Section 35, Range 16, a fine stream of good water flows towards the south. West of this creek the country is much more open, there being large tracts of prairie especially towards the south. In crossing Range 17 we pass through three miles of timber and very dense scrub. In Section 35 the bed of a creek, with water in pools flowing towards the south, is crossed. The timber extended about a mile south of the base;—from that to the Big Quill Lake is mostly open prairie. Northerly the timber extends to the correction line and beyond. Along the east boundaries of Townships 37 and 38, Range 18, the timber which consists of dead poplars standing and fallen with a dense second growth of poplar and willow up to four inches in diameter, intermingled in spots with briars, rendered progress very slow and difficult. The dry timber, if there was any means of transport, would make good fuel in its present condition.

This tract only awaits another fire passing through it in a dry season to transform the entire country into a prairie. The great objection to these fires is that such a great injury is done to the soil that the damage can never be repaired. It is everywhere observable. We pass over mile after mile of country where here and there are bare patches of ground with the alluvial soil entirely wanting as a result of burning some time in the past.

The timber if left alone will soon grow to considerable dimensions, but the damage to the soil could not be repaired in a lifetime. The outline along the east boundaries of Townships 36 and 35, Range 18, passes over an undulating prairie with a few clumps of scrub and dry timber. There is no water found on the surface anywhere along the line, but a supply of very good water was obtained by digging to a depth of seven or eight feet in a depression. The soil along this line would be first class until near Big Quill Lake where a belt extending about a mile from the lake contains alkaline matter sufficient to injure the vegetation. The country here when opened up will be a favourite part for settlement, as it slopes gradually towards the south. In running the north boundary of Township 36, Range 18, for the first mile we pass through timber, after which the country is mostly open prairie, what timber there is being small and in disseminated bluffs. At the north-east corner of Section 32 the line crosses a spring creek containing excellent water. Bearing south-east the water disappears in places, but the springs which issue from underneath the surface at intervals seemed to send out more water during the driest part of the season than at other times.

Along the east boundaries of Townships 36 and 35, Range 19, the country is undulating prairie alternating with patches of poplar woods and scrub and also clumps of thick willow. Surface water was entirely absent during the month of August, and to reach water by digging it would be necessary to penetrate the earth to a considerable depth. We failed to obtain any after selecting what seemed to be a favourable place and digging to a depth of seventeen feet.

Along the east boundaries of Townships 37 and 38, Range 19, we find prairie alternating with poplar and scrub, the former predominating. The surface is rolling

and the soil good. A valley extending north and south about half a mile east of the line supplied water all the way up, the water being found in ponds some of which were alkaline and some fresh.

The country across the north boundary of Township 36, Range 19, is open prairie with the exception of a few scattered clumps of dry scrub. The surface varies from undulating to hilly and is very dry; the only water available was found in an alkaline pond in Township 37, Range 19, one and a half miles north-east from the north-west corner of the township. The soil throughout is a rich black loam underlaid with clay.

Along the east boundaries of Townships 36 and 35, Range 20, the first three miles south from the base and the two miles north of the correction line are more than half covered with timber and scrub; the remaining seven miles are nearly all open prairie. The surface is hilly in places and exceedingly dry. The nearest water we found after leaving the base was four miles south-west from where the meridian intersects the correction line. At that point in a deep valley was a miry pond of exceedingly bad water. By digging a well alongside the pond very good water was obtained. In the pond we had a horse mired, and the camp being eight miles distant, it was in the water the greater part of the night. I spent a whole day with the party in getting it out of the pond and to camp, but it died after all our efforts to restore it.

Townships 37 and 38, Range 20, as judged from the outline would be about half prairie, the remainder being covered with poplar and scrub found in bluffs and belts all over the township. The surface is gently undulating and soil first class; good water was found in several marshy ponds and there is some good meadow land. The country here is well adapted for settlement.

Townships 36 and 35, Range 21. These townships are mostly open prairie, there being a limited supply of timber in bluffs. Several small lakes containing excellent water are found here, also considerable meadow land. The soil is good and both townships suitable for settlement.

Townships 37 and 38, Range 21. The east outline of these townships passes through one of the most beautiful localities found in the North-west. There are numerous lakelets nestling among bluffs of green poplar giving the place the appearance of a carefully devised park. These lakelets are referred to as the "Flower Ponds" in my report of last year. The surface is hilly and the water in ponds of considerable depth. Numerous tracks indicate that this is a favourite resort for deer and moose. It may at some future time be a favourite summer resort for the people. The soil throughout is first class and the country offers many inducements to the intending settler. The completion of this outline finished our work from the 10th Base. I therefore proceeded with my party to the north-east corner of Township 40, Range 23, following an Indian trail which I found last year running north-west from the south end of Lake Lenore. Near my starting point I met with a band of Indians from Nut Lake who brought an interpreter and tried to persuade me to abandon my intention of running the 11th Base as it interfered with their hunting ground and drove out the game. As I could not see my way clear to accede to their wishes in this respect they wanted supplies in payment for the privileges we enjoyed of feeding our horses on their grass, using their wood and water, travelling over the roads which they had made for their own use, and many other things they mentioned. They were given supplies, not as an acknowledgment that anything was due them because of the rights we were enjoying through their indulgence, but because they represented themselves as being hungry and in want. They seemed to hold the idea that the whole country belonged to them, and that they were being deprived of it against their wishes and without compensation. By giving them a small gratuity I probably saved myself the inconvenience of following up my horses for two or three days, as they are noted for running off the horses belonging to parties to whom they take a dislike if they can do so without being detected.

Townships 40 and 39, Range 23. For four miles after leaving the base we ran south through dense timber. The trees would not average more than 8 inches in diameter

Department of the Interior.

but the bush was clean and timber good; south of that the timber was only met within bluffs, the remaining part of the area being rolling prairie. East of the line in Township 39, Range 22, is an alkaline lake extending north-east and south-west nearly the entire length of the township. The south-west corner of this township falls in Dead Moose Lake. *The soil in general is first class and the greater portion of the land well adapted for settlement.

Township 40, Range 22, is mostly wooded with poplar. The surface is hilly, and nestling among the hills are many ponds and lakelets, some of which are alkaline and others good. North of the base in Township 41, Range 22, is the large lake shown on the map accompanying my report of last year as "Middle Lake."

From the middle of the range to the eastern outline the country is comparatively open, the fires of some years ago having destroyed and burned up a great portion of the timber on the hillsides, which are now covered with grass.

The outline along the east boundaries of Townships 40 and 39, Range 22, for nearly two miles south from the base passes through dense poplar woods, the timber reaching a diameter of 18 inches. Here it crosses for over a mile an arm of Lake Lenore. South of the lake the country is open rolling prairie with the exception of a few patches of poplar and scrub. The soil throughout is first class and the locality well adapted for settlement.

Township 40, Range 21. The north portion of this township is taken up by Lake Lenore. In running east on the base through timber half a mile we came to the lake which is here over three and a half miles wide. East of the lake the surface is covered with a dense growth of small poplar and willow which seems to have grown in recent years.

In running the east boundaries of Townships 40 and 39, Range 21, for five miles we pass through small timber and scrub, there being a few patches of open prairie. The timber seems to be of recent growth. Continuing south to the correction line the country is mostly open. There is some good poplar timber in bluffs. The surface is undulating and the soil good. There are some good meadow lands and the water found in marshy ponds is good.

Along the north boundary of Township 40, Range 20, the greater part of the surface is covered with timber. In Sections 35 and 36 a large marsh is crossed, which extends north some five miles and south about the same distance. The marsh contains large quantities of hay. There was more water in it this year than usual; the ground seemed quite firm in places where there were three feet of water. East of the marsh the country is wooded.

In running south along the east boundaries of Townships 40 and 39, Range 20, the timber extends about six miles; south of that it is only found in bluffs, the remainder of the surface being open prairie or meadow land. The soil is good and the country suitable for settlement.

Eastward along the north boundary of Township 40, Range 19, for the whole distance the country is thickly wooded with timber partly dry and in spots much fallen down, forming a dense tangled mass with the second-growth poplar and willow growing up amongst it. It is in this kind of place that progress is exceedingly slow and the extra work in connection with the transport very great. The soil however was good and surface level. Near the north-east corner of the township the base crosses a lake about half a mile wide.

Southerly along the east boundaries of Townships 40 and 39 for five miles the timber is exceedingly dense and much of it fallen. South from there to the correction line was nearly all open prairie with a fine rolling surface and occasional ponds of water. The soil throughout is excellent.

Eastward along the north boundary of Township 40, Range 18, for nearly three miles the country is densely timbered. East of that is mostly open. In Section 34 a lake half a mile wide and about a mile long is crossed. Another and larger lake about half a mile to the north is seen from the line. The country here is suitable for settlement; as it is near the summit of the Pasquia Hills, the climatic condition may be against it, but this can only be determined in the future.

Along the east boundaries of Townships 40 and 39, Range 18, we find the country quite hilly, but mostly open. Patches of small poplar timber are met with and some bluffs of large timber, but fully two-thirds of the country would be prairie. The soil is excellent throughout, and several ponds and lakes contain good water. A more detailed account of each township blocked out might have been given, but that would have drawn out my report much beyond reasonable limits. The notes given I think will convey a fair idea of the country.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOS. FAWCETT,
D. T. Surveyor.

THERMOMETER and Barometer Records.

Date.	Thermometer.				Barometer.			Remarks.
	8 a.m.	2 p.m.	8 p.m.	Min.	8 a.m.	2 p.m.	8 p.m.	
1893.	.	.	.	.	"	"	"	.
May 23.	40 00	52 25	45 00	25 00	28 01	28 00	28 05	Clear but windy.
do 24.	41 00	77 00	62 00	25 00	28 02	28 01	28 00	do and fine.
do 25.	46 00	72 00	60 00	18 00	28 01	27 00	27 00	do do
do 26.	44 00	65 00	69 00	36 00	27 00	27 63	27 50	Showery in morning.
do 27.	48 00	65 00	64 00	51 00	27 50	27 40	27 35	Showery night.
do 28.	52 00	58 00	50 00	31 00	27 50	27 30	27 43	Clear and fine.
do 29.	54 00	68 00	56 00	32 00	27 43	27 48	27 45	do do
do 30.	50 00	75 00	67 00	31 00	27 50	27 45	27 44	do do
do 31.	58 00	74 00	62 00	40 00	27 45	27 54	27 65	do but windy.
June 1.	50 00	77 00	62 00	40 00	27 50	27 54	27 65	do do
do 2.	58 00	73 00	60 00	44 00	27 68	27 63	27 65	do do
do 3.	44 00	60 00	50 00	42 00	27 70	27 75	27 85	Cold showers ; rain.
do 4.	54 00	70 00	54 00	42 00	27 90	27 90	27 90	Clear and fine.
do 6.	58 00	85 00	72 00	38 00	27 00	27 70	27 70	do do
do 7.	62 00	72 00	58 00	48 00	27 65	27 60	27 73	do but windy.
do 8.	52 00	80 00	70 00	44 00	27 90	27 75	27 60	do and fine.
do 9.	52 00	82 00	66 00	34 00	27 75	27 70	27 75	do do
do 10.	70 00	85 00	66 00	44 00	27 65	27 70	27 45	do do
do 11.	64 00	82 00	66 00	50 00	27 40	27 35	27 50	do do
do 12.	53 00	72 00	72 00	40 00	27 70	27 70	27 60	Hail storm at noon.
do 13.	60 00	66 00	62 00	46 00	27 60	27 50	27 30	Very windy day.
do 14.	52 00	74 00	66 00	46 00	27 60	27 60	27 50	Clear but windy.
do 15.	53 00	68 00	67 00	44 00	27 60	27 50	27 50	Small shower ; rain.
do 16.	54 00	80 00	50 00	42 00	27 60	27 60	27 80	Clear and fine.
do 17.	50 00	76 00	74 00	30 00	27 85	27 60	27 60	do do
do 18.	60 00	68 00	65 00	45 00	27 70	27 70	27 70	do do
do 19.	50 00	74 00	63 00	46 00	27 90	27 70	27 75	do do
do 20.	52 00	69 00	68 00	32 00	27 65	27 50	27 45	do but windy.
do 21.	48 00	84 00	65 00	43 00	27 55	27 40	27 50	do and fine.
do 22.	54 00	86 00	78 00	35 00	27 54	27 48	27 40	do do
do 23.	64 00	75 00	64 00	48 00	27 30	27 23	27 45	Showery night.
do 24.	56 00	78 00	68 00	50 00	28 85	27 85	27 88	Clear and fine.
do 25.	54 00	72 00	67 00	50 00	27 90	27 90	27 90	do do
do 26.	58 00	68 00	68 00	50 00	27 90	27 50	27 65	Showers in morning.
do 27.	70 00	80 00	80 00	54 00	27 75	27 70	27 75	Clear and fine.
do 28.	60 00	68 00	62 00	58 00	27 75	27 70	27 75	Showery in evening.
do 29.	58 00	70 00	70 00	55 00	27 95	27 90	27 90	Clear and fine.
do 30.	58 00	64 00	60 00	41 00	27 85	27 90	27 85	Showery in evening.
July 1.	54 00	64 00	60 00	48 00	27 75	27 75	27 85	do do
do 2.	67 00	70 00	64 00	42 00	28 00	27 95	27 90	Clear and fine.
do 3.	66 00	78 00	68 00	42 00	27 85	27 75	27 75	Cloudy evening.
do 4.	56 00	65 00	72 00	52 00	27 80	27 75	27 80	Showery in the night.
do 5.	53 00	70 00	58 00	48 00	27 80	27 70	27 70	Rain all night.
do 6.	56 00	62 00	54 00	48 00	27 60	27 60	27 70	do until noon.
do 7.	65 00	60 00	64 00	38 00	27 80	27 85	27 90	Showery, afternoon and night.
do 8.	52 00	61 00	53 00	48 00	28 00	28 01	28 15	Clear and fine.
do 9.	56 00	62 00	60 00	40 00	28 15	28 25	28 05	do do
do 10.	65 00	74 00	70 00	50 00	28 00	27 75	27 75	do do

Department of the Interior.

THERMOMETER and Barometer Records—Continued.

Date.	Thermometer.				Barometer.			Remarks.
	8 a.m.	2 p.m.	8 p.m.	Min.	8 a.m.	2 p.m.	8 p.m.	
1893.					"	"	"	
July 11..	60 00	84 00	74 00	50 00	27 70	27 58	27 50	Shower in evening.
do 12..	67 00	64 00	58 00	60 00	27 40	27 41	27 40	Rain afternoon and night.
do 13..	58 00	68 00	66 00	52 00	27 50	27 48	27 50	Showery.
do 14..	59 00	66 00	68 00	52 00	27 51	27 50	27 50	Showery and raining most of
do 15..	56 00	64 00	62 00	53 00	27 52	27 80	27 90	Clear and fine. (night.)
do 16..	54 00	66 00	62 00	34 00	28 00	28 85	28 85	do
do 17..	65 00	90 00	82 00	.....	27 85	27 90	27 80	do
do 18..	68 00	84 00	78 00	50 00	27 90	27 75	27 70	do
do 19..	74 00	84 00	75 00	53 00	27 70	27 72	27 85	do
do 20..	60 90	74 00	72 00	45 00	28 40	27 85	27 80	do
do 21..	60 00	78 00	74 00	41 00	27 93	27 95	27 90	do
do 22..	67 00	77 00	70 00	.....	27 80	27 80	27 70	do
do 23..	60 00	80 00	72 00	.....	27 80	27 80	27 70	Shower in evening.
do 24..	60 00	80 00	66 00	48 00	27 65	27 60	27 75	Clear and fine.
do 25..	56 00	74 00	57 00	48 00	28 00	28 00	28 10	do
do 26..	54 00	75 00	73 00	30 00	28 00	27 90	27 70	do
do 27..	60 00	68 00	56 00	47 00	27 80	27 70	27 90	do
do 28..	50 00	82 00	63 00	40 00	28 00	27 70	27 80	do
do 29..	57 00	84 00	60 00	48 00	27 75	27 70	28 00	do
do 30..	56 00	78 00	76 00	38 00	28 00	28 10	28 00	do
do 31..	56 00	92 00	77 00	46 00	28 10	27 70	27 90	do
Aug. 1..	62 00	87 00	68 00	48 00	27 70	27 70	27 75	do
do 2..	60 00	86 00	76 00	48 00	27 60	27 50	27 50	do
do 3..	60 00	84 00	70 00	.....	27 70	27 50	27 75	do
do 4..	56 00	77 00	74 00	37 00	27 95	27 80	27 90	do
do 5..	60 00	83 00	70 00	48 00	27 95	27 70	27 70	do
do 6..	69 00	82 00	81 00	.....	27 60	27 65	27 60	do
do 7..	73 00	76 00	53 00	50 00	27 46	27 32	27 50	Showery evening.
do 8..	53 00	70 00	63 00	.....	27 70	27 70	27 60	Clear and fine.
do 9..	55 00	64 00	61 00	32 00	27 60	27 55	27 60	Small shower at noon.
do 10..	46 00	54 00	50 00	34 00	27 75	27 89	27 90	Showery.
do 11..	42 00	66 00	58 00	24 00	28 10	28 00	28 00	Clear and fine.
do 12..	66 00	79 00	71 00	42 00	27 95	27 71	27 61	do
do 13..	60 00	89 00	74 00	42 00	27 60	27 50	27 50	do
do 14..	50 00	60 00	47 00	.....	27 40	27 30	27 50	Showers with wind.
do 15..	59 00	66 00	59 00	42 00	27 82	27 84	27 85	Small shower.
do 16..	44 00	64 00	55 00	30 00	28 00	27 90	27 70	Clear and fine.
do 17..	50 00	67 00	60 00	30 00	27 84	27 84	27 84	do
do 18..	54 00	72 00	66 00	44 00	27 81	27 80	27 85	do
do 19..	49 00	72 00	74 00	31 00	28 02	28 00	28 00	do
do 20..	62 00	81 00	72 00	38 00	28 10	28 10	28 00	do
do 21..	60 00	65 00	60 00	51 00	27 90	27 61	27 60	Shower in evening.
do 22..	70 00	72 00	64 00	48 00	27 46	27 40	27 60	Showery forenoon.
do 23..	50 00	72 00	58 00	48 00	27 79	27 83	28 00	Clear and fine.
do 24..	57 00	80 00	60 00	43 00	27 85	27 63	27 63	Showery evening.
do 25..	54 00	60 00	54 00	49 00	27 51	27 50	27 51	do
do 26..	51 00	57 00	48 00	.....	27 61	27 60	28 00	Shower in morning.
do 27..	45 00	65 00	60 00	32 00	28 00	28 00	28 00	Clear and fine.
do 28..	49 00	70 00	54 00	30 00	28 14	27 84	28 50	do
do 29..	56 00	73 00	53 00	.....	28 70	27 90	27 95	do
do 30..	54 00	79 00	62 00	33 00	27 99	27 86	27 90	do
do 31..	56 00	67 00	50 00	48 00	28 00	28 60	28 15	do
Sept. 1..	48 00	67 00	48 00	21 00	28 11	27 99	27 80	do
do 2..	45 00	82 00	60 00	34 00	27 63	27 50	27 50	do
do 3..	70 00	76 00	60 00	57 00	27 60	27 70	27 90	do
do 4..	68 00	70 00	68 00	60 00	28 30	27 90	27 84	do
do 5..	69 00	75 00	64 00	62 00	27 82	27 74	27 74	do
do 6..	68 00	82 00	66 00	52 00	27 95	27 66	27 63	do
do 7..	51 00	82 00	68 00	49 00	27 70	27 49	27 50	do
do 8..	58 00	82 00	71 00	54 00	27 50	27 30	27 35	do
do 9..	56 00	74 00	56 00	48 00	27 30	27 40	27 60	do
do 10..	70 00	72 00	64 00	58 00	27 90	27 80	27 75	do
do 11..	68 00	78 00	62 00	62 00	27 70	27 50	27 50	Shower in evening.

THERMOMETER and Barometer Records—*Concluded.*

Date.	Thermometer.				Barometer.			Remarks.
	8 a.m.	2 p.m.	8 p.m.	Min.	8 a.m.	2 p.m.	8 p.m.	
1893.	°	°	°	°	"	"	"	
Sept. 12.	46·00	71·00	60·00	34·00	27·60	27·65	27·70	Clear and fine.
do 13.	50·00	68·00	58·00	21·00	27·80	27·75	27·60	do
do 14.	48·00	65·00	46·00	44·00	27·60	27·55	27·70	Showery in evening.
do 15.	48·00	68·00	60·00	32·00	28·00	28·00	28·00	Clear and fine.
do 16.	36·00	72·00	64·00	58·00	27·65	27·40	27·30	do
do 17.	12·00	42·00	36·00	38·00	27·40	27·55	27·60	Showery day.
do 18.	34·00	44·00	31·00	32·00	27·85	27·90	28·00	Flurry snow in morning.
do 19.	32·00	48·00	38·00		28·00	28·00	28·00	Rain in the evening.
do 20.	43·00	56·00	63·00	38·00	27·75	27·60	27·50	Rainy night.
do 21.	62·00	65·00	63·00	62·00	27·65	27·65	27·50	Showery day.
do *22.					27·60	27·65	27·90	Dash of snow.
do 23.					28·00	27·95	27·90	Clear and cold.
do 24.					28·10	28·20	28·30	Clear and fine.
do 25.					28·30	28·30	28·35	do
do 26.					28·30	28·35	28·20	do
do 27.					28·25	28·00	28·30	do
do 28.					27·65	27·60	27·80	Sprinkling rain in evening.
do 29.					27·50	27·40	27·50	Fine but cloudy.
do 30.					27·75	27·85	28·00	Few flakes of snow in evening.
Oct. 1.					28·10	28·00	28·10	Clear and fine.
do 2.					27·80	28·65	27·50	do
do 3.					27·50	27·55	27·55	Showery all day.
do 4.					27·60	27·60	27·60	Few drops of rain.
do 5.					27·65	27·60	27·50	Clear and fine.
do 6.					27·40	27·40	27·50	Fine.
do 7.					27·65	27·55	27·50	Snow in the night.
do 8.					27·55	27·85	27·90	Clear and fine.
do 9.					27·85	27·80	27·80	Cloudy day; snowy night.
do 10.					27·70	27·70	27·75	Heavy fall of snow.
do 11.					28·20	28·00	27·75	Fine.
do 12.					27·40	27·50	27·60	do
do 13.					27·90	28·00	28·00	do
do 14.					28·15	28·10	27·95	Fine but cold.
do 15.					27·56	27·50	27·60	Fine.
do 16.					27·90	27·90	28·00	do
do 17.					28·10	28·20	28·20	do
do 18.					28·15	28·20	28·00	do
do 19.					28·05	27·95	27·90	do
do 20.					28·15	28·10	28·00	Day fine; snow during night.
do 21.					27·60	27·55	27·55	Snowing all day.
do 22.					28·00	27·85	27·90	Fine.
do 23.					27·70	27·60	27·50	do
do 24.					27·60	27·00	27·60	do
do 25.					27·80	27·90	27·90	do
do 26.					27·40	27·50	27·50	Cloudy; spattering of rain.
do 27.					27·95	28·20	28·20	Fine.
do 28.					28·20	28·20	28·10	do
do 29.					28·00	27·30	27·30	do
do 30.					28·00	27·30	27·30	do
do 31.					27·30	27·50	27·60	Threatening storm.
Nov. 1.					27·90	27·90	28·00	Fine.
do 2.					27·75	27·70	27·60	Cold but fine.
do 3.					27·65	27·60	27·50	do
do 4.					27·40	27·40	27·70	do
do 5.					27·70	27·70	27·50	do
do 6.					27·35	27·40	27·60	Fine.
do 7.					27·70	27·75	27·75	do
do 8.					28·00	28·00	27·80	Clear and fine.
do 9.					28·00	28·00	27·90	do

* Thermometer broke at this date.

ADAM FAWCETT,
Recorder.

Department of the Interior.

No. 10.

REPORT OF W. R. BURKE, D.L.S.

SUBDIVISION SURVEYS IN TOUCHWOOD HILLS DISTRICT.

INGERSOLL, ONT., 7th December, 1893.

THOS. FAWCETT, Esq.,
Dominion Topographical Surveyor,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the surveys performed by me, under your direction, during the past season.

In compliance with the instructions of the Surveyor General, dated the 28th of April, 1893, I left Ingersoll on the 4th of May for Yorkton, N.W.T., stopping a day or so in Winnipeg in order to engage some men and procure part of my outfit. I arrived at Yorkton on Sunday morning, the 13th of May, where I met you, and remained there a couple of days to secure horses, wagons, harness, and more men.

On the 17th of May, about 10 a.m., I left for Milligan's in Township 33, Range 13 west of the 2nd Meridian, arriving there with yourself and our parties about 9 p.m. on the evening of the 20th of May.

On the 22nd of May, after arranging with the Milligans for the storage and care of our supplies during the season, and receiving instructions from you as to my summer's work, I went first to Township 33, Range 11 west of 2nd Meridian and commenced the survey of that township.

I will now give a description of each township, in the order as surveyed by me.

Township 33, Range 11.

Fishing Lake covers a large part of this township and divides it into two portions. That portion lying north of the lake is somewhat heavily wooded, and most of the spots not so heavily timbered are covered with small poplars growing very thickly together. The land with the exception of the belt fringing the lake is a mixture of loam and sand with a clay subsoil. South of the lake the country is mostly open with the exception of some clumps of poplars. The land is generally good being similar to that in the northern part of the township.

The water of Fishing Lake and two small lakes shown on the plan contains some alkali, but not enough to be any serious detriment to settlement.

There are a couple of small streams of good water, but during the summer they become dry. Good water can be obtained however by digging a few feet in the beds of the creeks.

There are several settlers on the south side of Fishing Lake, and they all seemed to be prosperous.

Crossing the township are two principal trails, one running westward through the northern part of the township while the other skirts the south shore of Fishing Lake.

Township 34, Range 11.

This township is in general well adapted for farming and ranching purposes. The water supply is good, there being three creeks flowing through the township from north to south, one about a mile from the west boundary, the second through the middle, and the third within one mile of the east boundary. On this last creek about one mile from the south boundary there is a small lake covering about fifty acres, and about half a mile to the east is another of nearly the same size. Wild fowl

are abundant in both of these. The water is slightly alkaline but not sufficiently so to prevent its being used for all purposes. During the summer the creeks are almost dry except in low places or in sloughs where water may be found, or it may be got by digging in any place along the line of the creeks.

A belt of poplar, varying from about ten to forty chains in width, extends across the township about one mile from the south boundary. In most places it is rather scattered but the trees are of good size and suitable for building and fencing.

Township 34, Range 12.

This fractional township lies to the north and east of the Indian reserve. It is mostly open prairie with the exception of a tier of sections down the centre and a strip along the east side and in the north-east corner which is covered with young poplar bush, somewhat scattered and interspersed with small hay meadows. Scattered throughout the township are numerous hay sloughs which at present are very productive. A creek runs south through the middle of the township and passing through the Indian reserve enters Fishing Lake. It becomes dry in summer, but water may be found along the bed a little below the surface. A large creek crosses the corner of Section 1, coming from Township 34, Range 11. This creek at the time of survey was much swollen on account of recent rains: the water is good, and fish were plentiful in it. The alluvial soil is a rich black loam, with a good clay subsoil, and is well adapted for farming and ranching. The township is sparsely watered except along the creeks and near the north boundary where water may be found in the sloughs. One of the Nut Lake trails passes north through the centre of the township and at certain seasons is well travelled.

No timber suitable for building is to be found in the township, and very little fencing material, the timber not being large enough to be serviceable for any purpose other than shelter for cattle.

Township 34, Range 13.

I did not survey the meridian lines between the two northerly tiers of sections in this township, as there was so much willow and poplar scrub in that portion.

The township rises gently to the north and east from Quill Plains, part of which it constitutes. The eastern portion of the township is mostly covered with thick poplar and willow scrub together with windfalls and dead brush. The remainder of the township is open prairie, mostly level.

The soil in the wooded portion is generally good, being a rich black loam; that on the lower part is light and somewhat alkaline.

The principal trails passing through the township are the trail from Touchwood, going north through the centre, and the Old Humboldt trail, passing south-eastward across the south-western corner, joining the Nut Lake trail in the township to the south.

The projected extension of the Manitoba and North-western Railway has been surveyed to cross the south-west corner of the township. There are several creeks flowing south, but during the dry season there is no running water. Water, however, can be found by digging a few feet in the creek beds. There is considerable timber in the northern portion suitable for fencing though not large enough for building purposes.

The timber is in clumps and does not form a solid bush.

Township 33, Range 13.

This township was first surveyed in 1883, the present being a re-survey.

The water level at the time of the first survey was much higher than at present, large portions then under water being now dry.

The old survey mounds were for the most part indistinct, and the posts in nearly every instance were gone.

Department of the Interior.

The land is mostly rolling with the exception of a portion in the north-west corner, which until of late years formed part of Quill Lake. The soil on the rolling land is a sandy loam somewhat light in places, but on the whole well adapted for farming, while on the low lands it is a rich black loam. In the south-western part of the township are some extensive hay meadows, which at the time of survey were being cut by settlers in the township.

Entering at the north-east corner of Section 12 and flowing north-west is a large creek containing water at all seasons.

Along this creek are located with one exception the settlers in the township.

On Section 12 are the Messrs. Milligan, extensive ranchers and traders. On Sections 34, 28 and 22 is located a German settlement of six families. These are but late arrivals; they have all log houses, well built, and are doing fairly well.

On Section 6, Messrs. Boles are located, and are going into ranching, grain raising not being so profitable on account of the great distance from a market. They have a splendid barn erected.

The township is all open prairie with some scattered willow scrub. No trees are large enough for fencing or building purposes.

The Indian reserve extends into the east side of the township about half a mile, and south nearly four miles from the north boundary.

Township 33, Range 14.

This township is for the most part prairie, nearly level, having a gentle slope towards the north and west. The south boundary of the township is within a short distance of the Touchwood Hills, while on the north side Little Quill Lake forms the boundary.

There is very little wood in the township, excepting a strip of poplar along the edge of the lake; this, however, is now dead; there is also a little in the north-east corner.

Along the north boundary, and extending in some parts for two miles to the south, is low land, which until recent years formed part of the bed of Little Quill Lake, but owing to the lowering of the water level is now dry and gradually becoming good hay land. The receding of the water seems to have been the cause of the wood dying along the shore, there being no trace of fire, or other apparent cause.

The soil is a light sandy loam, with a clay subsoil strongly impregnated with alkali in places.

Entering at the south-east corner and flowing northerly is a large creek, called "Duck Hunting Creek." The water is fairly good, excepting where it enters the lake. During the dry season in places it is about seven feet deep, while in the wet season it flows with a strong current.

Along this creek and the adjacent small lakes wild fowl are numerous. There are six small lakes in the north-west corner of the township; the water in these and in Quill Lake is not fit for use, being strongly alkaline and bitter.

Township 33, Range 15.

This township is mostly covered with poplar scrub and heavy bush, interspersed with patches of open prairie.

The land is rolling and in some parts broken and hilly; the soil is a light sandy loam, stony in places, with a clay subsoil.

Scattered throughout the township are patches of bush, the trees averaging from four to eight inches in diameter; towards the west boundary the bush becomes close and heavy.

Little Quill Lake forms the north boundary, while the south boundary lies nearly at the foot of the Touchwood Hills.

The shore of the lake is very stony and strewn with granite boulders, masses of which are piled up in various parts.

A small creek flows through about the centre of the township. In the summer this creek dries up, but water can be easily obtained by digging in the bed to the depth of a few feet; otherwise the township is very dry.

Township 32, Range 15.

The above township lies on the northern slope of the Touchwood Hills. Starting about one mile south of the north boundary these hills rise gradually for about three miles, and in that distance they attain an altitude of about two hundred feet. This slope is very uneven, being broken by deep ravines and creeks. Along the south boundary the surface is comparatively level forming a plateau extending southerly into the next township.

The soil is a sandy loam with a clay subsoil, and in parts stony.

The central part of the township is broken by ravines and is perhaps better adapted for ranching than farming, grass being plentiful and the bush affording good protection in winter.

There are two principal creeks flowing northwards, one about the centre, the other near the west boundary. There is no water running in these during the summer, but pools are found all along their beds, or by digging a few feet a plentiful supply of the best water can be obtained.

Most of the township is covered with bush and brushwood, some of the trees being about 6 to 10 inches in diameter, and many of them suitable for building purposes. A great deal of the bush has been killed by fires of late years, most of that remaining being along the beds of the creeks.

There are no trails crossing this township and no settlers at present.

Township 32, Range 14.

This township lies on the northern slope of the Touchwood Hills, which form a very gentle rise, beginning about one mile from the north boundary, and extending to within two miles of the south boundary.

The land is well adapted for farming purposes: in no place is it too rolling for cultivation, while the soil is a rich sandy loam with a good clay subsoil, slightly stony in parts.

The surface is mostly covered with poplar and willow scrub with patches of poplar bush, suitable for fencing purposes.

The water supply is good, there being three creeks passing through the township in which there is water most of the summer of excellent quality; the one on the east side, called Duck Hunting Creek, is well wooded along its banks with poplar and balm of Gilead, well suited for settlers' requirements.

There are no trails in this township and no settlers at present.

Township 32, Range 13.

The township was surveyed in 1882 or 1883, this being a re-survey, and it is situated on the northern slope of the Touchwood Hills.

The land is slightly rolling in most parts and generally open, with many patches of willow scrub scattered throughout. There are also quite a number of small ridges and hills from 40 to 50 feet high.

The only green timber to be found in any quantity is in the south-west corner, where the trees average from 4 to 6 inches in diameter. The north-eastern portion appears to have been swept through by fires, which have left many standing dead trees, affording excellent fuel.

The soil is a good sandy loam, with a subsoil of clay, and is well adapted for farming purposes or for ranching.

The creeks afford an abundant supply of water, the largest being Duck Hunting Creek, which enters the township at the south-west corner of Section 19 and follows the west boundary northerly for about two miles, then turns easterly across the northern portion of Section 30, and thence north-westerly, leaving the township at the north-west corner.

Department of the Interior.

A small creek enters near the south-east corner and, after running diagonally through the township, empties into Duck Hunting Creek about the south-east corner of Section 31. Although this creek is not running in summer, there are many large pools along it where plenty of good water can be had without digging.

The third creek is now dry, but springs here and there along it water the southern part of the township.

Until recently the north-eastern part of the township was partially covered with small lakes, which are now dried up and form hay meadows.

The work in finding old mounds was extremely difficult, partially owing to the change of physical features: on the east boundary three mounds were missing in as many miles, but all the corners have again been established. Only two iron posts in the whole township could be found, and the wooden ones were so decayed as to be unintelligible.

The main trail from Nut Lake to Touchwood runs through the centre of the township.

Township 33, Range 12.

This township was surveyed some years ago.

I have not been over it enough to give a description as to the character of the land, timber, etc. I merely reopened and re-posted the south boundary of the Indian reserve, and ran a meridian between Sections 13 and 14, also traversed the south shore of Fishing Lake from the south-east corner of the reserve to the east boundary of the township, traversed a portion of the north shore of the lake, and surveyed a small portion of land not covered by the Indian reserve, in the north-east corner of the township. Said portion of land is almost entirely covered with small poplar trees, and has a sandy loam soil.

Since the original survey of this township there has been some accretion opposite the Indian reserve and the Dominion lands.

I have planted an iron post with mound and pits to mark the south-east corner of the Indian reserve.

The said post is situated on the west shore of a bay of Fishing Lake, and is planted on the base line of the old system of survey run by A. L. Russell, D.L.S., 418.25 chains easterly from the south-west angle of the Indian reserve. The old marks, such as mounds, etc., on the Russell Base Line east of the south-east corner of the Indian reserve I have destroyed.

When re-surveying Township 33, Range 13, I did not know that a road allowance of 99 feet should be left on the west and south sides of the Indian reserve. I had planted my posts where cross lines intersected a chain from the west outline of the reserve. Before coming away I altered these posts, placing them in their proper position. I also reopened the west boundary of the Indian reserve.

Having the lines around this reserve now properly opened up and easily to be seen is very convenient for the settlers and enables them to know whether they are trespassing upon the Indian lands or not.

I have destroyed the marks, such as posts, mounds, etc., on the old Russell Base Line across Townships 33, Ranges 13, 14 and 15. In order to find these mounds more easily I had to run a line across the townships a distance of eighteen miles.

On the 8th of November, having finished the work allotted me for the season, I left with my outfit and party for Yorkton, arriving on the evening of Friday, November the 10th; while there I paid off some of my party, and made arrangements for the wintering of the horses and the storing of the outfit.

Monday morning, the 13th, I left Yorkton for Winnipeg, arriving there the same day and paying off the remainder of my party. I left Tuesday evening, the 14th, for Ingersoll where I arrived on November the 17th.

A record was kept of the temperature during the season, which is appended hereto.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. R. BURKE,

D. L. Surveyor.

RECORD of Temperature and Weather during the season of 1893 while on a survey near the 9th Base Line between Ranges 11 and 15 west of the Second Meridian.

Date.	Temperature.			Remarks.
	7 a.m.	2 p.m.	7 p.m.	
May 21..	34	58	48	Frost during the night, day clear and pleasant.
do 22..	38	60	52	Morning cloudy, day cool, moderate wind from east.
do 23..	28	62	45	Heavy frost during night, day fine, wind north, light.
do 24..	29	65	55	do do
do 25..	32	68	58	Light frost during night, day fine, light wind from south.
do 26..	35	72	64	do do west.
do 27..	46	70	58	Cool night, day fine, light wind from the west.
do 28..	54	58	56	Showers during the night, day showery, wind west, light.
do 29..	54	69	55	Heavy frost during night, day fine, light wind from west.
do 30..	54	74	65	Cool night, day fine, fresh breeze from south-west.
do 31	53	72	59	do day cloudy with showers, wind north-west, light.
June 1..	46	72	63	Night cool, day fine, light wind from west.
do 2..	45	75	69	do fresh breeze from the north-east.
do 3..	44	48	42	Rain during the night, day showery, fresh breeze from north-east.
do 4..	45	58	63	do morning cloudy, evening fine, wind north.
do 5..	33	70	62	Frost in the night, day fine, fresh breeze from the west.
do 6..	46	70	60	Night cool, day fine, moderate wind from the west.
do 7..	50	75	55	do thunder shower in evening, wind north-east.
do 8..	44	76	56	Rain during the night, day fine, very light breeze from the west.
do 9..	44	75	62	Cool during night, day fine, light wind from the south.
do 10..	54	80	76	Mild night, day fine, light south wind.
do 11..	76	86	76	do do
do 12..	60	80	72	Thunder during night, day fine, light south-west wind.
do 13..	56	62	64	Mild night, heavy thunder storm with hail in forenoon, afternoon stormy, high wind from the north-east.
do 14..	50	75	68	Cool night, day fine, light south wind.
do 15..	50	65	60	Night cool, day showery, fresh wind from west.
do 16..	48	62	62	do fine do
do 17..	42	70	64	do do fresh south wind.
do 18..	66	69	64	Night mild, day fine but cloudy, light south-west wind.
do 19..	54	67	60	do cloudy, light south-west wind.
do 20..	50	75	62	do fine, fresh wind from west.
do 21..	50	75	62	do do fresh west wind.
do 22..	51	82	69	do do light do
do 23..	59	80	58	do do cloudy, light east wind.
do 24..	58	70	68	Rain in night, day fine, light north wind.
do 25..	59	78	69	Night warm and fine, day warm, light west wind.
do 26..	53	75	58	do rain in morning, afternoon fine, light west wind.
do 27..	51	86	65	do day warm and sultry, very light south wind.
do 28..	58	78	63	Thunder storm at night, day cloudy, light west wind.
do 29..	52	76	62	Heavy rain during night, day fine, light west wind.
do 30..	48	69	53	Fine night, morning fine, showery in afternoon, light west wind.
July 1..	50	65	59	Night fine, day showery, light west wind.
do 2..	58	69	64	do clear and warm, light west wind.
do 3..	59	70	63	Night warm, day cloudy, light south wind.
do 4..	53	63	59	Rain during night, day cloudy and wet, light south wind.
do 5..	52	65	56	Rained all night, rained nearly all day, fresh south-east wind.
do 6..	54	55	50	do do in forenoon, afternoon fine, light north wind.
do 7..	53	65	55	Night fine, day showery, light north-west wind.
do 8..	50	63	53	Rained all night, day fine, light north wind.
do 9..	60	69	66	Night fine, day fine and warm, light north-east wind.
do 10..	57	70	62	do do fresh south wind.
do 11..	62	86	67	do day warm and sultry, light south-east wind.
do 12..	61	65	63	Thunder storm in night, heavy thunder storm during day, wind west.
do 13..	53	65	58	Heavy rain all night, day fine, fresh west wind.
do 14..	54	64	61	Night fine, heavy showers during day, light west wind.
do 15..	54	61	57	Rained all night, day fine, light east wind.
do 16..	55	76	63	Night fine, day fine, light west wind.
do 17..	59	94	69	do day sultry do
do 18..	64	86	68	do do light south wind.
do 19..	62	84	60	do day warm, light west wind.
do 20..	57	76	62	do day fine, light east wind.
do 21..	54	78	68	Night warm do do
do 22..	59	80	64	do do light south-east wind.
do 23..	62	79	62	do do light north wind.

Department of the Interior.

RECORD of Temperature and Weather during the season of 1893, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Temperature.			Remarks.
	7 a.m.	2 p.m.	7 p.m.	
July 24..	56	80	62	Night warm, day fine, light north-west wind.
do 25..	49	62	48	do cool do cloudy do
do 26..	42	73	67	do do light frost, day fine and clear south-east wind.
do 27..	48	74	57	do do day cloudy with showers, north-west wind.
do 28..	47	71	67	do clear, day fine and clear, light west wind.
do 29..	57	81	56	do do do north do
do 30..	60	75	58	do do do fresh breeze from west.
do 31..	58	84	75	do do do light north-west breeze.
Aug. 1..	59	87	70	do do and warm, day clear and warm, light breeze, south.
do 2..	62	92	69	do do do do north.
do 3..	63	82	60	Thunder during night, day clear and fine, fresh breeze, north.
do 4..	56	81	65	Night cool, day clear and fine, moderate breeze north-west.
do 5..	54	82	67	do do do do south-east.
do 6..	65	90	72	do warm do fresh breeze, south-east.
do 7..	69	82	62	do do do strong breeze, north-west.
do 8..	54	75	62	do cool, strong wind, day clear, light wind from north.
do 9..	44	70	65	do do day cloudy, light north wind.
do 10..	48	76	55	Heavy frost, day clear, light south-west breeze.
do 11..	46	80	62	Night cool do fresh breeze from south.
do 12..	60	81	61	do do do do
do 13..	61	89	82	do warm do light west wind.
do 14..	58	63	48	do do day cloudy with showers, heavy gale from north.
do 15..	46	68	52	do cold, heavy north wind, day clear, fresh west breeze.
do 16..	50	69	57	do cool, light frost, do light south wind.
do 17..	48	72	54	do do do do north do
do 18..	51	75	53	do do day clear, light south-east wind.
do 19..	36	79	56	do do light frost, day clear, light west wind.
do 20..	49	77	62	do do day clear, light wind from south.
do 21..	52	76	67	do mild, day cloudy, do south-east.
do 22..	59	62	67	do warm, raining all day, light east wind.
do 23..	49	61	57	Heavy thunderstorm in night, day fair but cloudy, light north wind.
do 24..	52	71	56	Night cool, day fine and clear, light west wind.
do 25..	60	68	50	do warm do strong do
do 26..	49	60	49	Night cool, heavy gale with rain, day cool and showery, north-west wind.
do 27..	50	67	60	do do day fine and clear, light west wind.
do 28..	32	75	59	do do do do
do 29..	31	80	54	do do do do
do 30..	33	85	59	do do do do light south-west wind.
do 31..	58	74	56	do mild do fresh breeze from north-west.
Sept. 1..	34	62	48	do cool do light north-west wind.
do 2..	52	84	58	do mild do do west wind.
do 3..	53	72	61	do do do do do
do 4..	33	64	55	do cool do do east wind.
do 5..	33	65	54	do do do do do
do 6..	38	84	57	do do do do do west wind.
do 7..	46	94	77	do mild do fresh breeze from south.
do 8..	55	84	70	do do do do do do
do 9..	54	73	60	do do do do do do west.
do 10..	45	70	49	do cool do do light south wind.
do 11..	45	72	55	do do do do do do
do 12..	53	69	55	do mild, day cloudy, fresh breeze from north.
do 13..	45	64	43	do cool, day fine and clear, fresh breeze from west.
do 14..	48	51	50	Rain in night, day showery, fresh north wind.
do 15..	34	55	44	Night cool, day fine, fresh north-west wind.
do 16..	42	74	59	do do do fresh breeze from south.
do 17..	45	41	38	do do day cloudy with showers, fresh north breeze.
do 18..	32	44	34	Rained all night, snowing in forenoon, fresh north-west breeze.
do 19..	23	48	43	Night cool, day cloudy, light south-east wind.
do 20..	41	53	41	do raining do north wind.
do 21..	34	48	39	do cold, rain, day blustrous with showers, heavy north-west wind.
do 22..	31	40	32	do blustrous, day cold with snow showers do
do 23..	28	39	31	do do day clear and cold do
do 24..	24	38	32	do do day cold and cloudy, heavy west wind.
do 25..	19	39	31	do clear, day clear, light north-west wind.
do 26..	20	44	26	do do and cold, day fine do
do 27..	21	48	41	do do day clear and fine, light south wind.

RECORD of Temperature and Weather during the season of 1893, &c.—*Concluded.*

Date.	Thermometer.			Remarks.
	7 a.m.	2 p.m.	7 p.m.	
Sept. 28..	44	68	54	Night clear, day fine, light south wind.
do 29..	46	66	45	do do do west do
do 30..	41	38	36	Night raining, morning wet, afternoon fine, light north wind.
Oct. 1..	32	40	38	do cloudy, day cloudy, light north wind.
do 2..	26	55	36	Frost in night, day fine do west do
do 3..	36	44	40	Night cloudy, raining all day, light north-west wind.
do 4..	31	48	32	do do day cloudy do west do
do 5..	32	50	31	do do do with showers, light south wind.
do 6..	33	52	32	Night showery, day fine, light east wind.
do 7..	23	42	39	do clear do do north-west wind.
do 8..	32	39	30	do 4 inch. of snow fell, snow flurries through day, light north-east wind.
do 9..	27	32	29	do clear, heavy snow-storm in day, strong east wind.
do 10..	29	36	24	Heavy snow-storm, about one foot on ground, light north wind.
do 11..	4	29	25	Night clear, day cloudy but fine, light south wind.
do 12..	36	46	32	do do day clear and fine do south-west wind.
do 13..	35	42	34	do cloudy, day cloudy, strong north-west wind.
do 14..	12	45	33	do clear, day fine, light south wind.
do 15..	30	58	32	do do do do
do 16..	14	45	29	do do do light east wind.
do 17..	13	51	37	do do do do
do 18..	13	58	43	do do do very light west wind.
do 19..	17	64	42	do cloudy do do do
do 20..	18	34	38	do clear, cloudy in morning, clear in afternoon, west wind.
do 21..	19	45	30	do cloudy, a little snow in afternoon, strong north-west wind.
do 22..	18	34	29	do clear and windy, light north-west wind through day.
do 23..	19	28	12	do partly clear, day cloudy, fine towards evening, light south wind.
do 24..	18	34	30	do do clear in morning, snow in afternoon, moderate west wind.
do 25..	24	28	18	do clear, day clear and fine, a beautiful day, light north-west wind.
do 26..	28	34	32	do do day cloudy with snow flurries, strong do do
do 27..	22	26	16	do do day clear and cold, very strong north-west wind.
do 28..	6	36	22	do do do do moderate south-west do
do 29..	7	40	35	do do do do north-west do
do 30..	24	69	20	do do do and warm, light south-west do
do 31..	18	33	28	do do forenoon fine and warm, afternoon cloudy and cold, strong south-west wind.
Nov. 1..	18	28	15	Night cloudy, day cloudy and cold, strong north-west wind.
do 2..	1	20	11	do clear do do light south wind.
do 3..	23	40	32	do cloudy, day fine and clear do west do
do 4..	18	45	36	do do do do south-west wind.
do 5..	28	37	28	do do day warm and cloudy, south-east wind.
do 6..	28	40	33	do do day cloudy and misty, about 1 inch of snow in morning, north-west wind.
do 7..	28	35	35	Night cloudy, day cloudy, cold and damp, wind south and south-west.
do 8..	22	40	28	do do do south-east wind.
do 9..	32	40	30	do clear, day clear but misty at times, south wind.
do 10..	35	*		* Did not keep further record.

W. R. BURKE,
D. L. Surveyor.

Department of the Interior.

No. 11.

REPORT OF P. R. A. BÉLANGER, D.L.S.

CORRECTION AND OTHER SURVEYS IN PRINCE ALBERT DISTRICT.

T. FAWCETT, Esq., D.T.S.,
Ottawa.

OTTAWA, 9th January, 1894.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following general report on my operations during the last season, while engaged on correction surveys in the district of Prince Albert, under your direction.

On the 3rd May last I left Ottawa for Prince Albert, and reached there on the next Saturday.

There I hired my party and took possession of the horses and other articles of surveyor's outfit left the year before by William Ogilvie, D.T.S., in care of J. S. Donaldson, which I had repaired and placed in good order.

On the 17th I started from Prince Albert and proceeded to my work, which I commenced on the 3rd Meridian near "One Arrow River," proceeding eastward, making corrections in every successive range, in conformity with the memorandum of corrections submitted by the Chief Inspector of Surveys.

The work I performed during the course of the season consisted in the re-survey of Townships 44, Ranges 21A and 27; Township 45A, Range 22, and Township 49, Range 22. I also re-posted Township 44, Range 21, according to your instructions, and made numerous corrections to old surveys by destroying monuments, running new lines and establishing new marks in several cases.

I also destroyed part of several lines run by D. L. S. Russell on the old system, these lines creating confusion with the new system. All the above surveys apply to townships west of the 2nd Meridian.

West of the 3rd Meridian, I made a traverse of both shores of the North Saskatchewan River across Township 48, Range 1, and re-surveyed the adjoining section lines in order to find out the exact area of the sections broken by the river.

I closed the season of field work by the survey of some wood lots in Township 16, Range 13 west of the 2nd Meridian, which survey I was authorized to make by direct instructions from the Surveyor General.

With regard to the old surveys I corrected, I beg to state that some of them proved to be very carelessly done. In many cases I found that two and even three lines had been run and posted for the same township line, leaving in those cases a gore of several chains of unsurveyed land between two ranges. In other cases the ranges were found overlapping one another.

The corrections I made on different township boundaries brought the discovery of numerous gross errors which showed that the interior subdivision would also need corrections.

As to the destruction of lines and monuments established by D. L. S. Russell under the old system, I beg to state that some of the monuments for the north side of the 12th Correction line which had been offsetted from the line run for the south side could not be found, owing to the thick growth of underbrush which covers them; but all the monuments found, as well as the lines, though very old, contrasted very favourably with all the surveys made in that district under the new system. This shows that surveys made with care will last for a great number of years. Though my work consisted mostly of the re-survey of land on which different surveyors have already reported, I think a general description of the features of the country I passed over would not be out of place, owing to the great change some

part of this country has undergone during the last ten years by disastrous fires, drought and other causes. I will therefore describe them as follows:

Township 44, Range 21.

This township is generally prairie interspersed with clumps of willow with a first class soil. The west half is partly covered by Water Hen Lake, and its adjoining hay marshes.

As far as I know, most of the even-numbered sections have been taken up, some by farmers and some by speculators who only await immigration to sell at a profit.

With regard to this township, I beg to state that I only reopened the old lines and re-marked the corners where they were found, except in a few cases where errors were found so serious as to necessitate some corrections.

Township 44, Range 21A.

This fractional township was entirely re-surveyed. The old lines and monuments were generally found so obliterated or wrong in azimuth and distances as to necessitate a complete re-survey. This I could do without trouble as there were no actual settlers or improvements of any kind to interfere. The southern part of this township occupies the foot hills, and is generally covered with dry or green poplar which is the beginning of a large tract of wood land extending southerly.

The remainder is mostly open prairie with a few bluffs on the north boundary. A small creek runs through the south-east quarter and another through the south-west. The soil is good, and well adapted for farming purposes.

Township 45A, Range 22.

This is only a fractional township, five miles long by three miles wide, partially bounded on the north side by Water Hen Lake which affords a supply of good hay and water.

The soil is good and well adapted for farming purposes. Bluffs of good poplar wood are found in the south-west corner and along the north boundary, and a few in the interior. Some farmers have settled on the east part, and are highly pleased with their prospects.

Township 44, Range 27.

In this township I opened new lines and re-marked all corners, making corrections wherever possible.

Several settlers are located in this township and are all doing well.

The land is rated first class: it is well adapted for all purposes.

Good poplar wood is found in quantity in the "Manatinaw Hill," or "Highest Butte" which occupies part of the south-east quarter of the township.

Township 49, Range 22.

The part I re-surveyed in this township comprises all the land lying between the base line and the North Saskatchewan River, together with the traverse of both branches of the river. It is badly broken by the two branches of the Saskatchewan which meet on Section 24. The soil though light is very good and well adapted for mixed farming: it is well watered by the rivers, springs, sloughs and marshes of excellent water.

Good hay is found in quantities in marshes on Sections 7, 8, 17 and 18; it is also found on hills where high grass, vetches and pea vine have replaced the woods which covered that township at one time, but which were destroyed by fire some years ago.

Only a few sections of good land are now left for homesteaders; the remainder is occupied by old settlers.

Department of the Interior.

As far as I could judge by the few lines I ran across the North Saskatchewan the part of the township lying north of this river would be entirely unfit for settlement. The soil is very light, being composed of sand covered with jackpine interspersed with tamarack swamps.

The traverse of both shores of the two Saskatchewan Rivers was carried through the whole of the township, with the exception of a couple of miles of the north shore of the North Saskatchewan River which I could not survey owing to the impossibility of crossing the river for several days after the ice had stopped drifting.

As I could not wait for the ice bridge I left a piece of traverse undone, and proceeded at once to Township 48, Range 1 west of 3rd Meridian, where I traversed the river across that township, and re-measured the intersecting lines, as already mentioned above.

On the 15th November, seeing the season too far advanced to go any further with the corrections in the Prince Albert district, I discharged my party and made arrangements with Mr. Joseph Lettelier of the "Saskatchewan Forks" for the keeping of my horses and outfit during the winter, and delivered him the whole on the 17th.

On the 20th I proceeded to Wolseley where I arrived the next day. Here my work consisted in the subdivision into ten-acre lots of the wooded part of Section 14, Township 16, Range 13. This work kept me busied for over a week owing to the difficulty I experienced in securing assistance and in mounding the frozen ground.

I only subdivided the south half of the section where the quarter-sections had more than 25 acres of wood land, and made only fourteen lots of ten acres in area. Several of these lots do not contain more than five acres of good wood, the remainder being scrub and small poplar growing to replace the timber that has been cut lately. In connection with this survey I may say that unless some effective measure is taken to prevent the depletion of the timber on these lots, in less than two years no wood will be left on them.

It is the only wood to be found for many miles around that spot; and all settlers for eighteen miles in every direction come there for their supply.

On the 30th November, having completed my survey, I returned to Wolseley where I discharged my second party, and took the train on the next day for Ottawa, arriving home on the 4th December. The whole respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. R. A. BÉLANGER.

D. L. Surveyor.

No. 12.

REPORT OF J. E. WOODS, D.L.S.

OUTLINE AND CORRECTION SURVEYS.

OTTAWA, 27th December, 1893.

THOS. FAWCETT, Esq.,
 Dominion Topographical Surveyor,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the correction and township outline surveys performed by me during the past season.

According to the instructions of the Surveyor General dated 29th of April, I left Aylmer on the 2nd of May, and after stopping over at Winnipeg to hire men and purchase supplies and wagons, I reached Yorkton on the 12th.

My supplies were shipped from Winnipeg on the evening of the 9th; but were not delivered at Yorkton until the 15th.

Having purchased horses and completed my outfit, I proceeded to make the following correction surveys, mentioned in the memorandum of the Inspector of Surveys.

Township 22, Range 1 west of 2nd Meridian.

I surveyed 16 miles in this township, which completed the corrections begun by D.L.S. Miles in 1890.

The country is undulating, in some places hilly, dotted with patches of scrub and a few bluffs which afford shelter, fuel and fencing. Good building timber is to be had about eight miles to the west.

The soil is black loam from ten to twelve inches deep, underlaid with sand and gravel: although light, with the use of manure it gives excellent crops, which mature earlier than on clay soil and are not so apt to be caught by frost.

Many prizes for grain and vegetables have been taken at the district fair by settlers of this township.

The big Cut Arm creek runs south-easterly through the township in a ravine eighty feet deep and over ten chains wide, the bottom of which is nearly all muskeg.

Plenty of good water is to be had by digging wells to a moderate depth.

There are about twenty settlers, who seem to be doing well; they have a school, a post office called Clumber, and a railway station on Section 35, through which the Manitoba and North-western Railway runs.

Township 23, Range 1 west of 2nd Meridian.

I only surveyed the north boundary of Sections 13, 24, 25, 36 of this township.

This range of sections is broken and hilly, with a few clumps of willows and some poplar trees.

The soil is a rich black loam with clay subsoil, which produces a splendid growth of hay in the basins formed by the hills.

The Manitoba and North-western Railway which runs diagonally across this township has a station near its south-east and north-west corners.

Several settlers who lost their hay by prairie fires which ran through that district in the fall, had to resort to a new expedient to keep their cattle from starving when the snow got too deep for them to paw.

Department of the Interior.

With planks they constructed snow ploughs, which horses or oxen drew across the meadows, uncovering the grass sufficiently to enable the cattle to feed on it.

In the spring the meadows presented the appearance of having been run over in a very irregular manner by a mowing machine.

Township 27, Range 1 west of 2nd Meridian.

A complete re-subdivision of this township was made, and I found it to be well adapted to mixed farming.

The land is rolling and has good drainage. The south-west quarter is prairie; the north-east quarter is mostly covered with half burnt poplar; the remainder is generally open with bluffs of burnt poplar and patches of willows.

A rich black loam about ten inches deep with a friable clay subsoil extends all over the township; there are stony spots in the vicinity of lakes and creeks.

Hay meadows are to be found on nearly every section; settlers from adjoining townships come here to winter their stock.

There is plenty of wood for fuel and fencing, but good building timber is scarce. Fires are rapidly destroying the timber and few bluffs have escaped destruction.

Stony Creek takes its rise in a large muskeg on Sections 9, 17 and 18 and runs easterly in a valley which deepens from twenty feet at its source to over eighty feet on Section 13: a good hay meadow extends the full length and width of the valley.

Along the banks there is a quantity of drift limestone which produces a superior quality of lime. Out of the same banks flow several springs of good ice-cold water. Several years of dry weather have greatly reduced in size the small lakes in the eastern part, and the water has become slightly alkaline. Wells afford a good supply of water at a depth of about twenty feet.

The four settlers who live here receive their mail from the post office at Wallace six miles distant from the centre of this township. Three of them live altogether by ranching, the other by farming; they have all met with very good success.

Township 28, Range 1 west of 2nd Meridian.

A new subdivision of this township was made; it is well adapted to ranching, and contains several sections sufficiently open for farming.

The country is high and rolling, hilly in places, with numerous hay meadows extending from a few acres to over two hundred acres in size. The south-west quarter is mostly open but rather low in places, the remainder was at one time mostly covered with timber, but annual fires have made large openings which are now covered with burnt logs and scrub, interwoven with pea vines.

There are still numerous bluffs of burnt poplar, suitable for fuel and fencing. On the north end of Sections 33 and 34 there are a few bunches of good building timber. The few green bluffs seen at the edges of lakes and marshes show how effective these have been in arresting the progress of fire.

Birch Island Lake, on Section 3 derives its name from the fact that the only white birch in the district grows on two small islands in the lake.

The banks are from 15 to 20 feet above the present stage of water, which is at least 8 feet below high water mark. Although not excellent, the water is fit to be used. A small lake covers part of Sections 14 and 23, where settlers from Kamsack have erected sheds and stables to winter their cattle.

The trail between Yorkton and Pelly over which the mail is carried runs through this township.

Township 28, Range 32 west of Principal Meridian.

I surveyed only the north boundaries of the west range of sections; they are adapted to mixed farming, being half open with plenty of hay. On Section 7 there are a few bunches of poplar which average 18 inches in diameter.

Township 29, Range 32 west of Principal Meridian.

I made a survey of that part of Section 24 which lies south of the Indian reserve. If the remainder of this township has been mounded and posted in a similar way to the sections adjoining Section 24, it would need to be re-posted, as it is no discredit to a surveyor to mistake the mounds for diminutive ant hills, and I can easily understand how settlers experience difficulty in finding their boundaries.

On the east bank of the Assiniboine River, not a quarter of a mile from the east boundary of Section 24, is a handsome stone school-house for the education of Indian children, under the direction of a Presbyterian minister. This building and the adjoining ones can be seen for miles and give the country the appearance of advanced civilization. There is a post office near the centre of this township where quite a number of settlers receive their mail.

Township 24, Range 8 west of 2nd Meridian.

The country along the north boundary which I surveyed is very hilly. The west half is watered by lakes and ponds surrounded on all sides by heavy timber, which fires are rapidly destroying. The east half runs through small dry poplar and scrubby prairie. The soil is of excellent quality.

Having completed this line, I moved northwards on the Pelly trail, until I reached about the western part of Range 6, where a new trail branches off and runs north to the White Sand River, which it crosses on Section 36, Township 28, Range 7.

This is the best tract of country I have seen during the past season; it is open and rolling, well watered by creeks flowing towards the east from the Beaver Hills.

There are settlers all along this trail; some of them who have been here several years were never troubled with summer frosts: melons and cucumbers have even been raised with success.

There is an abundance of good hay, also wood for fuel, fencing and building in the Beaver Hills a few miles to the west.

On Section 1, Township 27, Range 7, and along the projected line of the Manitoba and North-western Railway, is situated Mr. Seeman's farm and ranche. Over seven hundred acres were cultivated this year, which produced as good crops as could be wished for. There is a store here and a post office called Théodore.

Township 28, Range 6 west of 2nd Meridian.

Leaving my party at Seeman's ranche, I took one man with me and made my way by trail to the north-east corner of Section 35, where I removed this corner to a point six chains north of the old post. This correction had been omitted at the time the outline was offsetted.

Townships 33 and 34, Range 9 west of 2nd Meridian.

I destroyed the posts and mounds along the east boundaries of these townships which had been run under the second system in 1876.

The country is mostly covered with timber, which increases in size going north; some bunches average 20 inches in diameter; but here as in every other place fires are rapidly destroying large tracts of timber.

At the north end of this line is the beginning of the Nut Mountains where I saw several bunches of good spruce, which will be valuable to settlers who may take up land in the open country south of this.

This last work completed the correction surveys mentioned in the memorandum of the Inspector of Surveys.

According to the instructions contained in your letter of the 26th of July, I proceeded to the 10th Base Line and began, on the 2nd September, the survey of the following outlines, west of the Second Meridian.

Department of the Interior.

Townships 37 and 38, Range 14 west of 2nd Meridian.

The southerly three miles of the east outline of Township 37 run through a rolling country, covered with a heavy poplar bush partly burnt and fallen. Along the remainder of this line and also the east outline of Township 38, the country becomes hilly, and is cut up by numerous hay meadows, some of large extent, and by several small lakes: it is covered with small poplar partly burnt, and willow scrub. On the west side of Section 31, Township 38, Range 13, along the edge of a marsh, there is a belt of poplar which would average about 20 inches in diameter; the trees are very tall, with only a few branches at the top.

Townships 37 and 38, Range 15 west of 2nd Meridian.

Along the east boundary of Township 37, the country is rolling, about half covered with large bluffs of burnt poplar, alternating with patches of prairie. The east boundary of Township 38 runs through a continuous meadow, which begins about two miles south of the north boundary of Township 37, Range 14, where it is over three miles wide, and extends towards the north-west, I should judge, a distance of at least ten miles, as in that direction the outline of heavy timber which surrounds it is invisible. It is dotted with a few poplar bluffs and lakes of all sizes. Branches from this meadow extend on all sides into the surrounding timbered country. At one time this large marsh was mostly covered with water, as can be seen by the banks against which the waves have at one time beaten.

Townships 37 and 38, Range 16 west of 2nd Meridian.

Along the east boundary of Township 37, the country is open for about three miles on each side; it is high rolling land, at one time covered with poplar, but now there are only a few burnt stumps and a thin growth of poplar and willow scrub.

The east boundary of Township 38 is mostly through a continuous brûlé and windfall of large poplar, with a thick undergrowth of small poplar and willows. The passage of wagons being impracticable, we had to resort to the use of tump lines to carry our tents and supplies.

Townships 37 and 38, Range 17 west of 2nd Meridian.

The east boundary of Township 37 is hilly, with some open country and large bluffs of partly burnt poplar.

The east boundary of Township 38 is through a continuous brûlé and windfall, the country is hilly and dotted with small ponds and lakes.

These are the sources of a creek which runs south about half a mile west of the outline, and crossing near the south-east corner of Township 38, where it is about 3 feet wide and one foot deep, runs south keeping at a distance of 1 or 2 miles east of the outline for 18 miles; it then seems to turn south-east and empty into the Little Quill Lake.

In the southern part of Township 35 the creek was dry and water was to be had only in pools, which shows that most of it must pass underground.

The north boundary of Township 34, Range 14, and the east boundary of Township 34, Range 15, run through slightly undulating prairie, with a few small bluffs of poplar and patches of scrub.

The east boundaries of Townships 35 and 36, Ranges 15, 16 and 17, run through undulating country covered with numerous bluffs of burnt poplar and scrub alternating with patches of prairie, which increase in extent towards the south, where the country is quite open.

North of the 10th Base Line, there are numerous ponds and lakes which generally contain good water.

South of the 10th Base Line water was to be had only by digging wells in marshes, sometimes to a depth of 10 feet before reaching it, which, when obtained, was strongly alkaline.

On the north boundary of Section 35, Township 34, Range 14, we dug a well to a depth of 9 feet, in which the water was not only remarkable for its quantity, but also for its pleasant taste and for being quite soft to wash with, a quality seldom found in the water of the west.

All along the outlines I surveyed the soil is of a superior quality, being a rich black loam about 12 inches deep with a subsoil of friable clay.

Ranges 14, 15 and 16 south of the 10th Base are well adapted to settlement, and being crossed by the projected line of the Manitoba and North-western Ry., they will no doubt be rapidly settled when this line is extended beyond Yorkton.

The past summer season was very short; after the 15th of May snow was still to be seen in many places where it had drifted along the edges of bluffs and into ravines. The poplar leaves came out during the first days in June, and were fast falling on the 1st of October. The weather was showery in June and September, but dry during the summer. Cold weather set in on the 23rd September, when the thermometer marked 16 degrees of frost, and on the 11th October it went down to 2 degrees below zero. The 15 inches of snow that fell on the 9th and 10th of October disappeared very slowly as the weather continued to keep cold.

The last day's work was on the 8th of November, when it took four good men all one day to dig pits on 5 miles of prairie; in some places the frost had penetrated to a depth of 15 inches.

I reached Yorkton on the 14th just in time to escape a snow-storm, and waited there for the train until the evening of the 19th. I reached Ottawa on the 23rd and reported at the office on the following day.

I left my wagons, buckboard and horses with Robert Lawrie who has taken charge of them for the winter.

The wagons were very convenient to travel over the trails, but caused great delay when going through bush and over soft ground; carts would have proved more useful, being more rapidly loaded, turning corners in the bush which would be impracticable for wagons, and passing over marshes which could not carry the weight and stand the cutting action of a four wheeled rig. Moreover one man can drive four carts, whereas it takes two men to drive two wagons.

Gophers, which cause so much destruction to crops in some parts of the country, are not to be found in the district I surveyed, nor in any place where there is a clay subsoil, as they only burrow in sandy and gravelly soils.

Although the North-west Mounted Police strictly enforce the regulations for preventing fires, great destruction is caused every year by this plague of the west.

Bush fires are generally started by Indians to drive out moose, deer and bears to a lake or river where they are slaughtered by those on watch.

At the rate timber has been destroyed during the past 10 years, the present generation will see the timbered area covered with nothing but scrub.

In certain districts, the planting of a number of trees every year might be made one of the conditions of settlement; this would not only beautify the country but also give the settlers a supply of wood when the present supply is exhausted.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. WOODS,

D. L. Surveyor.

Department of the Interior.

No. 13.

REPORT OF J. VICARS, D.L.S.

SUBDIVISION SURVEYS IN KAMLOOPS AND NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICTS.

KAMLOOPS, B.C., 21st December, 1893.

E. DEVILLE, Esq.,
Surveyor General,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on my operations in the field during the past season, in the Kamloops and New Westminster Districts.

On the 13th of February I left my home at Kamloops, reaching Chilliwack on the evening of the 14th. Here I was delayed several days, as the ice on the Fraser River was breaking up and it was impossible to take my outfit across. However on the 17th we managed with considerable manœuvring (not to mention, a ducking or two) to cross the river, and, on the 18th, I proceeded to Township 23, east of Coast Meridian, where I commenced operations for the season by starting the subdivision of that portion of the township known as Chilliwack Mountain, which work I completed on the 21st of March, when I proceeded to Township 4, Range 30 west of 6th Meridian. Here I made a small subdivision survey in the south-eastern part of the township which was completed on the 8th of April, when I moved back to Kamloops District and started to subdivide part of Tp. 21, R. 22 west of 6th M. Finding some irregularities in the former survey of part of this township, I was in doubt how to proceed with the survey of the remainder, so I reported the matter to you, and, discontinuing this work, I proceeded to Cherry Creek on the 19th of April and commenced the traverse of the Savona and Kamloops Wagon Road, in Tps. 19 and 20, Rs. 18 and 19 west of 6th M., which I completed on the 2nd of May. I then proceeded to Salmon River, where I subdivided part of Tps. 17 and 18, Rs. 10, 11 and 12 west of 6th M. Here I was joined by my assistant, Mr. Fitzpatrick, D.L.S., on the 4th of July. As I intended starting for New Westminster District as soon as my work was done here, I did not think it advisable to organize another party at once, so I merely engaged an extra man and kept Mr. Fitzpatrick with myself to help me through. On the 20th of July I finished the work at Salmon River, when I proceeded to Grande Prairie, and made a small subdivision survey in Tp. 17, R. 13 west of 6th M. From here I proceeded to North Bend on the 29th of July, and began work there on a small subdivision survey. Leaving this to be completed by my assistant, with orders for him to join me at Ruby Creek, on its completion, I went to Vancouver and engaged another party, with which I returned to Ruby Creek, where I found my assistant already at work. There we made a small subdivision survey, on the completion of which I sent Mr. Fitzpatrick to do some work in Tps. 3 and 4, R. 5 west of 7th M., and in Tps. 40 and 42, east of Coast Meridian, while I went to Harrison River, and subdivided part of Tp. 3, R. 30 west of 6th M. On the completion of this, being joined by Mr. Fitzpatrick the day before, I started for Kamloops on the 12th of October, and from there proceeded to Bolean Creek, where we started subdivision work in Tp. 18, R. 12 west of 6th M. Finding that, owing to the nature of the ground, two parties could not work advantageously together where we were, I despatched Mr. Fitzpatrick to Salmon Arm on the 4th of October, to make some subdivision surveys in Tps. 20 and 21, Rs. 9 and 10 west of 6th M., while I remained and subdivided part of Tps. 18 and 19, Rs. 12, 13 and 14 west of 6th M. On the completion of this work, as winter had already set in, I returned to Kamloops, and paid off both my own and Mr. Fitzpatrick's party on the 19th of December, and closed work for the season.

The part of Tp. 23, east of Coast Meridian, surveyed by me is mountainous. On some of the benches the soil is good, though too much broken to be adapted for any other purpose than raising vegetables or fruit; for this it is as good, if not better, particularly for fruit, than the valleys, and the squatters who are on it have taken it up mainly with a view to fruit culture. In regard to this, I may say I was speaking to the manager of the fruit canning establishment at Chilliwack, and he informed me that the mountain land, where the soil is all good and lies to the north, is better adapted for fruit growing than the valley land: should this be so, and, personally, I think it is, much of the mountain land, which is now passed by as almost worthless, will yet become valuable.

That portion of Township 4, Range 30 west of 6th Meridian, surveyed by me is flat and heavily timbered, and in part subject to overflow from the Harrison River; in some places the soil is fair, in others rather stony; most of it had been already taken up at the time I surveyed it.

The land in the Salmon River Valley lying in parts of Townships 17 and 18, Ranges 10, 11 and 12 west of 6th Meridian, and surveyed by me is variable as to quality. The valley itself is from half a mile to a mile wide and lies between two high mountains, or rather ranges of mountains. The mountains lying to the left looking down the valley are sparsely wooded and thickly covered with grass, affording good grazing. The mountains to the right are heavily wooded and with little or no grass. The land in the valley itself is very good and well adapted for mixed farming, as an evidence of which is the fact that it was nearly all squatted on before I started to survey it, and what little remained was taken up the moment it was surveyed.

In fact when I left the valley there was not an available quarter-section. There was not much of the land under crop this season, but what little crop there was looked well when I was there. I was informed this fall that the crop turned out splendidly.

The part of Township 17, Range 13 west of 6th Meridian, which I surveyed lies on the outside of Grande Prairie, and is partly good and partly indifferent land. What good land there is had already been squatted on at the time of survey.

The land in the part of Township 11, Range 26 west of 6th Meridian, surveyed this past season is good though limited in quantity, as the valley of the Fraser River here is very narrow. It was all taken up at the time the survey was performed.

The land surveyed in part of Townships 4 and 5, Range 27 west of 6th Meridian, is mostly first class, though heavily timbered. It also was squatted on and the squatters had made considerable improvements.

Where I worked this season in Township 3, Range 30 west of 6th Meridian, the land is of mixed quality, that on the west bank of the Harrison River being mountainous, while that part on the east bank of the Harrison River, and south bank of the Fraser River, is low and flat, and in places subject to overflow from the summer freshet. The soil is mostly good, though sandy in places in the flats, and stony on the mountain sides. There was only one squatter on this land, viz., on Section 14, though there were several applicants wishing to purchase other portions.

There is a considerable quantity of good land in Townships 18 and 19, Ranges 12, 13 and 14 west of 6th Meridian, mostly all of which was settled at the time of survey. Hay was the principal crop, for which there is a good demand at fair prices.

The part of Townships 3 and 4, Range 5 west of 7th Meridian, surveyed this year is good land, though wet and heavily timbered. It was mostly taken up at the time the survey was made.

The land surveyed in Township 20, Range 10 west of 6th Meridian, is mostly very good for agricultural purposes, and although it lies on the top of a ridge, it does not need irrigation. The alluvial soil is generally a sandy clay loam with clay subsoil. It is fairly timbered with fir, cedar and spruce which is now being utilized for ties and other purposes.

The portion of Townships 20 and 21, Range 9 west of 6th Meridian, which was surveyed lies principally in the valley of Canoe Creek, and the land is very good

Department of the Interior.

though requiring drainage. From the mouth of the creek at Shushwap Lake for two miles up the creek, the land is heavily timbered with cedar, fir and tamarack of splendid quality and enormous size. All the land in this locality was taken up as quickly as surveyed.

During the season I took some seventy-four declarations from settlers in actual occupation of the land; besides this a large quantity had been applied for to be purchased, or was settled upon after I had surveyed it.

A large amount of land has now been surveyed in British Columbia, but it is still far from being up to the requirement of settlement, for as soon as one valley is surveyed another is opened up.

While working in the valley of the Salmon River several large trains of immigrants arrived from the American side, some of whom settled on land I was surveying, while others passed on heading for the North-west Territories. Those to whom I spoke gave as their reason for immigrating the want of good land across the border, and also the hard times there.

Before closing this report I cannot but bear testimony to the able assistance rendered me by my assistant Mr. Fitzpatrick, D. L. S. All the work with which I intrusted him was performed in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN VICARS,

D. L. Surveyor.

No. 14.

EXAMINATION PAPERS OF THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR
DOMINION LAND SURVEYORS.

EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION AS ARTICLED PUPIL.

PENMANSHIP AND ORTHOGRAPHY.

*Time, 3 hours.*No. of
Marks.Penmanship. 50
Orthography. 200

Write a composition of not less than 200 words on "The economic advantages of transport by lakes, water-courses and canals."

ARITHMETIC AND LOGARITHMS.

*Time, 3 hours.*No. of
Marks.

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. Square the number 54544645 so that your answer be correct to the 4th decimal place. | 12 |
| 2. A man pays \$850 for a rectangular field 145 chs. long and 34 chs. 50 lks. wide; wanted the price he gave per acre. | 12 |
| 3. Find the greatest common divisor of the four following numbers, viz. :—49,980; 33,810; 28,428; 4,116. | 12 |
| 4. Find the smallest number that can be divided by 24 different divisors. | 12 |
| 5. The circumference of the hind wheels of a carriage is 10 feet, and of the front wheel 8 feet; give the distance in miles that was travelled when the front wheels of the carriage had made 4000 revolutions more than the hind wheels. | 13 |
| 6. Extract the square root of $7 + 2 \times \sqrt{10}$. Multiply $3\sqrt{8}$ by $2\sqrt{6}$ and find the cube root of 813006. | 13 |
| 7. Find the value of the following expression with the aid of logarithms
$\frac{(\cdot 002)^2 \times \sqrt{23}\sqrt{2}}{548,257.}$ | 13 |
| 8. Find the log sin $0^\circ 34' 56'' \cdot 8$, log tan $1^\circ 00' 08'' \cdot 3$. | 13 |

Department of the Interior.

ALGEBRA.

Time, 3 hours.

	No. of Marks.
1. Simplify $a-x + \frac{a^2 + x^2 - 5}{a+x}$.	10
2. Divide $\frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x-y)^2}$ by $\frac{x^2 + xy}{x-y}$.	10
3. Find the factors of $x^4 - 7x^2 - 18$ and of $x^3 + bx^2 + ax + ab$.	10
4. Find the L. C. M. of $x^3 + 6x^2 + 11x + 6$ and $x^4 + x^3 - 4x^2 - 4x$.	10
5. A man gives \$60 to his three sons; the second is to receive three times as much as the youngest, and the eldest twice the amount of the second. What is the share of each?	10
6. The hour and minute hands of a watch are observed to coincide between 5 and 6 o'clock. How many minutes and seconds is it past five?	10
7. A number is equal to six times the digit in the unit place; and if 27 be added to it, the sum is a number whose digits are those of the given number in an inverted order: What is the number?	10
8. Solve the following equations:	10
$\frac{x}{2} - \frac{y}{3} = 3$	
$\frac{x}{6} + \frac{y}{9} = 3$	
also	
$x + y = a$	
$x + z = b$	
$y + z = c$	
9. Solve the following equations:	10
$ax^2 + bx = C$	
and also	
$x + \frac{1}{y} = 1$	
$y + \frac{1}{x} = 4$	
10. A boy buys seven dozen of white marbles and twelve dozen of red marbles for \$5. He was given three dozen more for \$1 of the white marbles than of the red for 60 cents. What was the price of each?	10

GEOMETRY.

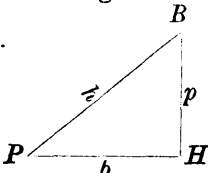
Time, 3 hours.

	No. of Marks.
1. From a given point, without a given straight line to draw a line making an angle with the given line equal to a given rectilineal angle.	12
2. Show that the bisectrix of an angle of a triangle is less than half the sides including the angle.	12
3. The perimeter of a square is less than that of any other parallelogram of equal area.	12
4. The square described on the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle is equal to the sum of the square described on the other two sides.	12

	No. of Marks.
5. The squares of the diagonals of any convex quadrilateral are together double the square of the two lines joining the bisections of the opposite sides.	13
6. Similar triangles are to each other as the square of their homologous sides.	13
7. A given straight line AB is longer than twice the side of a given square a^2 ; required to divide the line AB into two parts such that these parts be the sides of a rectangle equal to a^2 .	13
8. Find two straight lines having the same ratio as two given squares a^2 and b^2 .	13
9. Under what conditions are two triangles similar? Demonstrate one case.	12
10. What are the units of measure to be considered in plane geometry.	12
11. Show that in any right-angled triangle, the sum of the acute angles is equal to a right angle.	12
12. Show that any point on the bisectrix of an angle is at equal distances from the lines containing the angle.	12
13. Show that if from the middle point of the sides of a triangle, perpendiculars be drawn, they will meet at a common point, and this point will be equidistant from the vertices of the triangle.	13
14. Equi-multiples of two quantities are proportional to the quantities themselves.	13
15. If two chords intersect in a circle and are equally inclined to the diameter passing through their point of intersection, show that these two chords are equal.	13
16. Show that if two circles intersect, the common chord produced bisects the common tangents.	13

PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.

Time, 3 hours.

	No. of Marks.
1. Define the following expressions: the complement, the sine, the cosecant and the tangent of an angle.	10
2. Give $\log \tan a = 10.22708$, required the arc a and the natural tan of a .	10
3.  Given h, p , find B in terms of h and p . " b, p , " B " " b " p . " P, b , " h " " P " b . " P, p , " h " " P " p .	10
4. Wishing to ascertain the height of a tree standing on a horizontal plane, I measured from the tree the horizontal line $BA = 54$ feet, and found the angle of elevation at the height of the instrument to the top of the tree to be $35^\circ 20'$. The height of instrument was 5 feet; required the height of the tree.	10
5. Given in a triangle $a = 94.26$ chs., $b = 126.72$ chs. and the angle $A = 27^\circ 50'$ opposite the side a ; required B, C , and c .	10
6. Is there more than one solution for the preceding problem? If so, show how and why.	10
7. Find the distance from A to C across a river having measured a base $AB = 75$ yds. and the angles BAC and ABC which are respectively $87^\circ 28' 30''$ and $47^\circ 38' 25''$.	10
8. Deduce a practical formula to find the angles of a plane triangle when the sides are known.	10
9. Given the perimeter and angles of a triangle, required the sides.	10
10. Find the distance between the centres of the circumscribed and inscribed circles of a triangle.	10

Department of the Interior.

SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY.

Time, 3 hours.

	No. of Marks.
1. Prove that in any spherical triangle $\cos A = \frac{\cos a - \cos b \cos c}{\sin b \sin c}.$	20
2. Prove Napier's Analogies.	20
3. Show the ambiguity that exists when in a right-angled spherical triangle we know only an angle and the side opposite to it.	20
4. In a right-angled spherical triangle, given the hypotenuse = $94^{\circ} 05'$ and one side adjacent to the right-angle = $100^{\circ} 45'$, required the remaining parts.	20
5. In an oblique spherical triangle, given $A = 33^{\circ} 15'$ $B = 31^{\circ} 34' 38''$ $b = 70^{\circ} 10' 30''$	20
Required a, C, c .	

MENSURATION OF SUPERFICIES.

Time, 3 hours.

	No. of Marks.
1. The base of a rectangle is 22 yards, and the diagonal is 34 yards, required the area.	10
2. How many acres are there in a square field, the diagonal of which is 845 lks.?	10
3. The three sides of a triangle are respectively 9, 12 and 20; what is the area?	10
4. How many square yards are contained in a court, the diagonals of which are 150 feet and 200 feet, and the contained angle 30° ?	10
5. Find the area of a regular hexagon whose side is one. Find the area of a regular decagon whose side is 1. Also, when their side is 3.	10
6. The number of degrees in a circular arc is 45° , and the diameter is 40; find the area of the sector.	10
7. The chord of a lune is 10 and the heights are respectively 1 and 2; find its area.	10
8. What is the surface of a square pyramid, a side of its base being 6 feet and the apothem of the pyramid 12 feet?	10
9. Find the area of a sphere whose diameter is one foot.	10
10. In the preceding example, what is the convex surface of a spherical zone, whose height is 4 inches?	10

FULL EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION AS SURVEYOR.

PLANE GEOMETRY AND MENSURATION.

Time, 3 hours.

	No. of Marks.
1. Inscribe a circle in a given triangle.	20
2. Describe an isosceles triangle having each of the angles at the base double of the third angle.	20
3. Divide a given straight line into two parts such that the square on one of them may be double the square on the other.	20
4. What is the area of a mile race course with parallel sides and the ends semi-circles of 200 feet radius?	20
5. Divide a right angle into fifteen equal parts.	20

SOLID GEOMETRY.

Time, 3 hours.

	No. of Marks.
1. Define the terms—pyramid, cone, prism, frustum, parallelopiped and polyhedron.	20
2. If two planes cut one another, their common section is a straight line.	20
3. The plane angles which contain any solid angle are together less than four right angles.	20
4. To draw a straight line perpendicular to a plane from a given point above it.	20
5. What is the volume of a sphere just inclosing a cube of ten inches to a side?	20
6. The diameter of the base and height of a right cone are equal, its volume is 50 cubic inches, what is the height?	25
7. If the specific gravity of iron be 8, and that of ice 0.9, what is the diameter of an iron ball equal in weight to a cube of ice 1 foot to a side?	25

SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY.

Time, 3 hours.

	No. of Marks.
1. In a spherical triangle the sines of the side are proportional to the sines of the opposite angles.	25
2. Deduce the formula: $\cos a = \cos b \cos c + \sin b \sin c \cos A$.	25
3. What is meant by the polar triangle? Transform the preceding equation by the polar triangle.	25
4. Give Napier's rules for the solution of right-angled spherical triangles.	20
5. In a spherical right triangle the hypotenuse $= 140^\circ$ and one of the sides $= 20^\circ$. Solve the triangle.	25
6. In a spherical triangle $A = 120^\circ$, $B = 130^\circ$, $C = 80^\circ$, find c .	30

DIVIDING AND LAYING OFF OF LAND.

Time, 3 hours.

	No. of Marks.
1. A triangular field with sides of 10, 11, 15 chains, respectively, is divided into equal parts by a straight line running from the middle point of the 12 chains side. What is the length of the dividing line?	25
2. If the dividing line in the last example were drawn parallel to the 12 chains side, what would be its length?	25
3. In a quadrilateral $ABCD$ inscribed in a circle, $AB = 12$ chains, $BC = 16$ chains, $CD = 18$ chains, and $DA = 8.72$ chains, it is required to divide it into two equal parts by a line EF , the point E being in BC and 6 chains from B . What is the length of the line?	25
4. Divide a given quadrilateral into two parts by a line parallel to one of the sides so that the parts bear the ratio of a to b to each other.	25

Department of the Interior.

MEASUREMENT OF AREAS.

Time, 3 hours.

1. The following are the notes of a survey of a quadrilateral piece of land :—

Station.	Bearing.	Distance.
1	N. 52° E.	10·63
2	S. 29° 45' E.	4·10
3	S. 31° 45' W.	7·69
4	N. 61° W.	7·13

Find the area by the method of latitudes and departures, first "balancing" the survey.

2. Deduce or give a general formula whereby in a closed survey the following unknowns may be found :
- The bearing and length of one course.
 - The bearing of one course and length of another course.
 - Two bearings.
 - Two lengths.
3. How would you find the area of a field, one of whose boundaries was a very crooked water-course.
4. A quadrilateral contains *a* acres, but it was afterwards found that the chain used was too long by *b* links. What is the true area of the quadrilateral ?

DESCRIPTIONS FOR DEEDS.

Time, 3 hours.

1. Make a description of one of the lots shown on a registered and certified plan, on which the measurements and bearings of all lines are given. Each lot is numbered and shown as being one chain wide and two long.
2. A sells to B the westerly part of the south-west quarter of S. 3, T. 17, R. 12, W. of 3rd I.M., having a frontage of 10 chains on the south side, the west side coinciding with the section line, the east side parallel to that section line, and north side coinciding with the quarter-section line. Make a description by metes and bounds.
3. Make a description of the remaining part of the above quarter-section.
4. Draw up a settler's statutory declaration of occupation.
5. Draw up an assumed evidence, and which is of value, of a witness regarding the lost post of a section corner which it is desired to re-establish.

ASTRONOMY.

Time, 3 hours.

1. Define declination, right ascension, refraction, dip, equation of time, solar time, mean time, sidereal time, parallax.
2. Explain fully why the variation of the equation of time is not uniform throughout the year.
3. (1) Observing Polaris at elongation for azimuth, is the observation affected by refraction ?
 (2) The declination of Polaris being 88° 41', and its azimuth at elongation 2° 00' what is the latitude of the place ?

	No. of Marks.
4. If the right ascension of Polaris be $1^h 18^m 54^s$, declination $88^\circ 43'$, what is the sidereal time of its eastern elongation at a place whose latitude is 50° ?	20
5. How do the collimation error and readings of the striding level affect the azimuth of a line, the azimuth being deduced from readings on a reference mark and then without reversal on Polaris at elongation.	20
6. A sidereal clock on the 20th of March, in longitude $105^\circ 45' W.$ is fast $12^m 32^s$ and has a uniform losing rate of $2^s.5$ in 24 sidereal hours. For which meridian does the clock show correct time on the following 20th of March?	15
7. On July 18, 1891, on the 5th Base Line and Range 10 W. of 3rd Initial Meridian, the observed altitude of the sun's lower limb was $40^\circ 16'$ at $9^h 31^m 15^s$ in the forenoon as shown by a watch. What was the watch correction, and azimuth of the sun?	25
8. The latitude of a place being unknown, but readings having been taken on a reference mark and on Polaris at both eastern and western elongations, show from the data obtained and the known declination of Polaris how the latitude may be obtained.	15
9. On the 4th Base Line turning a right angle to the meridian and running west six miles, what is the azimuth at that end of the line?	15
10. How is the latitude of a place obtained by a prime vertical observation?	15
11. Explain the difference between the mean and apparent place of a star.	15

EXAMINATION FOR COMMISSION AS D. T. SURVEYOR.

ALGEBRA.

Time, 3 hours.

	No. of Marks.
1. If $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} = \frac{1}{a+b+c}$ show that $\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}\right)^{2n+1} = \frac{1}{a^{2n+1} + b^{2n+1} + c^{2n+1}}$	8
2. Show that $\sqrt[3]{(\sqrt{5}+2)} - \sqrt[3]{(\sqrt{5}-2)} = 1$.	7
3. Solve $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+7} + 2\sqrt{x^2+7x} = 35 - 2x$.	8
4. Transform 43751 into the scale of which 6 is the radix.	7
5. Any whole number of the form $3a^2 - b^2$, when a is greater than b , may be divided into three others in harmonical progression, of which the sum of the squares shall be $3a^4 + b^4$.	7
6. Show that $1 + 2x^4$ is never less than $x^2 + 2x^3$.	8
7. If a, b, c, d are in harmonical progression $a + d > b + c$.	7
8. A person is allowed to draw two coins from a bag containing 4 sovereigns and 4 shillings. What is the value of his expectation?	7
9. Deduce the Exponential Theorem.	10
10. In how many different ways may n persons form a ring?	6

Department of the Interior.

PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.

Time, 3 hours.

	No. of Marks.
1. Show that $\frac{\cos A + \sin A}{\cos A - \sin A} = \sec 2A + \tan 2A$	5
2. Show that $\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{3} + \tan^{-1}\frac{1}{5} + \tan^{-1}\frac{1}{7} + \tan^{-1}\frac{1}{8} = 45^\circ$	5
3. Required the number of seconds contained in the angle of which θ is the circular measure.	4
4. Show that for any value of m $(\cos \theta \pm \sqrt{-1} \sin \theta)^m = \cos m\theta \pm \sqrt{-1} \sin m\theta.$	6
5. Resolve $\sin \theta$ and $\cos \theta$ into factors.	11
6. Give a trigonometric method for the determination π .	11
7. Discuss the increase $\log \sin \theta$ arising from θ receiving a small increment $d\theta$.	11
8. Determine x from $\tan(a+x)\tan(a-x) = \frac{1-2\cos 2a}{1+2\cos 2a}$	11
9. The areas of all triangles described about a given circle are as their perimeters.	11

SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY.

Time, 3 hours.

	No. of Marks.
1. Prove Napier's Analogies.	10
2. If each of the three sides of a spherical triangle be a quadrant, and α, β, γ , be the distances of a point within the triangle from the angular points, then $\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 1$.	9
3. Deduce the property of a plane right-angled triangle, which corresponds to the formula $\cos c = \cos a \cos b$.	9
4. Show that there can be but five regular polyhedrons.	9
5. Given the three angles of a triangle deduce formula for solving.	9
6. If P be the perimeter and E the spherical excess of the triangle A, B, C , then $2 \sin \frac{1}{2} P \sin \frac{1}{2} A \sin \frac{1}{2} B \sin \frac{1}{2} C = (\sin \frac{1}{2} E \sin (A - \frac{1}{2} E) \sin (B - \frac{1}{2} E) \sin (C - \frac{1}{2} E) \frac{1}{2})$.	10
7. A plane triangle whose sides are a, b, c , is placed in a sphere of radius r . Prove that the angle between the arcs of the great circles of which a and b are the chords is a right angle if $2r \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - c^2} = ab$.	9
8. Deduce formula for area of spherical triangle, given the three sides.	10

PLANE CO-ORDINATE GEOMETRY.

Time, 3 hours.

	No. of Marks.
1. Produce the equation of a right line referred to oblique axes.	9
2. Find the angle included between $y = -x + 2$, and $y = 3x - 6$.	9
3. Given $y = \frac{1}{2}x - 3$, $y = -4x - 8$, $y = -\frac{2}{3}x + 10$, as the equations of the sides of a triangle, required to find where a perpendicular from the angle included between the first two sides, intersects the third side.	15
4. Produce the general equation of a conic section referred to rectangular axes.	15
5. Determine the features of an equation of the second degree between two variables, which characterize the several species of conic sections.	15

	No. of Marks.
6. Determine the species and situation of the locus $y^2 + 2xy + 3x^2 - 4 = 0$.	15
7. Produce the general formulæ for passing from one set of rectilinear co-ordinates to another.	15
8. Transform $x^2 + y^2 = 5ax$ to polar co-ordinates, the pole being at the origin, and the polar axis co-incident with the axis of x .	9
9. What is the equation of a tangent to $y^2 = \frac{x^3}{4-x}$ at $x = 2$.	9
10. The perpendicular from the focus of a parabola upon a tangent meets the tangent in a tangent to the curve at the vertex.	9

THEORY OF LIMITS AND SECTIONS OF SPHEROID.

Time, 3 hours.

	No. of Marks.
1. Give formula for the area of a regular polygon of n sides described about a circle of radius r . Deduce from it the area of the circle.	8
2. Give limit of $\frac{\tan \theta}{\theta}$ and proof, when θ is indefinitely diminished;— similarly of $\frac{\sin n^\circ}{n}$ where n is diminished indefinitely.	8
3. Find the limit of $\frac{\sin 4\theta \cot \theta}{\text{vers } 2\theta \cot^2 2\theta}$ when θ is indefinitely diminished.	10
4. Produce the general differential formulæ for the value of radius of curvature and the co-ordinates of the centre of curvature of any plane curve, in terms of the co-ordinates, of the given curve.	12
5. Deduce formula for the reduction of the latitude for the compression of the earth.	10
6. Give expression for the radius of the terrestrial spheroid for a given latitude, and also for radius of curvature of the terrestrial meridian for that latitude.	12
7. Show that the angle made by the geodetic line joining two points on the spheroid with the normal sections at and between the points, respectively, is one-third of the angle between the normal sections.	15

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.

Time 3 hours.

	No. of Marks.
1. Differentiate $u = \frac{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}}$	6
2. Differentiate $u = \log \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1} - x}{\sqrt{x^2+1} + x}$	6
3. At 36° what is the relative rate of increase of the arc and logarithm of its tangent?	6
4. Differentiate $y = \sin^{-1} mx$.	6
5. Deduce formula for computing a table of Napierian logarithms, and from it give an approximate value of $\log 2$.	9
6. Evaluate $y = x^m \log^n x$ for $x = 0$.	7
7. Find the axis of the maximum cone which can be inscribed in a given sphere.	8
8. Find in a line joining the centres of two spheres, the point from which the greatest portion of spherical surface is visible.	9
9. Deduce Taylor's formula.	9
10. Find the surface of the prolate spheroid.	9

Department of the Interior.

GEODETIC SURVEYING.

Time, 3 hours.

	No. of Marks.
1. In a primary triangulation are given the geographical position of one station, the azimuth of another station from the former, and also the distance between them; deduce formula for computing the difference of latitude of the two stations.	40
2. Describe fully the method of measuring a base for secondary triangulation with a steel tape, together with formulæ for correction for alignment, horizontal and vertical; for sag, and for temperature.	40
3. Show the reduction of "The Three Point Problem."	20
4. How may the ellipticity of the earth be determined from geodetic measurements and astronomic observations? Give reasons for discordance of results obtained.	20
5. Give expression for (a.) Reduction to centre of station. (b.) Correction for phase in tin cones used as signals. (c.) Spherical excess. (d.) Reducing a measured base to the level of the sea.	40
6. Geographical positions having been established as on an ellipsoid nearly coinciding with the actual figure of the earth, discuss mathematically the corrections to be applied to correct for the small differences between the ellipsoid and the true surface of the earth.	40

PROJECTIONS.

Time, 3 hours.

	No. of Marks.
1. Describe Mercator's projection, and show how a rhumb line is projected on it. What are the particular advantages of Mercator's projection	20
2. Show fully how to construct a map from the simple conic projection.	20
3. Describe fully the true perspective projections as applied to astronomy and geography.	20
4. Give the principles for construction on the homolographic projection.	20
5. Discuss the change of azimuth produced in the polyconic projection.	20
6. Of the various projections and developments give concisely the merits and particular adaptation of each.	20

ASTRONOMY.

Time, 3 hours.

	No. of Marks.
1. Show graphically the variation of the "equation of time" during the year, deduced from the causes thereof.	25
2. Define clearly—fictitious year, tropical year, sidereal year, equation of the equinoxes in right ascension.	25
3. Define mean and apparent place of a star, and show what quantities enter into consideration for deducing the latter from the former.	25
4. How is the constant of aberration found? Distinguish between the annual and diurnal aberration of a star in right ascension and declination.	25
5. Deduce the formula	25

$$\tan z = \frac{\cot \delta \sec \varphi \sin t}{1 - \cot \delta \tan \varphi \cos t}$$

where z , δ , φ , t are azimuth, declination, latitude and hour angle, respectively.

	No. of Marks.
6. Deduce a formula for determining the latitude by observing the sum of the azimuths of two stars at their greatest elongation (one east and the other west).	25
7. On August 25, 1885, on the 4th Base Line, Range 10 W. of 3 I. M., an observation was taken on the Sun's centre at $13^{\text{h}} 17^{\text{m}} 40^{\text{s}}$ as shown by a sidereal chronometer which was fast $2^{\text{m}} 13^{\text{s}}$. What was the azimuth of the Sun?	25
8. On Aug. 25, 1885, observations were taken for determining difference of longitude between two places. At the one place a mean time chronometer was used, having a gaining rate of $2^{\text{s}} 5$ per day: at the other place a sidereal chronometer was used having a losing rate of $3^{\text{s}} 2$, a day. From the observations the mean time chronometer was found to be slow on sidereal time $10^{\text{h}} 15^{\text{m}} 31^{\text{s}} 62$ at 10 P.M., and the sidereal chronometer slow, $2^{\text{m}} 13^{\text{s}} 27$ at 20^{h} . An exchange of signals showed on chronograph of mean time chron. $10^{\text{h}} 15^{\text{m}} 00^{\text{s}}$, and on chronograph of sidereal chron. $22^{\text{h}} 17^{\text{m}} 47^{\text{s}} 82$. What is the difference of longitude?	25
9. Describe briefly the method for determining difference of longitude by the electric telegraph, and show how the azimuth, level and collimation factors are derived and applied.	25
10. Describe the method for determining latitude by means of the Zenith telescope. What are its weak points? How is the value of one revolution of the micrometer determined?	25
11. On November 20, 1885, in latitude $45^{\circ} 25'$, longitude $76^{\circ} 10'$, at 2 A.M. local mean time, a meteor is seen to explode and at the time occult α Canis Majoris. Supposing the explosion to have taken place at the limit of the atmosphere and the latter to extend 80 miles above the earth, how far was the meteor away?	25
12. Describe four methods, giving formulæ, for determining the collimation constant in an astronomic transit.	25
13. Supposing the magnetic pole to be in lat. 70° N. and long. 96° W., and the magnetic meridians to be great circles of the sphere, in what longitude for latitude 52° N. would an observer find the declination of the needle equal to the elongation of Polaris, its declination being $88^{\circ} 41' 44''$?	25
14. Describe the method and reduction of observations for latitude by circum-meridian altitudes.	25

METHOD OF LEAST SQUARES.

Time, 3 hours.

	No. of Marks.
1. Show what relation exists between the probable error and the measure of precision.	16
2. Show that in a series of 1,000 observations there ought to be 264 observations in which the error does not exceed $\frac{1}{2}r$, (r being the probable error).	16
3. Explain clearly what is meant by mean square error, probable error and average error, and show what relation exists between them.	16
4. The probable error of a base is $\frac{1}{1,000,000}$ of its length. Compare the error arising from this source with that from a 7-place table of logarithms of numbers.	16
5. Given mass of earth and mass of moon = $\frac{1}{305,879 \pm 2,271}$ and mass of moon = $\frac{1}{81.44}$ mass of earth prove mass of earth = $\frac{1}{309,635 \pm 2,299}$	16

Department of the Interior.

	No. of Marks.
6. In latitude work with the zenith telescope, if n north stars are combined with s south stars, giving $n s$ pairs, to find the weight of the combination, that of an ordinary pair, one north and one south, being unity.	16
7. The expansions x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 for 1° F. of four standards of length were found by special experiment to be connected by the following relations at a temperature of 62° F. ($u =$ one micron).	16
$+x_1$	= 39.945 weight 1.
$+x_2$	= 5.932 " 16.
$+x_3$	= 5.371 " 4.
$+4x_2 - x_4$	= -1.335 " 3.
$+x_1 - x_4$	= +14.833 " 6.
$+x_2 - 1.0937x_3$	= 0.006 " 8.
Find their most probable values.	

SYSTEM OF SURVEY, MICROMETER SURVEYS, &c.

Time, 3 hours.

	No. of Marks.
1. What is the width of the fractional section adjoining the 3rd I. M. and the 8th Base Line?	25
2. What difference of longitude is to be expected from linear measurement along the 5th Base Line, being at an average elevation of 1,000 feet above sea, between the 1st and 5th I.M., and the telegraphic determination between those meridians?	25
3. Show how to find the position of a point with regard to the system of survey, when the latitude and longitude of the point are given.	25
4. In the table is given "longitude covered by 486 chains = 8' 11" 385 for 4th Base Line," show fully how this is obtained.	25
5. In measuring distances with the Rochon or Lugeol micrometers, by stadia threads and by movable thread micrometer, respectively, explain clearly for each case from where the distance is measured. Discuss the merits of each.	25
6. Show how to adjust an odometer and compass survey of several hundred miles, checked by latitude observations, so as to plot the same geographically.	25
7. Show the derivation of table VII. of the Manual.	

THEORY AND USE OF INSTRUMENTS.

Time, 3 hours.

	No. of Marks.
1. Make a rough diagram showing the number and relative position of the lenses in an astronomic transit, and giving the particular functions of each lens.	20
2. Give several methods for determining the magnifying power of a telescope.	20
3. Explain what is meant by "error of runs." How is the eccentricity of a graduated circle determined?	20
4. Show by formula how to separate the correction for inequality of pivots from the level readings.	20
5. When in a transit observation a number of threads has been missed how is the transit across the mean thread determined.	20
6. Discuss the effect on the latitude by a small error of the striding level in observing for latitude by observing the sum of the azimuths of two stars at elongation.	20
7. Indicate the method for determining latitude by prime vertical observations, and discuss the instrumental corrections, affecting the same.	20

	No. of Marks.
8. By an accident on an exploratory survey, all the levels on a 6-inch D.I. transit are broken. Time, azimuth and latitude are to be determined. How would you proceed? With what errors would your results be affected? Express magnitude by symbols.	30
9. Show for what errors the sextant must be examined and how determined.	20

MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY.

Time, 3 hours.

	No. of Marks.
1. Name the following specimens:	15
2. Define strike, dip, gauge, lode, synclinal, fault, dike, epoch, opalescence, iridescence, pleochroism, diaphaneity.	8
3. Give examples for the scale of hardness, 1 to 10.	8
4. Name the important minerals of economic value found in Canada, and where found respectively.	8
5. How is the geologic age of sedimentary rocks determined?	8
6. Give the situation of the principal coal areas of the Dominion.	8
7. Give the principal ores of iron, nickel, copper and silver, and the characteristics of each.	15

TRIGONOMETRIC LEVELLING.

Time, 3 hours.

	No. of Marks.
1. Show how to find the elevation of one station above another by observation of the apparent altitude.	12
2. How is the co-efficient of refraction determined from reciprocal zenith distances.	12
3. What are the instrumental constants to be determined in precise spirit levelling? What are the daily adjustments?	12
4. State what observations are necessary for finding the difference of height of two places by means of the mercurial barometer, and indicate the process of reduction.	12
5. It is found that a sidereal clock gains two seconds a day by turning the micrometer screw under the bob forward one complete revolution. What is the thread of the screw? Gravity being taken as 32.2.	12
6. Show by formulæ how the figure of the earth may be obtained by pendulum observations.	12

MAGNETISM.

Time, 3 hours.

	No. of Marks.
1. What is the difference between a magnetic meridian and an isogonic line. How is the declination accurately determined, and to what changes is it subject.	12
2. Describe the Kew dip-circle and the method of using it.	12
3. Describe the magnetometer and its use.	12
4. To measure the horizontal force by means of the magnetometer two distinct operations are required, known as "Observations of Deflections" and "Observations of Oscillations." Describe them, and show how their measures may be separated and each expressed in absolute units.	12
5. Distinguish between British units and C.G.S. units, show how results in one system are expressed in the other.	12
6. What is meant by saying that the horizontal force of the earth's magnetism is (in British units) 5.32? What would the above be if expressed in ordinary units of gravitation force?	12

Department of the Interior.

PART III.

IMMIGRATION

Department of the Interior.

PART III.

IMMIGRATION.

PREFATORY REPORT OF THE CLERK OF IMMIGRATION, OTTAWA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, 7th February, 1894.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—By way of preface to the third section of the departmental blue book for 1893, which is to contain the reports on emigration of the High Commissioner for Canada and the agents acting under him in England, and of the agents in the same line of work on this side of the Atlantic, a report from me regarding the organization and operations of the immigration branch of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa will perhaps be useful.

ORGANIZATION OF THE IMMIGRATION BRANCH.

On my removal from Winnipeg to Ottawa in January, 1893, I assumed charge of the immigration correspondence, but it was not until the 1st of March that the organization of this branch of the department was effected. At that date the records of this branch were separated from the general records of the department, and we began to use a separate series of reference numbers.

VOLUME OF CORRESPONDENCE.

Between that date and the 31st of December, 1893, 9,808 communications were attached to our files and dealt with in this branch. The volume of correspondence was at first comparatively light, but an analysis of the above total shows that it has grown steadily month by month; and it now taxes the best efforts of the staff to cope with it successfully.

LETTERS OF INQUIRY.

A gratifying feature in this connection is the great increase which has taken place in the number of letters of inquiry from almost all quarters of the globe, even from such distant parts as India and Paraguay. All letters of inquiry have been carefully answered, and the answers accompanied by packages of the literature published under the auspices of this branch of the department. The quarters from which we have received the largest number of inquiries may be said to be the Scandinavian countries in Europe and the Northern United States of America. A good many letters have also been received from Germany. Our German, French and Scandinavian correspondents are replied to and furnished with literature in their own languages.

IMMIGRATION LITERATURE.

An important department of my work during the year consisted in the editing and supervising the publication and distribution of the following pamphlets:—

	Pages.	Issue.
<i>Emigration to North-western Canada</i>	61	25,000
<i>Western Canada and its Great Resources</i>	38	50,000
A special folder for distribution at Chicago Exhibition (with map and illuminated cover)....	5	50,000
Leaflets and small folders in various languages..	...	300,000
Official Hand-book for 1894	95	80,000
Lettres de Canadiens Repatriés.....	17	7,500
Swedish Hand-book.....	93	10,000
Danish-Norwegian pamphlet	28	10,000
German pamphlet.....	45	5,000

In addition to the above the undermentioned pamphlets, published in previous years, have been reprinted and are now in circulation:

	Pages.	Issue.
<i>La Colonisation Française</i> (P. Foursin).....	43	5,000
Vermont Delegates' Reports	23	25,000
Report of Mr. P. R. Ritchie on Manitoba and the North-west....	52	70,000

Various leaflets and pamphlets in foreign languages. The total number of Scandinavian pamphlets, circulars, &c., sent out during the year was 83,000.

ANOTHER METHOD OF ADVERTISING.

Another way of advertising which has been resorted to to a considerable extent and been found very useful has been through the medium of special issues of newspapers having a large foreign circulation. These special issues have been devoted to descriptive matter of different parts of the Canadian North-west, as well as to the success of Canada at the World's Fair; and they have been circulated in large numbers in reading-rooms and other places, in Europe principally, where they would be likely to attract the most attention and do most good in advertising the resources of Canada.

AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Close supervision has been kept throughout the year of the operations of the agents employed by the department in the United States, and all possible care has been taken to make their work as effective and economical as possible and to prevent overlapping.

CO-OPERATION OF LOCAL MEN.

On the withdrawal of the bulk of these agents on the 1st November I had the honour to lay before the Minister and yourself a plan for securing the co-operation of local men, which, having been approved, has been put in operation, and promises to work satisfactorily.

VISIT TO EASTERN AGENCIES.

My visit to the agencies at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax and St. John, N. B., in the month of July, enabled me to gain a practical insight into the working of those agencies, which has been of great service to me in the conduct of the business of this branch.

Department of the Interior.

EMPLOYMENT REGISTERS.

The preparation of employment registers, and placing them in various agencies in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia, was effected in the early part of the year. The fact that our agencies had also become labour bureaux was extensively advertised at the time through the medium of the public press, and it has been announced prominently in the pamphlets we have since put forth. It appears from the reports of the agents that the plan is working well, and that it has proved a boon to both immigrants and employers of labour.

RETURN MEN.

In order to encourage the temporary return of successful settlers in Canada to their former homes in Europe with a view to extending the knowledge of the resources of Canada and the advantages she has to offer intending emigrants, the Government and the railway and steamship companies, some two or three years ago, combined to offer pecuniary assistance and free transportation to persons of the right class, who should be found willing to act in the capacity of return men. The plan, however, was not found to work quite satisfactorily, and it was realized when we came to appoint return men for 1893-4 that, although a large number of such men had availed themselves of the advantages to be derived from it, from their point of view, they had not been successful in producing any compensating effect on the flow of emigration to Canada. The department and the transportation companies, therefore, felt the need of devising some new method of dealing with this matter, which would both place it on a more business-like footing and give greater assurance of results commensurate with the expenditure involved, than the old method had done. A conference on the subject was accordingly held with the representatives of the steamship companies, and a plan was adopted, under which return men have proceeded to Europe in the following numbers:—

To England.....	12
Ireland.....	3
Scotland.....	1
Germany.....	2
Belgium.....	1
Russia.....	1
Finland.....	1
Sweden.....	4
France.....	1
Denmark and Norway.....	1
Total.....	<u>27</u>

Under the plan adopted these have received free transportation one way only, together with a small pecuniary advance and their return passage, and further compensation is made to depend entirely on the success of their efforts in securing suitable settlers for Canada.

SPECIAL AGENTS.

In addition to the return-men proper, we have sent special agents as follows:— 1 to Germany, 1 to England, 1 to Sweden, 1 to Denmark and Norway, and 1 to Belgium.

LETTERS FROM SUCCESSFUL SETTLERS.

One means which has been taken during the year of advertising our North-west in the European press, both British and Continental, has been by the publication of letters which we have been able to procure from successful settlers, who came

originally from the countries to which we send their letters for publication. This is a branch of immigration work which I have been doing my best to develop, and I believe that the effects cannot fail to be useful.

IMPORTANT VISITORS.

It has been my pleasing duty during the year to give verbal information to a number of important visitors from Europe and the United States, who have come to Canada to spy out the land. Many of these you have also met yourself, and I have had the pleasure of bringing to your notice the kindly references which the majority of them have afterwards made to their visits here, both in their correspondence with the department and publicly in speeches and through the press in their native countries.

Among the most notable of our visitors may be mentioned Colonel Nepveu and Baron Fagel of Holland; ex-Senator L. O. Smith of Sweden; Mr. J. W. Carlsson, a distinguished Swedish journalist; Miss Flora Shaw, lady correspondent of the *London Times*; the Rev. Messrs. Barron and Bridger of Liverpool, both good friends of Canada; Professor Robert Wallace, who holds the chair of Agriculture and Rural Economy at the University of Edinburgh; the Tenant Farmer Delegates, who were all greatly interested in the Central Experimental Farm here; Mr. L. Norman, an extensive grain dealer in England, who was engaged in special inquiry concerning Canadian barley; Mr. Reckitt, a gentleman farmer of England; the Rev. Fathers Willems and Morin, who are both actively engaged in colonization prospects in the North-west; the Rev. Andreas Lilje, representing a large community of prospective immigrants of a most interesting and desirable class; the Rev. John Kovacs, promoter of Hungarian settlement in North-western Canada; Mr. P. Foursin, whose writings have done us much service; and Mr. A. Vervort, an eminent Belgian journalist.

MR. VERVORT.

Mr. Vervort's visit was especially interesting and significant, as he came out practically under the auspices of the government of Belgium to conduct a somewhat exhaustive inquiry, not only as to the advantages offered by Canada as a field of settlement for agriculturists, but also as to the openings here for new industries, and the investment of capital.

FREE ADVERTISING.

We have, I think, been exceptionally fortunate during the year just passed in the amount of free advertising we have got in various parts of the world, and notably in the Scandinavian countries and in Great Britain. To show to what an extent we have been freely advertised in the press, I may mention that in Great Britain papers of all sizes and classes, from the *London Times*, in which a series is now appearing of most able and appreciative articles on Canada, to the obscure "parish magazine," have shown an unwonted willingness to say a good word for us; that in one instance a prize was offered for an essay on "the most desirable place to emigrate to," and was awarded to a Manitoban essayist; and that in Sweden, Norway and Denmark, the press has been almost equally friendly and profuse in its notices of Canada.

VOLUNTEER LECTURERS.

Besides all this, volunteer lecturers cropped up in all sorts of unlooked-for places; and the applications to the High Commissioner for the loan of magic lantern slides for their use increased to such an extent during the year that we were obliged to authorize him to add half a dozen sets to his stock.

Department of the Interior.

SUPERVISION OF JUVENILE IMMIGRATION.

During the year a system was inaugurated, making it necessary for persons or societies engaged in the work of bringing children to this country to show by statutory declarations more fully than has hitherto been required, the antecedents of the members of each party brought out, and enforcing a strict medical inspection at the port of embarkation. In addition to this, an official of the department now certifies at the time of their shipment that the children are of a desirable class, and upon arrival at a Canadian port they again pass under the scrutiny of the local immigration agent, who, if fully satisfied, certifies in a similar manner to their suitability as immigrants, or, if he is unable to do so, and any children are found to be unsatisfactory in any respect, they are required to be returned forthwith to the mother country.

EXTENT OF CHILD IMMIGRATION FOR 1893.

During the past year a considerable immigration of children, under the auspices of philanthropic persons and societies, has taken place, the numbers brought out by the various persons and societies referred to being as follows:—

Mrs. Foster.....	5
Miss Rye	138
Dr. Stephenson's Homes.....	66
Dr. Barnardo ..	828
Mr. Quarrier.....	268
Mrs. Birt.....	109
Fegan's Homes	125
London Canadian Catholic Emigration Committee.....	56
Rev. Mr. Wallace.....	239
Mr. Mark Whitwell.....	16
Miss Macpherson.....	117
John Middlemore.....	91
Hon. Mrs. Joyce.....	86
London Reformatory and Refuge Union	27
Liverpool Catholic Protection Society.....	90
Rev. Mr. St. John	41
Rev. Mr. Barron	112
Mary Hill Industrial School.....	22
Young Colonists' Aid (Lord Aberdeen).....	43
Mr. W. J. Pady.....	88
Church of England Waifs and Strays Society.....	7
London Orphanage of Mercy.....	8
Salford Protection Society	138
Total.....	2,720

INSPECTION OF CHILDREN BROUGHT OUT IN 1892.

The official inspection of those children who were sent to Canada under the auspices of the Local Government Board of England during the year 1892 was made in due course, and the result was highly satisfactory, the character and health of the children being found to be, with few exceptions, all that could be desired.

IMPROVED METHODS OF BUSINESS.

I have devoted much time and attention to the subject during the year, and have succeeded in effecting some important improvements in the forms in use and the manner generally of conducting the business of the immigration service, the details of which I need not, however, enter into in this report.

Our relations with the railway and steamship companies are most cordial, and it gives me pleasure to bear testimony to the readiness they have at all times shown to co-operate with the work of this branch of the department.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. M. FORTIER,
Clerk of Immigration.

Department of the Interior.

REPORTS OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER AND EUROPEAN AGENTS.

No. 1.

REPORT OF SIR CHARLES TUPPER, BART., G.C.M.G., C.B., HIGH
COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA.

VICTORIA CHAMBERS, 17, VICTORIA STREET,
LONDON, S.W., 20th January, 1894.

The Honourable
The Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose the reports of the permanent and temporary agents of your department in Great Britain for the year ended the 31st ultimo. The former are Mr. John Dyke, of Liverpool; Mr. Thomas Grahame, of Glasgow; and Mr. J. W. Down, of Bristol. The latter are Mr. Ernest J. Wood, of Birmingham; Mr. Peter Fleming, of Dundee; and Mr. W. G. Stuart, of Inverness. Mr. G. Leary has also recently arrived to take up similar duties in Ireland, but he has not been at work sufficiently long to render it necessary for him to prepare a special report.

2. Since the date of my previous report, the offices at Dublin and Belfast have been closed.

DUTIES OF THE AGENTS.

3. The reports of the agents, which I am sending you, deal almost exclusively with matters pertaining to emigration, and the temporary agents confine themselves exclusively to that work.

TRADE PROMOTED.

4. The agents at Liverpool, Glasgow and Bristol, however, while in no way neglecting the duty of drawing attention to the many advantages Canada offers to settlers of the right class, and of promoting a satisfactory emigration to the Dominion, devote their efforts also to the extension of trade between Canada and this country. Not only have they a large correspondence on commercial matters, but they have, from time to time, collected and transmitted to Canada information of value to merchants and traders in the Dominion; and I have little hesitation in saying that the satisfactory increase shown in the exports of the Dominion to the United Kingdom in the last few years is, in a measure, attributable to the laudable exertions they have displayed in that direction.

5. As the work which is done, both by the agents and by this office, in connection with the promotion of emigration, is not generally understood in Canada, or at any rate does not seem to be always appreciated, I think it as well in this report to explain somewhat in detail the nature of the work that is accomplished.

THE LIVERPOOL AGENCY.

6. In the case of the Liverpool office, the agent does not travel to any extent, the whole of his time being occupied in correspondence and in interviewing the large number of people who call at the office on emigration matters. You are aware that every year for the three or four winter months, we advertise prominently in almost every paper in the United Kingdom, other than class papers, that free grants of land are offered to settlers in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, that grants may be had in the other provinces, either free or on reasonable terms, and that improved farms, ready for occupation and cultivation, may be purchased in all parts of Canada on favourable conditions. The names and addresses of the Government agents in the different districts are given in these advertisements, and it is stated that pamphlets may be obtained from them, as well as information upon any matters connected with the Dominion, not only by persons of capital, but by farm labourers, domestic servants, and other classes of labour, for which there may be a demand in the Dominion. It is prominently mentioned that all this information is supplied gratis and post-free, and you will readily understand that a large correspondence at all the offices is the necessary consequence.

CIRCULATION OF PAMPHLETS.

7. The immense circulation of pamphlets which takes place in connection with this correspondence, and in various other ways at our disposal for bringing the advantages of Canada before the public, necessarily leads to additional correspondence, as the names and addresses of the Government agents appear therein. Intending emigrants are always advised to communicate with the Government agents before deciding to emigrate, as in that way they receive the information and advice most suited to their cases, and are much more likely to succeed if they adopt that course than if they go out with little or no knowledge of the country in which they propose to make their future home.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN POST OFFICES.

8. Then again, an attractive handbill, covering very much the same matter as our advertisements, is exhibited annually in the 23,000 post-offices in the United Kingdom, and the publicity thus obtained results also in considerable inquiries. Besides this regular work, there are many other ways in which the agents do their best to awaken an interest in Canada, to stimulate inquiry, and a demand for our pamphlets,—all of which tends naturally to add to their duties.

MANY INQUIRIES TO ANSWER.

9. In addition to our own correspondence, and the distribution of pamphlets from the Government offices, both the steamship agents and the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railway Companies distribute our literature, and this also leads to frequent applications to the agents from intending emigrants.

10. What I have stated will, however, serve to give an idea of a certain amount of the work that is done by your agents, and it applies not only to the Liverpool office but to the Glasgow and Bristol offices. The agents in the last-named cities are also able to travel occasionally, to visit the various markets and fairs, and other occasions on which agriculturists congregate, for the purpose of discussing Canadian affairs with the farmers, and of drawing attention to the country.

11. The temporary agents, although having no regular offices, yet deal with much correspondence; but their time is largely taken up in travelling, and in addition to the duties I have already mentioned, they visit the steamship agents at every possible point, encourage them to active work, and also deliver lectures whenever an opportunity occurs.

Department of the Interior.

THE LONDON OFFICE.

12. It is hardly necessary for me to add that the work I have mentioned is under my direct supervision, and that it has my constant and unremitting attention; for I regard the encouragement of emigration as a matter of the utmost importance to Canada. Our letters of inquiry range from 10,000 to 15,000 a year, exclusive of the large number of persons who call at the office in order to obtain personally the information they require. My correspondence with you, and your department, is also extensive, and it has given me personally much satisfaction to notice the very keen interest that is shown by you personally, and by the officials under your control, in anything that may come to your notice, which may have any bearing either directly or indirectly on the work upon which we are engaged.

THE YEAR'S EMIGRATION.

13. I am glad to be able to say that the volume of emigration from this country and from the Continent to Canada in the last year shows a satisfactory increase over previous years. In fact, Canada is about the only country in which the immigration does show an increase. This is a matter for congratulation, and is especially satisfactory in view of the fact that, from various causes, applying both to Great Britain and to the countries from which emigration usually takes place, the movement has shown a falling off in the last few years.

14. It may be that the quantity of Government land taken up in Manitoba and the North-west Territories during the last year may compare a little unfavourably with the statistics of previous years, but this is a matter for which we are not responsible, and for which an explanation can readily be given. There is no doubt that many of the farmers in Manitoba and the North-west Territories are not doing so well as they ought to do, or as they might fairly anticipate. This is not in any way the fault of the country or of its climate, but arises largely from the low prices which have prevailed for grain and cattle and other articles of agricultural produce all over the world. Naturally, however, in these circumstances, the Canadian farmer, in writing to the press or to his friends, does not disguise this fact, and it must obviously tend to decrease the volume of emigration until the prospects of agriculture become rather brighter than they are at present, which I believe will soon be the case, by the hardening of prices and by the more general adoption of mixed farming on the prairies. Of course it is generally known that the expenses and taxation of Canadian farmers are very much lower than in any other country in the world, and this is sure to have its effect.

PROGRESS OF SETTLEMENT IN THE NORTH-WEST.

15. Upon the whole, however, I think the settlement of the Government land in Manitoba and the North-west Territories has, during the last few years, considering everything, been satisfactory to the country. I find, from the latest report of your department, that from 1880 to 1892, 10,675,040 acres of land have been homesteaded and pre-empted. Of this 3,156,480 acres have been cancelled; but those connected with emigration work had nothing to do with that. This area does not include land sold by the Government, land allocated to railway and land companies, or the sales by such companies, and the Hudson's Bay Company. The statistics as to the disposal of land, other than free-grants and pre-emptions, by the Government, are more or less imperfect; but I notice in the Statistical Year Book for 1892, that the land sales by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Hudson's Bay Company, the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Company and the Calgary and Edmonton Company (and these are only a few of the companies who could render returns), in that year amounted to 427,257 acres, a part of which, at any rate, would necessarily be obtained by new arrivals. In the course of the correspondence I receive I notice there is a decided disposition on the part of people with a little

capital, proceeding to Manitoba and the West, to buy farms in an assured position near railways, and settlements, rather than to take up free grant land, which is not always to be found in such favourable positions. This also tends to keep down the area of Government land disposed of as free grants in each year; but it by no means follows, in consequence, that the immigration which takes place is not satisfactory either in quality or in numbers.

THE OLDER PROVINCES.

16. It must be borne in mind also that in our emigration work, while prominence is given to the land under the control of the Dominion Government, every endeavour is made to direct attention to the many advantages offered in the older provinces of Canada to persons possessed of a fair amount of capital, and who would be much more likely to be satisfied there than in the more recently opened-up parts of the Dominion. Naturally, a fair proportion of the emigration, particularly from the United Kingdom, does proceed to the Maritime Provinces, to Ontario and British Columbia. Then again, a considerable proportion of the emigration consists of people with very little money. I refer to the better class of mechanic and labouring man, who is induced to emigrate by the prospect of improving the position of his family, and of ultimately taking up land. Nearly all these people in the first instance proceed to the older provinces, for the reason that work is more abundant and more easily procured there than further away, apart altogether from the fact that it costs considerably less to move a family to the Maritime Provinces, to Montreal or to Ontario, than it does to the prairies and beyond.

THE DIFFICULTIES CONNECTED WITH THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF EMIGRATION.

17. Then again, it is necessary in considering the question of Canadian immigration, to have regard to the difficulties that stand in the way both in Europe and in Canada. In the United Kingdom, for instance, the emigration is not by any means so extensive as it is supposed to be. The figures that are published are more or less fallacious, because they include all steerage passengers, even those who may be returning from visiting, to various countries included in the statement, as well as actual emigrants. We are only interested in encouraging the emigration of capitalists, farmers with a little capital, persons with some means desiring to follow agriculture, farm labourers, domestic servants, and other people who may be going out to places already secured for them or to join their friends.

IN THE CASE OF CAPITALISTS.

18. In the case of capitalists, naturally very few of them emigrate. Some of them do, while others, who become interested in the country from our endeavours, may make investments there. The number of farmers who leave the country is very small every year. They are attached to the land, and the district in which they may have been brought up, in a way that is not generally understood in Canada; and even in bad times they hold on, on the chance of an improvement in the condition of affairs, and of legislation which will place the landlord and tenant in a different position from that they now occupy. It may generally be said that farmers, as a rule, even in adverse circumstances, will continue on their holdings until they are almost, if not quite, impoverished; and in the end many of them who emigrate, have but little money left, whilst others are eventually prevented leaving the country from want of means.

IN THE CASE OF FARM LABOURERS.

19. With regard to farm labourers, owing to the decreasing area of land that is ploughed compared with formerly, and to the increasing extent of land under

Department of the Interior.

pasture, as well as to the improved labour-saving machinery, there is not the demand for farm labourers that used to exist. For this reason, and because of the tendency which exists on the part of young people in favour of town-life, as compared with that in the rural districts, there has been an extensive migration of farm servants to other industrial occupations in the neighbourhood of towns and cities. In consequence, the farmers in most parts of the country are crying out about the scarcity of labour. Many expedients have been tried to keep the farm labourers in the country—among others, the Allotments and Small Holdings Acts, and more recent endeavours towards giving them greater control over parish affairs, but they are not likely to have any considerable effect. We have, of course, been doing all we can to divert the flow of farm labourers from the country to Canada, and are also doing our best to attract the attention of those who have established themselves in urban districts. As a class, however, they do not read much, and they are difficult to reach, but every means at our disposal is used for attracting their attention. I am satisfied that the emigration of a large number of these people would be beneficial to Canada if it could be arranged. Another difficulty in the way of stimulating an emigration of this character is the passage-money, as the conveyance of a family to Canada means the expenditure of a considerable sum of money to persons in their position of life.

IN THE CASE OF DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

20. The complaint of the insufficiency of domestic servants is, I know, very general in Canada, but it is right I should point out that much difficulty is also experienced in this country, although perhaps not to the same extent, in obtaining suitable servants. There is a growing tendency on the part of girls to prefer other kinds of work to domestic service—in shops, in manufacturing establishments, and in other ways, the life being a more independent one and giving them more time at their own disposal. There is little inducement to domestic servants to emigrate, as they can always get situations in this country, if they can produce satisfactory references, and the wages paid for good servants in England are as high as those generally paid in Canada, with the exception of the western parts of the Dominion, although of course the prospects are not to be compared. As a rule, also, servant-girls are not possessed of much money, and the cost of the passage no doubt acts as another drawback. The only chance of getting any considerable number of domestic servants to proceed to Canada is by making the passage-money easier than it is at present, and by offering some inducement to the societies which connect themselves with this work to pay greater attention to the wants of Canada in this respect. Besides, many of the colonies, as you know, offer free passages to domestic servants, with the promise of high wages on their arrival.

WOULD-BE EMIGRANTS WITH INSUFFICIENT MEANS.

21. We receive a great many applications from all parts of the country from people who are not doing well here. They are anxious to go to Canada to make a fresh start, but, in the majority of cases, have not the means to do so. Probably a good many of them would not make useful settlers, and we are better without them, but I merely mention the fact to show you how very generally we have been able to promulgate information respecting Canada.

THE CLASSES WE WANT.

22. In considering the matter from a Canadian standpoint, it is necessary to bear in mind that we are only interested in encouraging the immigration of certain classes, such as capitalists, farmers with capital, farm-labourers, and domestic servants. I think I have been able to show that the total emigration from this country, such as it is, only includes a small proportion of these classes, and that we are doing our best to reach them. The majority of people who leave, and want to leave,

the country, belong to the artisan and labouring classes, for whom there is no great demand in Canada. Any large immigration of that character would inevitably lead to congestion, and to unemployed difficulties, the occurrence of which would do much to retard the flow of satisfactory emigration in the direction of the Dominion for many years.

PREPAIDS.

23. Another cause which tends to restrict the emigration to Canada is the small proportion of prepaids which go there, compared, for instance, with those proceeding to the United States. I have, on several occasions, brought this matter to your notice. From the steamship companies (than whom, of course, there are no better authorities) I learn that the proportion of prepaids of the passengers going to the United States is from 60 to 70 per cent of the total number, while in the case of Canada the proportion is not more than about 5 per cent. Prepaids are those passengers whose passages are paid for by friends either in the United States or Canada and who, consequently, go out to join friends already settled in the country. It is needless to remark that this is the best class of emigration we can possibly get. In the United States this business is usually managed by the settlers, in co-operation with private banks or others, who are willing to lend the necessary amount of money on satisfactory security being given. This is usually done upon land or chattels, or on personal security. In Canada the matter is left to the individual settler, and for some reason or other the system of sending for friends does not seem to be so much in favour as it is in the United States. It would certainly be worth while for the Government to offer some assistance to persons who may desire to bring their friends to join them; as already stated, the immigrants are more likely to succeed and to become satisfactory settlers, and in turn to send for their friends, than in any other circumstances.

ASSISTED PASSAGES.

24. On several occasions I have noticed a disposition in some quarters to revive the old system of assisted passages, but I am not at all in favour of this course, except perhaps to a limited extent in the case of domestic servants. It tends to cheapen the cost of passage to a certain extent, but I do not think it would lead people to go to Canada who might otherwise go elsewhere—and the difference between the ordinary rates and the assisted passage is not sufficient to keep back those who have made up their minds to emigrate. Further, there would always be a tendency for persons to take advantage of the lower rates to Canada to reach their destination in the United States more cheaply than would otherwise be possible; so that while our immigration figures might show an increase, it would be more or less fictitious, and we should be giving encouragement to the exploded theory that there is a regular emigration from Canada to the United States.

25. As I have said before, we should have no difficulty in doubling our number of emigrants to Canada, if we encouraged all the people to go out who apply to us, and especially if we could advance the passage-money to the innumerable applicants who express a desire to go, but who are without means. If this course were adopted, however, it would soon create dissatisfaction in Canada; and it is for this reason that we are obliged to use considerable discrimination and only encourage those to go out who are likely to become settlers either upon the land, or to find suitable employment on their arrival.

CRYING DOWN CANADA IN THE PRESS.

26. I regret to notice that there have been a greater number than usual of letters in the papers from persons who have not succeeded in doing well in Canada. Of course they are, comparatively speaking, very few in number, but, such as they are, they attract much more attention than a hundred times the number of letters

Department of the Interior.

from successful settlers would do. There is a disposition on the part of the public to regard unfavourable letters as genuine and reliable, and those from satisfied and successful settlers, especially when anonymous, as being more or less interested. This should not be so, but it undoubtedly is, and the fact must be borne in mind. We must always expect to have a certain proportion of failures among our emigrants. They frequently proceed to Canada because they have not succeeded in this country, sometimes from their own fault, and sometimes for other reasons. Many of them take to farming without having much previous experience, and for the first few years may not progress as rapidly as they anticipated. The fault is generally put down to the country, and not to their own want of knowledge; and, of course, they do not destroy the effect of their own complaints by mentioning the numbers of settlers in the districts from which they write, who are, probably, doing well. The intending emigrant is usually of a timid disposition, and the perusal of an unfavourable letter may lead him to alter his intended destination. Several instances of this kind have come under my notice.

SUCCESSFUL SETTLERS SHOULD WRITE TO THEIR FRIENDS AND THE NEWSPAPERS.

26A. I mention this matter in order to emphasize the necessity of farmers and others who are doing well in Canada, who believe in the future of the country, in the advantages it offers to immigrants, and who desire to increase our immigration, to keep up constant communication with their friends at home, and with the newspapers in the districts from which they may come. If this course is adopted whenever they have a little time to spare, it would, I am sure, have the best possible results in helping on the progress and development of the Dominion.

NEW FAST ATLANTIC SERVICE.

27. I trust it will not be long before the new fast service between this country and the Dominion is established. At the present time many of our emigrants travel by way of American ports, in consequence of the steamers being of a better class. The New York lines have, however, no interest in helping emigration to Manitoba and the North-west, and I am afraid their agents rather work against us than in our favour. I should like very much to see this state of affairs altered, because the agents of the lines in question are very numerous and influential, and their co-operation would be of the utmost value to us. The difficulty arises, however, from the disparity in the railway rates from New York to Winnipeg and the West, compared with those from Quebec, and the agents of the New York lines know that they cannot compete with the Canadian lines in the through booking. If this state of things could be improved and the New York line agents could be placed on a similar footing to the others in regard to the bonus, I believe the results would be beneficial.

MEASURES TAKEN TO ATTRACT ATTENTION TO CANADA.

28. I now propose to deal somewhat in detail with the measures we take to attract attention to Canada and to encourage immigration.

ADVERTISING.

29. As already mentioned, we advertise very extensively in the principal newspapers in the country, paying particular attention to those which circulate largely in the country districts. I am satisfied that this is the best way of getting into direct communication with people who are contemplating emigration. When we are advertising, the letters received on emigration in my office alone often reach 500 per week, exclusive of the numerous personal inquiries which are made. Persons who take the trouble to write for pamphlets, and incur the cost of postage, may be relied upon to read them, and to pass them on to their friends, and it is obvious that

the circulation of pamphlets in this way will do much more good to Canadian interests than the indiscriminate distribution of ten times the number. The press is annually devoting more and more attention to Canadian matters in their news-columns, both in the way of letters from settlers and from regular correspondents, as well as items of news which reach them from various sources. This cannot fail, as a general rule, to be advantageous; and it is desirable that it should be followed up by advertising. I have referred, in another place, to the announcement of the advantages of Canada exhibited in all the post-offices, and which is a unique and valuable advertisement.

PAMPHLETS.

30. The pamphlets we are distributing are the official handbook, which is regarded as the best pamphlet for an intending emigrant that has ever been published. You are aware that it was written in my office some years ago, with the object of answering the questions usually raised by an intending emigrant, and to save the very voluminous correspondence which, in the absence of such a pamphlet, would necessarily take place. It is arranged in such a form that it can readily be brought up to date each year; and, while we distribute with care and discrimination about 100,000 copies a year, we could easily distribute four or five times the number.

TENANT FARMERS' REPORTS.

31. In addition to the official handbook we have been circulating very widely the reports of the Tenant Farmers' Delegates who visited Canada in 1890 and 1891. Altogether, we must have distributed over 1,000,000 of these publications. Every farmer in the United Kingdom has had one, and they have also been placed in other channels where they would be most beneficial to the objects we have in view. The demand for the book is still maintained, but the reports of the delegation which went out last year will of course now largely take their place.

OTHER PAMPHLETS.

32. There are several other books which we have distributed in large numbers, including the 24 pp. pamphlet, the Dixon pamphlet, Mr. T. Moore's report, and many others prepared both in your department, by the various provinces, and by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

LECTURES AND LANTERN SLIDES.

33. A large number of lectures are delivered each year upon Canada, and most of them entail little or no expense. They are usually delivered by the agents of the Government, by clergymen and others who have visited Canada, and the Farmer Delegates, and as the attendances are invariably good, and the lectures are well reported, they form a very satisfactory and inexpensive method of making public the attractions of the country. The expenditure you have authorized has enabled me to prepare about 18 sets of magic-lantern slides, illustrative of Canadian scenery, and of the industries of the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We commenced two or three years ago with one set of slides, but the demand is so continuous that, as already mentioned, we have now 18 sets in full use, which will serve to show that the slides were wanted and that they are most useful in drawing attention to the Dominion. Many people who will not attend an ordinary lecture will go to one which is illustrated, and the general testimony I receive from the lecturers is to the effect that after each lecture there are numerous inquiries relating to emigration matters.

Department of the Interior.

LECTURES ON CANADIAN AGRICULTURE.

34. It may be within your knowledge that technical education is now attracting much more attention in the United Kingdom than formerly. The subject has been taken up by the county councils who are appointing lecturers to travel round the country to deliver addresses on various industries. Among the subjects dealt with is agriculture, and in consequence of a suggestion I made, many of the councils have included in their list Canadian agriculture in comparison with that of Great Britain. The basis of these lectures is of course the reports of the tenant farmers and other agricultural experts who have visited the Dominion in the last few years; and the lectures are frequently illustrated by the lantern slides to which I have referred in the preceding paragraph.

CANADA IN THE SCHOOLS.

35. From the letters I have addressed to you from time to time, you will be aware of the increasing attention which is now devoted to the history, geography and resources of Canada in the schools of the United Kingdom. As the result of my endeavours to bring about this co-operation in our work, I am now in frequent communication with more than 2,000 schoolmasters and schoolmistresses in different parts of the country. I have distributed 1,000 copies of the railway map of Canada amongst these schools, on the condition that the maps were mounted, varnished and hung upon the school-room walls. They have been accepted, in every case, on these conditions, and it will, I am sure, help to make the lessons about the Dominion more intelligent and instructive. It is of course not an ideal map for the purpose, but it is the best one we have, and is said to answer the purpose very well.

PICTURES AND SAMPLES FOR THE SCHOOLS.

36. You have also been good enough to adopt the suggestion I made to you as to the desirability of preparing a sheet or roller of views of Canada, together with small samples of the productions of the Dominion, prepared in an attractive manner. My intention is to lend these views and samples, as soon as I receive them, to schools with which I am in communication. They will, I am sure, attract much attention, and serve to still farther stimulate the study of Canadian affairs.

CANADIAN PAMPHLETS AS READERS.

37. I mentioned in my report last year that our pamphlets are being used as readers in many of the schools. During the last few years from 50,000 to 100,000 have been distributed for this purpose, and applications for further supplies reach me daily. The schoolmasters and schoolmistresses when writing to me, invariably mention that the children take much more interest in books of this kind than in the ordinary dry geographical readers. The children are allowed also to take the books home in connection with the preparation of their lessons, and in this way Canada is brought before a good many households in which it would hardly otherwise be known, and many applications have been made to me in regard to emigration as the result. The educational authorities recognize the advantage, from an Imperial standpoint, of teaching the rising generation more than was formerly done about the colonies, and the subject is now specially mentioned in the Official Education Code. I am sure it cannot fail to have the most beneficial result, not only in making Canada better known in the mother country, but in training the rising generation to a proper appreciation of the advantages of the empire.

PRIZE ESSAYS ON CANADA.

38. I received, with much satisfaction, your decision to offer a series of prizes to the pupils of schools in this country under 15 years of age for the preparation of

essays upon the history, geography, and resources of Manitoba and the North-west Territories. I at once addressed a letter to the leading scholastic journals, and also embodied the contents of the letter in a circular (quoted below), which I have distributed widely:—

Particulars relating to the Prizes offered by the Canadian Government for Papers by Students in Schools in the United Kingdom on the History, Geography, and Resources of Manitoba and the North-west Territories of Canada.

1. Two sets of prizes are offered for England, one for Scotland, one for Ireland, and one for Wales.
 2. Each set of prizes will consist of a first prize of £5, a second prize of £3, and a third prize of £1.
 3. As regards England, one set of prizes will be given to competitors from the north of England, and one from the south of England, the division being the southern boundaries of the counties of Shropshire, Stafford, Derby, Nottingham and Lincoln.
 4. The papers must not contain more than 2,500 words.
 5. Competitors must be students in schools in the United Kingdom, not exceeding 15 years of age.
 6. Competitors may get information about the country from any source; but the papers must be their own composition, in their own hand-writing.
 7. In awarding the prizes particular attention will be paid to the correctness and completeness of the information the papers contain, although literary excellence will, of course, be considered also.
 8. Each paper must have written on the front page the name, address and age of the writer, and the name and address of the school. A certificate should be placed at the end of each paper by the schoolmaster or schoolmistress, stating that it has been composed and written by the scholar in question, and that he or she is under 15 years of age.
 9. The papers must be sent to the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W., not later than May 1st, 1894.
 10. The papers will be opened on that date, and the prizes awarded as soon as possible afterwards.
 11. Copies should be kept of papers sent in, as the High Commissioner cannot undertake to return the originals.
39. The matter has already attracted a great deal of interest and much correspondence has been the result. In all probability a large number of papers will be sent in, and I quite expect that the perusal of them and the awarding of the prizes will require a great deal of time and will not be an easy matter.

CO-OPERATION OF STEAMSHIP AGENTS.

40. Of course we have to rely a great deal upon the co-operation of the Canadian steamship lines. They have thousands of agent scattered in the cities, towns, villages and hamlets in the United Kingdom. They advertise very extensively their sailings, and also mention in their advertisements the advantages which Canada offers to emigrants, and they distribute among their inquirers a large quantity of our literature. In addition, posters of the different lines are displayed all over the country, containing similar information to the advertisements, and explaining from whom information may be obtained about the country—the name given being invariably that of their local agent. Some of the lines also print their own pamphlets, and in their sailing bills and periodical circulars to their agents the latter are impressed with the necessity of doing everything that is possible to encourage emigration to Canada. Each line also has travelling inspectors visiting the agents at frequent intervals, to stimulate and encourage them in their work, and to aid their efforts by delivering lectures. You are aware also that under the present bonus system these agents obtain a small commission from the Government on the

Department of the Interior.

emigrants they book to Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia ; and, therefore, it is to their interest to book passengers to Canada rather than to other countries. In order that you may know exactly what the steamship companies are doing, I have asked each of them to write me a letter upon the subject, and I quote them for your information :—

Messrs. Allan Bros. & Co., write :

“ We beg to take the opportunity of inclosing copy of our annual circular, which we are just about to issue to agents, who are to be found in every city, town, village and hamlet in the United Kingdom.

“ It will be noticed that they are asked to give special prominence to Canadian matters, and that it is stated also that pamphlets, posters, hand-bills, etc., which they can circulate, will be supplied to them, to the extent to which they can usefully avail themselves. In addition to issuing an annual circular, we also issue circulars at frequent intervals, in which the same matters are referred to.

“ Our agents use the utmost activity in distributing pamphlets about Canada, in order to get as many people to emigrate as they can. We have a travelling inspector, who is constantly stimulating the activity of the agents, and if it is found that an agent is not working as actively as he ought, steps are taken to appoint some one in his place.

“ Besides the pamphlets supplied by the Canadian Government, we print hundreds of thousands of pamphlets of our own containing useful advice and information relating to Canada for intending emigrants. Also, at different times, we print letters from settlers, reports of lectures and other matters calculated to be of service to agents in the direction of keeping them posted in Canadian affairs. It is of course to their interest to distribute matter of this description in their different districts as widely as possible.

“ We also advertise freely in most newspapers, and in our advertisements we give prominence to the fact that we have local agents in the particular districts, to whom intending emigrants can apply for information.

“ We have large and attractive posters, which are well displayed, and our agents are allowed to have as many of them as they can make use of. We have also hand-bills, giving a variety of information, which are distributed by the million all over the country. The names and addresses of the respective agents to whom they are sent are printed on the posters and hand-bills.

“ A special lecturer goes about the country for us, delivering lectures on Canada, and not only are these lectures largely attended, but they are deemed of sufficient importance to be widely noticed in the local newspapers.

“ We have always worked in the heartiest co-operation with the Government agents, and even our own agents communicate freely with the Government agents in order to keep themselves well informed as to recent progress in Canada, and as to the advantages which the country offers to settlers. Our agents are also in this way able to obtain any particular information, such as the locality where employment at any particular trade can be obtained, and other useful advice as to settlement. They often procure for emigrants, letters of introduction from the Government agents to the agents in the Dominion, so as to secure the information and advice on their arrival most essential to their particular cases.

“ As already stated, we distribute annually a large number of pamphlets for the Government, and we have no hesitation in saying that if the Government give us a far larger supply they would be most widely and judiciously circulated.”

The Canada Shipping Company write :

“ Your favour of 2nd instant has only reached me this day.

“ We keep our agents well supplied with printed matter, such as sailing bills, posters, pamphlets, show-cards, calendars, etc., a sample of which I forward you by parcel post.

“ It is my experience that there is very little emigration to Canada from Ireland, and although we send posters to Irish agents, I find that in most cases they will not go to the expense of exhibiting them.

"In my next monthly circulars I will ask Irish agents if they can offer any suggestions that will increase emigration to Canada, and will be pleased to advise you what they say in the matter.

"I keep the 7s. bonus well before agents, which is a great encouragement for them to push Western Canadian traffic."

Messrs. J. & A. Allan, of Glasgow, write :

"We are favoured with your letter of 23rd current, and have carefully noted what you have written. We will take an early opportunity of letting our agents know that the reports of the members of the Tenant Farmers' delegation are nearly completed, and are intended to be ready for distribution about the middle of January. We will inform them also that you intend to send a copy to every farmer, market gardener and blacksmith in the United Kingdom, and advise them to take advantage of this distribution in connection with their agency.

"We are pleased to learn of the impartial attitude which the Government are resolved to maintain towards the steamship lines. This is important, especially with reference to the application of passenger bonuses.

"We have been asked by Mr. Colmer to furnish you with some particulars regarding our system for stimulating emigration to Canada and the North-west, for insertion in your annual report to the Minister of the Interior on emigration matters, and we have pleasure in complying with his request.

"Let us say at the outset that we have a well organized staff of agents throughout Scotland, numbering some 300, who are regularly supplied with printed matter relating to Canada and the North-west. In addition to these, we advertise largely by posters, hand-bills and advertisements, in all the principal Scotch papers, the latter bearing the name and address of the local agents as well as of our head office. We have also an inspector, who visits our agents from time to time to stimulate their efforts to promote Canadian emigration, and who sees that they are thoroughly equipped for their duty. We are, besides, in constant communication with them ourselves, and keep them posted in all that concerns their agencies. During the year now drawing to a close we have distributed an unusual quantity of printed matter relating to Canada, over Scotland, having sent supplies for distribution at all the markets and hiring-fairs, and we are hopeful that good results will follow from the seed so sown. We are pleased to be able to report that, while the number of passengers carried in our Canadian steamers this season is somewhat disappointing, it is greater than that of the previous year, although there were two sailings fewer.

"Regarding next season's work, and in furtherance of the efforts to promote settlement of emigrants in Manitoba and the North-west, we think it is desirable that the bonus scheme in force last year should be continued. We have received intimation that it is to cease at the beginning of March. While the bonus to agents is useful by encouraging them to work for Canada in preference to the United States, we feel sure that an inducement to emigrants themselves in the shape of a bonus is even more important, and should not be discontinued."

41. I also arranged some time ago with the steamship companies to request their agents to pay particular attention to the fairs, markets and other gatherings of agriculturists, in order that the opportunity might be taken advantage of distributing our literature among the classes of persons whom we wish to attract to the Dominion. This has been done.

CANADA AT THE GREAT AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

42. As usual, we had exhibits at the show of the Royal Agricultural Society, at Chester, and at the Show in Edinburgh of the Highland and Agricultural Society. Such specimens of the produce of the different provinces as were available, were displayed on these occasions in an attractive manner, and you will see from the reports of Messrs. Grahame and Dyke that they seem to have received considerable attention. Advantage was taken of the opportunity to distribute large numbers of our pamphlets, and I have no hesitation in saying that excellent results both directly and indirectly will follow our efforts on these occasions. Some comment has appeared

Department of the Interior.

in the Canadian papers on the fact of our not being represented at the London Show of the Smithfield Cattle Club, and of the various dairy associations. We used to have an exhibition on these occasions, but it was discontinued some years ago, because it was not considered that the results justified the expenditure. Although there is a large attendance on these occasions, the proportion of agriculturists is comparatively small, and is of a class not likely to emigrate. The majority of the people who attend are Londoners, and although we might distribute large numbers of pamphlets there, I do not believe that many of them would be read. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have stopped exhibiting at these shows, but they have an arrangement for the distribution of pamphlets, in answer to inquiries, and in this direction we co-operate with them. In addition, we have an advertisement in one of the most prominent positions of the Catalogue of the Smithfield Show, and, as it is placed, any one opening the book cannot fail to see it. Besides, we bring specimens of our produce before the agricultural communities at the great shows in England and Scotland, which are of a more general agricultural character than either the Smithfield Show or the Dairy Show, and our Tenant Farmers' Reports are sent to every farmer in the United Kingdom. We have to consider economy in all these matters, and although we might spend very much larger sums of money than we do, the results would not, I am satisfied, be greater than they are with the present expenditure—except that perhaps the sum appropriated for advertising might be increased.

THE LIVERPOOL CONFERENCE.

43. It will be within your knowledge that in July last I convened a meeting in Liverpool of the Government agents, the representatives of the different provinces, and of the steamship and railway companies, to discuss the question of the encouragement of emigration. Several matters of considerable interest were dealt with, and I think I cannot do better than quote, for your information, some extracts from the report, which I subsequently addressed to you upon the subject, and to which I have nothing to add:—

“In view of the recent letters I have had the pleasure of receiving from you, relating to emigration matters, I thought it advisable to call a meeting in Liverpool on Tuesday last, of the representatives of the steamship companies, as well as of the agents of the Dominion and Provincial Governments in this country to discuss the matter.

“Among those present were Mr. H. C. Beeton, the Agent General for British Columbia; Mr. Peter Byrne, the Agent General for Ontario; Mr. McMillan, the Agent General for Manitoba; Mr. Evans, of the Canadian Pacific Railway; Mr. Quinn, of the Grand Trunk Railway Company; Mr. Ennis, of the Allan Line; Mr. Marshall, of the Dominion Line; and Mr. Wilson, of the Beaver Line. Messrs. Dyke, Wood, Fleming, Stuart, and Down were also present, as well as Mr. Colmer of my office.

“I read to the meeting your letters respecting the decrease in the number of persons taking up land in Manitoba and the North-west from Great Britain and from the Continent for the five months ending May last, as compared with the similar period in the preceding year, and invited an expression of opinion as to the causes which were responsible for the falling off.

“The testimony was unanimous that, as a consequence of the efforts that have been made during the last few years, the inquiries and correspondence this year have exceeded those of any previous period, and, notwithstanding that the immigration has not kept up to the promise of the early part of the season, that the applications for information show no falling off.

“It was generally considered that the low prices both in Canada and in this country had operated seriously in the direction of causing people who were contemplating emigration to postpone it for the present.

* * * * *

“Another reason that was given for the falling off in the emigration, notwithstanding the large number of inquiries received, is the deplorable condition of agri-

culturists in this country. Things have been getting worse year by year, and farmers have been hoping that times would improve. This, however, has not turned out to be the case, and many farmers who, a few years ago, could have paid their passages and have had something to spare in the shape of capital are now unable even to pay the passages of their families.

* * * * *

“The fact that free-grant land, except in a few districts, cannot now be obtained within a reasonable distance of railway communication, was also mentioned as a reason for the falling off in the entries for Government land. It was also stated that the real estate agents and the agents of the various land and railway companies were very active in Winnipeg in inducing new arrivals to purchase land rather than to take up free-grants, very favourable facilities being very frequently held out to them to adopt this course. This is borne out by the statistics published as to the increase in the sale of lands other than those belonging to the Government.

“I merely mention these statements, not as altogether accounting for the falling off to which you call my attention, but in order to make you acquainted with some of the difficulties connected with our emigration. At the same time, however, I have no doubt that they all have a certain influence on the entries for Government lands.

“In this connection, I should also like to point out that our efforts in the direction of emigration are not confined to Manitoba and the North-west, but that we endeavour to call attention also to the advantages the older provinces offer for certain classes of emigrants. There has been a great deal of inquiry both for the eastern provinces and for British Columbia, and in estimating the value of the work done on this side some regard must be had also to the movement to the parts of Canada other than the prairie provinces.

“The general feeling was expressed that the only thing to be done was to keep up our activity and not to be disappointed because the results are not for the moment what were anticipated. Everything must continue to be done to keep Canada and its advantages and particularly Manitoba and the North-west before the public, and as soon as we can get one or two good crops in Manitoba and the North-west, and settlers begin to write more hopeful and encouraging letters, they will certainly get their share of the emigration that takes place.

“I have satisfied myself, as far as it is possible to do so, that both the steamship companies and the railway companies are working as actively as they can in their own interests to promote emigration, and the same remark applies to the representatives of the Dominion and Provincial Governments.

* * * * *

“I took the opportunity of urging upon the steamship companies the necessity of their requiring the utmost activity on the part of the thousands of agents they employ in different parts of the country. The difficulty of course arises from the fact that many of the agents make the steamship business subsidiary to other business, and that they do not pay particular attention to encouraging emigration, relying upon their posters and advertisements and that people who are thinking of moving will apply to them. Of course the total income of many of the steamship agents from this business amounts to but a few shillings a year, but I expressed the hope that now the Government had agreed to the bonus (and I hoped would continue it) and were supplying the agents with printed matter for distribution, that they would take every opportunity of bringing Canada into notice, and of distributing such printed matter at fairs, shows, etc., where the class of people we desire to get congregated together.

“You will readily understand that the steamship companies have a considerable interest in this matter, as, unless they can get passengers, their ships go out empty, which means losing money, as their steamers have to run all the same. I may say that they have inspectors continually going round the country, looking out and stimulating the agents, removing those who are not active and appointing those who they think will do better. I think, however, that my representation on this point may have some weight.

Department of the Interior.

"I may say that Messrs. Fleming, Stuart and Wood spoke of the very satisfactory results which in their opinions were being achieved by the course they adopted, at my suggestion, in travelling round the country, visiting the fairs, markets and other similar gatherings where agriculturists congregate, and in stimulating the steamship agents."

TENANT FARMERS' DELEGATION TO CANADA.

44. In view of your instructions to arrange for a number of Tenant Farmer Delegates to visit Canada in the autumn, I addressed a letter, of which the following is a copy, to the leading papers in the United Kingdom :

"I have been requested by the Minister of the Interior of Canada to invite about twelve tenant farmers to visit the different provinces of Canada next month, with a view to investigate and report upon the agricultural resources of the country. The intention is to select them, as far as possible, from the following counties, one from each group:—Stafford, Derby and Notts; Leicester, Northampton and Rutland; Huntingdon, Bedford and Cambridgeshire; Gloucester, Worcester and Warwick; Hampshire and Wilts; Devon and Cornwall; and Yorkshire. One will also be taken from Ireland, two from Scotland, and two from Wales.

"Travelling facilities will be provided, and the actual out-of-pocket expense defrayed. The mission will probably occupy about two months.

"I therefore venture to ask you to give publicity to the matter in your columns, and to allow me to state that I shall be happy to receive applications from persons to whom the invitation may be acceptable. Applications will only be entertained from those actually engaged in farming, who are well-known in the districts from which they come, who are in a position to leave for Canada early in August, and who can produce testimony from a number of other farmers that their reports will be acceptable. Equal consideration will be given to applications from tenant farmers whose operations are conducted on a comparatively small scale, as to those who farm more extensively. Applications from properly qualified agricultural labourers are also invited."

LARGE NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS.

45. As the result I received between 400 and 500 applications, and experienced considerable difficulty in making a selection of the 14, of which it was proposed the delegation should consist, as most of the gentlemen who applied were both representative and capable. However, I selected the gentlemen, whose names and addresses are given in the following statement:—

Mr. A. J. Davies, Upper Hollings, Pensax, Tenbury; Mr. W. H. Dempster, Millbrook Lodge, Charbeston Road, South Wales; Mr. Alexander Fraser, Balloch, Colloden, Inverness, Scotland; Mr. R. H. Faulkes, Langham, Oakham, Rutland; Mr. J. T. Franklin, Handley, nr. Towcester, Northamptonshire; Mr. J. Guiry, Redmondstown, Clonmell, Ireland; Mr. Tom Pitt, Oburnford, Cullompton, Devon; Mr. John Roberts, Plas Heaton Farm, Trefnant, North Wales; Mr. Reuben Shelton, Grange Farm, Ruddington, Nottinghamshire; Mr. Joseph Smith, 2, Mowbray Terrace, Sowerby, Thirsk, Yorkshire; Mr. John Stevens, Purroch Farm, Hurlford, Ayrshire, Scotland; Mr. Booth Waddington, Bolehill Farm, Wingenorth, Chesterfield; and Mr. William Weeks, Cleverton Farm, Chippenham, Wiltshire.

INDEPENDENT VISITORS.

In addition to the above names, two other gentlemen, Mr. John Cook, of Birch Hill, Neen Sollars, Cleobury, Mortimer, Shropshire; and Mr. C. W. Wright, of Brink Hill, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire, visited the Dominion under their own auspices, during 1893, and have been good enough to prepare reports of their impressions.

DELEGATES' REPORTS.

46. At the time of writing nearly all the reports are in, and I am glad to be able to say that they are generally of a favourable character. The delegates have formed a high opinion of the agricultural resources of the districts they visited, and are strongly of the opinion that many persons in this country might benefit themselves and their families by removing to some of the different provinces of the Dominion. Indeed, one of them has already decided to settle in Canada, and it is quite possible that others may follow his example. The reports are being prepared for publication, and I hope to be able to get them ready for distribution by the end of the present month. It is not my intention to publish the whole of the report in one volume, as it would make a bulky pamphlet, and be very expensive to distribute. We shall have three pamphlets for England, one for Wales, one for Scotland, and one for Ireland, and they will be distributed in the districts in which the writers, or some of them are known. It would be of little or no use to distribute generally the Scottish, Irish or Welsh pamphlets in England, and the same remark will apply to the circulation of the north of England pamphlet in the south and west of England and *vice versa*. By adopting the course I mention, we get a very much larger number of pamphlets than would be the case if they were all printed in one volume, and the expense of printing and of distribution is much lessened. Besides, any person having received one pamphlet, and wishing to read the other parts, can always obtain them on application.

MODE OF CIRCULATION.

47. The pamphlets will each consist of from 50 to 96 pages and their cost will probably be, including illustrations and a map, not more than from 2 to 3 cents each. We propose to distribute them amongst the farmers of the United Kingdom, a copy being sent to each farmer, and to the market-gardeners and blacksmiths. They will also be sent to the public libraries, workingmen's clubs, and institutes, and to the hotels and inns in every part of the country. Copies will also be forwarded to clergymen, schoolmasters and others likely to be consulted upon emigration matters, and I need hardly say that the members of the different agricultural societies will not be overlooked.

48. The reports of the delegation which went out in 1890 were most widely noticed in the press, and I have every reason to believe that the forthcoming issue will attract equal attention. Advance copies will be forwarded to the newspapers throughout the country, and I shall be disappointed if they are not extensively quoted, as the mission has awakened a great deal of interest, and the preliminary arrangements were commented upon far and wide in the press of the United Kingdom.

49. Several of the delegates in addition to their reports have written a series of articles in their local newspapers relating to their travels and investigations, and I believe that the result of their visit and of the publicity their reports will receive cannot fail to be advantageous to the Dominion, and amply compensate the country for the expenditure it has involved.

THE RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES AND EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

50. I have again to call attention to and express my obligations for the assistance we have received from the great religious societies. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has an emigration committee, of which His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury is the president, and the Rev. John Bridger, so well known in Canada, is the organizing secretary. Mr. Bridger takes the deepest possible interest, as he has always done, in attracting attention to Canada, and in promoting emigration. He arranges every year for a number of clergymen to go out in charge of parties, and on their return these gentlemen invariably deliver lectures; and it is hardly necessary to say that their interest in emigration matters is always

Department of the Interior.

much stimulated after visits of this kind. Naturally, many clergymen throughout the country, especially those in the country districts, who are often consulted by intending emigrants, are frequently in communication with Mr. Bridger. At my suggestion he has been good enough to arrange for a well-known clergyman in the north of England, and one in the south of England, who have visited Canada on several occasions, to prepare papers giving their views on Canada as a field for emigration. A Canadian clergyman, who is at present engaged in work in this country for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and who is intimately acquainted with the different provinces of Canada, is also writing a similar paper. I propose to print these in a special pamphlet, with a report from one of the tenant farmer delegates, and to send a copy to every clergyman in the country, as I find they are most anxious to receive reliable and useful information of an official character upon the subject.

THE WORK OF THE REV. JOHN BRIDGER.

51. The following is a letter from Mr. Bridger in relation to his work :—

“ You have asked me to give a synopsis of the work I am carrying on in emigration matters on behalf of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. During the past year we have sent out nearly 40 clergymen in charge of emigrants to the Dominion of Canada. I need hardly tell you how much the escort of these gentlemen is sought after, and owing to my being in touch with most of the clergy in England, and also in the Dominion, we are not only able to help the emigrants in matters spiritual, but occasionally in matters temporal. The wonderful machinery of the church is used for giving reliable information, and to prevent unsuitable people going, as well as to help those who will make desirable settlers. The work has been carried on for some 15 years, under my supervision, with what I must say has been wonderful success. Our advice and assistance are sought from all parts of Great Britain, and many places abroad, many thousands during that time having passed through our hands for Canada. From my own personal knowledge of the Dominion, having been there so often with emigrants, and from the information brought back by the numerous clergymen who act as chaplains, we are of course enabled to give some reliable and recent information, which has been greatly appreciated. The clergy who act as chaplains come home full of the trip, and those who have made two or three journeys are often able to give lectures, and also give a deal of information through the press, and in other ways tell the people many valuable particulars concerning emigration. We are not an emigration society; we have no land to sell; no axe to grind; our work is to help emigrants to make the great change with as little friction as possible, by looking after their spiritual and moral welfare, and the work has been wonderfully appreciated by the public. I must mention how impossible it would have been for me to do what I have been able to, without the cordial co-operation of Mr. John Dyke, the Canadian Government Agent at Liverpool, and his staff. I use his office a great deal, and have done so during all the time I have been engaged in this work. It is convenient to the church to which I am attached, and any information or help that I have wanted I have most readily obtained from Mr. Dyke. The Rector of Liverpool very kindly allows me the use of a small room in the church in which to see people who come for advice, etc., and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge provides for a staff of clergy to work with me here and also at the other ports of embarkation. All the ships carrying emigrants are visited before they leave, and there are clerical agents to meet the new comers when they arrive at the other side, the society providing the means for this to be done, so that the emigrants are met and cared for at every stage of their journey. The steamship companies, I may add, give me every facility for carrying on my work.”

REV. CANON COOPER.

52. I have also received a letter from Rev. Canon Cooper, who is well known in Canada, and was engaged in special work in connection with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel:

"It will no doubt interest you to have a short report from me of the steps I have taken during the last four months to bring before the British public the advantages and resources of the Dominion of Canada as a field of emigration.

"My work is, as you are aware, that of Deputation Lecturer of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and my sphere of labour is the whole of England, during six months of the year. I deliver on an average from four to five lectures every week, illustrated by lime-light views.

"During the month of September, I delivered eighteen lectures in the county of Sussex; amongst the places I lectured in were Brighton, St. Leonards, East Grinstead, Forest Row, and a number of agricultural villages.

"From 15th October to 20th November, I lectured nineteen times in the county of Oxford. Watlington, Stoken Church, Henley, High Wycombe, Caversham, being among the places visited.

"The month ending 20th December was a very busy one. I delivered twenty lectures in Leicestershire, Huntingdonshire, and Bedfordshire, visiting and lecturing in Leicester, Loughboro' Market, Bosworth, St. Ives, Dunstable, and in 15 villages.

"The report of my lectures in the Leicester *Advertiser* shows the way in which I am able, in connection with my missionary information, to introduce subjects connected with the country.

"The result of my lectures being many inquiries about emigration, and the sending out carefully selected and likely emigrants."

PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETIES.

53. There are certain other societies of a philanthropic character who devote attention to emigration work, but they are careful only to send out persons whose characters will bear investigation, and who are likely, by their success, to help them in the work in which they are engaged. Naturally, they rely upon the public to provide funds for their work, and if it were not generally successful their usefulness would soon come to an end. They are in frequent communication with me, and we work in cordial co-operation. Most of the societies keep up communication with their emigrants, and the letters they receive are of such a satisfactory nature that I frequently print them for circulation, as I find they contain a great deal of information that is useful to intending emigrants. During the last year the Charity Organization Society sent out a special commissioner to inquire into the condition of the emigrants, assisted in the last few years by the East End Emigration Fund, and other kindred associations. Capt. Gretton, the moving spirit of the particular society mentioned, accompanied the commissioner, and many persons who read their report will probably have seen in the *Daily Graphic* the excellent series of letters from Mr. Paterson on the subject. He has pronounced the emigration to be a distinct success, and speaks in the highest possible way of the care shown by the societies in their work. If this had not been done, the movement could not have been successful. It all serves to show Canada's power of absorption; and if people emigrating under comparatively disadvantageous circumstances (which must be the case when assisted by philanthropic societies), are able to succeed, it shows more prominently than ever how well other persons may hope to progress who are not weighed down by want of success in this country, and who are possessed of some little means of their own.

There are many other philanthropic societies who devote special attention to emigration matters, and the remarks made in the case of the East End Emigration Society apply to them, and especially to the Tower Hamlets Mission, of which Captain Andrew Hamilton is the honorary secretary of the emigration department. Captain Hamilton has paid several visits to Canada in order to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the different parts of the country and of the best methods of satisfactorily settling intending emigrants who may be brought to his notice.

Department of the Interior.

FARM PUPILS.

54. The farm pupil business, so far as Canada is concerned, apparently continues to flourish, notwithstanding all my efforts to put a stop to it. The work is largely carried on by one association, with which the Rev. Dr. Armstrong and a Mr. Aspdin are connected, and they manage to attract a good deal of attention in this country, by publishing in their papers that the association is the only one recognized by the Dominion Government. This statement is inaccurate, as I have it upon your authority, and it might be desirable to see whether some steps could not be taken to restrain the persons I have mentioned from making a statement of the kind, calculated, as it is, to mislead. Cases in which the system is abused frequently come to my notice, and so many instances have occurred recently that the papers on this side have published warnings against it; and I believe the matter is now under the notice of the legal advisers of Her Majesty's Government. Those of us who are acquainted with Canada know that any young fellow of proper age and of physical capacity for hard work can procure a situation with a farmer without the payment of any premium, especially if he communicates in advance with the Government agents in this country and in Canada. Most of these young men go out with the idea of acquiring agricultural experience before taking up farms of their own, and the money spent by them in premiums would be most useful after they had acquired a knowledge of farm work. What I chiefly object to about the system is that the associations which take the premiums seem to show little or no care whether the young persons they send out are capable of doing the work expected of them, or are likely to make suitable settlers, and they apparently take little or no trouble to ascertain the antecedents of the proposed emigrants. Consequently, apart from the fact that the supervision, which is the great bait held out in the advertisements, is more nominal than real, many of the young men are from the first destined for failure, and get into trouble and difficulty, which frequently ends in Canada getting a bad name in the minds of their friends and relatives.

EMIGRANTS' INFORMATION OFFICE.

55. We receive valuable assistance in connection with our emigration work from the Emigrants' Information Office, which is under the control of the Imperial Government. They distribute specially prepared information about the country at frequent intervals, and all the public offices of the Government are at their disposal. They prepare handbooks for Canada and the other colonies every quarter, and issue special advices, for the information of intending emigrants, as to the opening for various classes, the demand for labour and the rates of wages.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

56. The Imperial Institute has also begun to do useful work in connection with emigration. The exhibits of the different provinces of Canada are not so complete as I should like them to be, but they are to be supplemented by the exhibits from Chicago, and I think when these arrive the display as a whole will be worthy of the Dominion. I should perhaps make an exception in the case of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, which have not, as yet, shown any active co-operation in the work. The expense to the different provinces is only nominal, and I am satisfied that it will pay them to assist, in every possible way, in the work of the Institute. Both at the Imperial Institute and at the Colonial Institute, lectures are frequently delivered on Canadian subjects, and they all help in the work of bringing the colonies into greater prominence.

57. The following is a communication I have received from Mr. Watson, the curator of the Canadian section of the Imperial Institute, who is well known in Canada. The assistant curator is Mr. F. Plumb:—

"REPORT OF THE CANADIAN CURATOR OF THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

"Although the galleries have been open to the public for nearly eight months, the exhibit of the Dominion has, so far, been of such an inadequate and unsatisfactory nature that it is only possible to judge to a certain extent of what benefit the collections are likely to be, when they have been rendered at all worthy of representing the splendid resources which Canada undoubtedly possesses. The important additions expected from Chicago should go far towards remedying these defects.

"Although thus handicapped in comparison with the results shown by the Australian and other colonies, I can confidently report that there is every indication of the galleries, when completed, being of much practical service in promoting a better general knowledge of the resources and advantages offered by the different provinces.

EMIGRATION.

"From the outset it has been apparent that the collections will be of great utility in attracting desirable emigration. With this important object in view, I have, when consulted, advised that the collections transmitted should be specially adapted for this purpose, and consist not only of comprehensive samples of the natural products and manufactures, but also include pictorial representations of the country, and its life, which latter are of the utmost importance. Already, I have in my office for distribution not only the publications of the Federal Government, but also the printed matter issued by the various Provincial Governments. The different agents general have given me their cordial co-operation, and keep us supplied with the latest information. Details as to steamship and railway connections, maps, etc., are also available. We have, during the past few months, received numerous inquiries from prospective settlers, who have been advised in accordance with the contents of these hand books. Such applications are continually on the increase as the work of the institute is becoming more widely understood.

"COMMERCE.

"It is in this respect that the present emptiness of our show-cases has been of such disadvantage. With the exception of the Ontario minerals, the British Columbia forestry, the Manitoba cereals, and the Quebec furs, there was, at the date of the inauguration, scarcely an exhibit worthy of the country; and so far the collection has only been augmented as far as Quebec and British Columbia are concerned. On the whole, we have received more applications for information than could be reasonably expected, principally about grain, timber and granites. When possible, we have referred these inquiries to the exhibitors. I have also obtained from several of the principal Canadian Boards of Trade, lists of the leading exporters of produce, etc. With these I have been able to answer several important queries, and know that in a few cases actual business has resulted from the correspondence which has ensued. Indirectly, in this manner, I think the Institute will be of service in bringing British and Canadian houses together. Latterly, I have received several exhibits which I am endeavouring to introduce to the notice of people here with fair prospects of success. There are, I am sure, many articles obtained now almost entirely from foreign sources, which could be supplied by Canada, such, for example, as woodenware, about which I have had several inquiries, but, so far, have no exhibits to show. Whilst hesitating to make a definite statement, I cannot help thinking that those Canadian houses which are enterprising enough to send their goods for exhibit to an establishment to which, as it develops, the public will gradually turn for information about colonial products and industries, will ultimately derive sufficient benefit to repay the initial outlay. It must not be forgotten, moreover, that these exhibits often attract the attention of capitalists to the peculiar advantages that certain districts have for certain industries.

Department of the Interior.

" In the meantime, no further delay should occur in making our exhibit really representative of the great resources of Canada. It is to be desired that the provinces which have taken no definite steps to occupy the space allotted to them will be induced to contribute. The Dominion should show its wealth from Atlantic to Pacific, unbroken by gaps. From its situation, Canada is of all others the colony that should derive the greatest benefit from the development of the Imperial Institute."

THE FUTURE OUTLOOK.

58. Altogether, I regard the outlook of immigration into Canada with some satisfaction. The ground has been well prepared, and although the results may not yet be quite so pronounced as we should like them to be, the only thing to do is to continue our efforts in the same direction as hitherto, and I am sure we shall reap the benefit of it sooner or later. In my own office, in the offices of your agents, and also in those of the steamship and railway companies, I am assured that the correspondence about Canada is greater than ever it was before. All we want is for prices of agricultural produce to go up, and for the condition of agriculturists generally in Manitoba and the North-west Territories to be consequently more cheerful. Besides, another reason which will tend to help the movement in the direction of Canada, is the restriction of emigration to the United States, and the depression which has existed in many other countries to which emigrants formerly went. This of course will not affect us to anything like the extent many people would imagine, for a good deal of the emigration which is now almost stopped to other places is of the mechanical and labouring classes, of which only a limited number can be absorbed in the Dominion. You may rely upon it that everything will be done that is possible to promote the interests of Canada from an emigration point of view in this country, and that the expenditure will be kept down to the lowest possible amount compatible with efficient working.

CONTINENTAL EMIGRATION.

59. So far, in my report, I have been dealing with the United Kingdom. You are aware, however, that our activity is by no means confined to Great Britain, and that we do all that is possible to encourage emigration from the Continent to Canada. The laws in most of the countries are, however, so framed as to discourage emigration, and we are obliged to act in such a way as not to bring us in conflict with them. There is no doubt, however, that the settlements of Germans, Scandinavians, French, Austrians and Swiss in the different parts of the Dominion are increasing, and that the immigration is of the most satisfactory character. Canada is attracting greater attention on the Continent every year, on the part of those who are in a position to stimulate emigration, and the figures which are in your possession show that the movement is one which tends to increase annually. It would not be in the public interest for me to explain in any detail the methods we follow in connection with this branch of our work, but the public may be assured that it is receiving every attention both on your part and on my own. At your special request, my secretary visited Scandinavia in February and March last, in order to make inquiries into emigration matters, and I have no doubt that the report which he made, and which was duly forwarded to you, is having your consideration and attention.

THE VISIT OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER TO CANADA.

60. During my visit to Canada last year on private business, I took the opportunity of visiting most of the provinces, and of making myself acquainted with the condition of affairs, not only in regard to agriculture but commercial and industrial matters generally, and the information which I acquired will be most useful in con-

nection with our efforts in the present winter. I also took the opportunity of visiting the Crofter Settlements at Saltcoats and Killarney, about which rumours of a prejudicial character were in circulation, and have been able to show, not only that there has been no destitution, but that the settlers are much better off than they could possibly have been had they remained in the districts from which they came. I have prepared a report, as a member of the Colonization Board, to the Secretary for Scotland, and have also discussed the matter with him since my return.

CONCLUSION.

61. In concluding this report, I take the opportunity of recording my thanks to the steamship companies for the co-operation they have afforded us during the last year. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, through its traffic agent, Mr. Archer Baker, is also most active in emigration work, and the Grand Trunk Railway Company also distribute a large number of our pamphlets. Several of the provinces, notably Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, have agents in the United Kingdom, who are also doing valuable work in co-operation with us in our endeavours to increase the stream of desirable emigration to the Dominion.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES TUPPER,
High Commissioner.

Department of the Interior.

No. 2.

REPORT OF LIVERPOOL AGENT.

(MR. JOHN DYKE.)

15, WATER STREET, LIVERPOOL, January, 1894.

To the Honourable
The Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my eighteenth annual report for this agency on emigration and matters pertaining thereto.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.

The total number of emigrants who left Liverpool during the past twelve months for places out of Europe was 167,551. Of these 115,472 went to the United States, 46,886 to British North American ports, and 117 to Australasia.

AGRICULTURAL RETURNS.

The state of agriculture having an important bearing on the subject, more especially with regard to the movement of farmers and farm labourers, I beg to quote the following summary of the Agricultural Returns for Great Britain for 1893:—

ACREAGE of Land in Great Britain under

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Hops.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1890	2,386,336	2,111,178	2,902,998	529,661	53,961
1891	2,307,277	2,112,798	2,899,129	532,794	56,142
1892	2,219,839	2,036,810	2,997,545	525,361	56,263
1893	1,897,524	2,075,097	3,171,756	527,821	57,564
1893 compared with 1892—					
Increase	{	38,287	174,211	2,460	1,301
		or 1·8 p. ct.	or 5·4 p. ct.	or ·4 p. ct.	or 2·2 p. ct.
Decrease	{				
	322,315				
	or 16·9 p. ct.				
1893 compared with 1890—					
Increase	{		268,758		3,603
			or 9·2 p. ct.		or 6·6 p. ct.
Decrease	{	488,312	36,081	1,840	
		or 20·5 p. ct.	or 1·6 p. ct.	or ·3 p. ct.	

NUMBER of Cattle, Sheep and Pigs in Great Britain.

Year.	CATTLE.				SHEEP AND LAMBS.			Pigs.
	Cows and Heifers in Milk or in Calf.	2 Years Old and above.	Under 2 Years Old.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1890	2,537,990	1,439,119	2,531,523	6,508,632	16,756,568	10,515,891	27,272,450	2,773,609
1891	2,657,054	1,504,649	2,691,118	6,852,821	17,786,941	10,945,617	28,732,558	2,888,773
1892	2,650,891	1,666,706	2,627,186	6,944,783	17,957,049	10,777,655	28,734,704	2,137,859
1893	2,554,624	1,580,242	2,565,810	6,700,676	17,039,739	10,240,595	27,280,334	2,113,530
1893 compared with 1892—								
Increase							1,454,370	24,329
Decrease	96,267	86,464	61,376	244,107	917,310	537,060	or 5·3 p. c.	or 1·1 p. c.
	or 3·8 p. c.	or 5·4 p. c.	or 2·3 p. c.	or 3·6 p. c.	or 5·3 p. c.	or 5·2 p. c.		
1893 compared with 1890—							7,875	
Increase	16,634	141,123	34,287	192,044	283,171		or 0·2 p. c.	
	or 7 p. c.	or 9·8 p. c.	or 1·3 p. c.	or 2·9 p. c.	or 1·7 p. c.			
Decrease						275,296		660,079
						or 2·6 p. c.		or 20·4 p. c.

AGRICULTURAL Produce Statistics (Wheat, Barley and Oats), in Great Britain for the years 1891, 1892 and 1893.

WHEAT.

Year.	Estimated Total Produce.	Acreage.	Estimated average yield per acre.
1891.....	72,127,263	2,307,277	31·26
1892.....	58,560,932	2,219,839	26·38
1893.....	49,247,297	1,897,524	25·95

BARLEY.

1891.....	72,129,095	2,112,798	34·13
1892.....	70,501,562	2,036,810	34·61
1893.....	59,535,377	2,075,097	28·69

OATS.

1891.....	112,386,261	2,899,129	39·11
1892.....	116,294,989	2,997,545	38·79
1893.....	112,887,379	3,171,756	35·59

Department of the Interior.

A most interesting report has just been made by an eminent authority as to the amount of farm capital employed in the United Kingdom, and he shows that, since 1887, a shrinkage has taken place of £17,000,000 (over eighty-five million dollars). Estimating the amount invested in live stock, a reduction is shown during the same period of £12,800,000, and the capital invested in implements, seed, labour, manure, tenant rights, etc., a reduction of £4,200,000—a total reduction of the capital engaged of over one hundred and seventy million dollars.

The following is the detailed statement, which, I am sure, must prove of interest:

UNITED KINGDOM.

FARM CAPITAL.

Year.	Per Acre.	Estimated amount of capital invested on the 4th of June in each year.	Estimated amount of capital invested in live stock.	Estimated amount of capital otherwise invested, viz.: Implements, seeds, labour, produce on hand, manures, tenant rights, &c.
	£ s. d.	£	£	£
1887.....	7 5 10	350,000,000	190,600,000	159,400,000
1888.....	7 10 0	360,200,000	201,400,000	158,800,000
1889.....	8 1 2	386,700,000	226,800,000	159,900,000
1890.....	8 11 0	410,500,000	250,100,000	160,400,000
1891.....	8 1 8	388,000,000	227,700,000	160,300,000
1892.....	7 0 10	338,000,000	182,000,000	156,000,000
1893.....	6 19 3	333,000,000	177,800,000	155,200,000

REAL ESTATE IN 1893.

In my last report I referred to the fact that the price of agricultural land had not fallen in 1892, and I have now to report that in 1893 prices on the whole have been maintained. Decreases in value have been recorded annually since 1877, but the lowest ebb appears to have been reached. This will have some influence on emigration as people find it to their advantage to purchase improved farms in Canada rather than pay enhanced prices in this country. I may state that during the last year there has been a greater inquiry here with regard to the older provinces, more especially New Brunswick and Nova Scotia than has been experienced for many years, and I know of several considerable investments which have been made in farm property in the province of Ontario. I have also reason to believe from communications I have received that numbers of people are going forward who have sufficient means and intend to purchase improved properties, many of them persons who have incomes sufficient to support them without being dependent upon their farms. There is a large class whose income has been so reduced during recent years that, while sufficient to support them in comfort, it is not enough to allow them to live in England in the style to which they have been accustomed, and these turn their attention to the colonies.

CENSUS AND AGRICULTURE.

The census of 1891 reveals the fact that in England and Wales there has been a decrease in the twenty years from 1871 to 1891 in the number of tenant-farmers, of 26,297, and their male relatives (the sons, grandsons, brothers, and nephews of farmers, so returned when they live at home and work more or less on the farm)

have decreased by 9,129. The figures for farm labourers can best be shown in detail in the following tabular form:—

IN 1881.

	Male.	Female.	Total
Agricultural labourers, farm servants, and cottagers	807,608	40,346	847,954
Shepherds	22,844	.....	22,844
	830,452	40,346	870,798

IN 1891.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Agricultural labourers and farm servants	709,283	24,150	733,433
Shepherds	21,573	.....	21,573
Horsekeepers, horsemen, teamsters, and carters	25,701	.....	25,701
	756,557	24,150	780,707

The most striking fact elicited by these figures is the decrease of 90,091 or 10·3 per cent in the total number of farm labourers employed. There has been a large diminution of female labour in the fields, but this does not affect the significance of the total decrease of labourers, as obviously if the demand for labour had not been lessened, the women would have been replaced by men. In 1871 the total number of farm labourers returned was 962,348, so that since then there has been a decrease of 181,641 or 18·9 per cent. These figures then exhibit the extent of the agricultural field in England and Wales upon which we have to operate.

DEPRESSION IN TRADE AND AGRICULTURE.

The great financial and agricultural depression, which has been almost unprecedented, and the ruinously low prices which have prevailed all over the world have naturally had a great effect on emigration. Emigration to the United States shows a marked falling off, whilst we have more than maintained the numbers to Canada. It has often been pointed out that a regular movement takes place in emigration—the figures rise and fall periodically—and when this period of depression is past we shall reap the advantage of keeping Canada steadily to the front. Canada should be kept in advance of the movement instead of following much behind it as in former times. The decrease in the number of agricultural labourers and farmers has not resulted in an extended emigration from the British Isles, but rather in a migration to the large centres of population and manufacture. There are to-day hundreds of thousands in the manufacturing districts engaged in various occupations who have been brought up on farms, and many of these, owing to the great depression in the manufacturing circles, will find themselves forced out.

THE UNEMPLOYED..

The subject of the "unemployed" has been debated in the British House of Commons, but no remedy for the distress has as yet been devised. Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., of Liverpool, member for Flintshire, who has been giving a great deal of attention to the matter, says that the real cause of the present wide-spread poverty

Department of the Interior.

is just the extreme and long continued depression of trade: he is of the opinion that the great industries of the country have lost their former expansiveness, and are either declining or stationary, while the population increases 300,000 annually.

EXODUS FROM THE COUNTRY TO THE TOWNS.

The exodus from the country to the towns commenced to be remarkable when the Compulsory Education Act of 1870 came into operation. I was engaged immediately after this lecturing for the Canadian Government in the agricultural districts in England in connection with the National Agricultural Labourers Union and the Kent and Sussex and Lincolnshire Agricultural Labourers Societies, and during the memorable lockout in 1874 and 1875 was successful in transferring some 15,000 of the cream of English agricultural labourers to Canada. Of course the bulk of these went to Ontario and the province of Quebec, as at that time the great North-west was not easily accessible, and there were very few employers of agricultural labour there. At the same time the funds of the union, and some thousands of pounds subscribed by private individuals, were used to transport agricultural labourers from the eastern, midland and southern counties of England to the manufacturing centres in the north, then in a state of prosperity, and this migration from the country to the towns has been going on with more or less volume ever since. It has recently been estimated by a statistician that the net immigration into the large towns and thickly populated districts between 1871 and 1891 has been not less than 1,082,000. It follows that there are very large numbers of persons in the manufacturing districts who are competent farm workers, and there must be a very large proportion of them who are at any rate at the present time dissatisfied with their position. It is not however only those conversant with agriculture who are suitable for settlement in the North-west, although this is the opinion generally held in Canada. Some of the most successful settlements in the Dominion were made by emigrants from manufacturing districts, and one instance of this which occurs to me among many others is the Paisley block in Ontario, peopled originally by Paisley weavers.

WALES.

A recent Royal Commission report states that the number of agricultural labourers in Wales has decreased in an extraordinary degree, owing partly to the conversion of arable land to pasture, and partly to the withdrawal of women from field work. The proportions of decrease in the three decades ending with 1861, 1871, and 1881 are given as 17·9, 27·9, and 15 per cent, and there can be no doubt that a further large decrease has taken place since the date last mentioned. The percentage of women among the agricultural workers in 1881 is returned at 5·4 in North Wales and 15·2 in South Wales. As regards Welsh emigration every possible effort has been made to secure settlers from the principality as well as from the Welsh Colonies in Chupat, Patagonia, and in the United States, and considerable success has been achieved. During the past few years numbers of Welsh settlers with capital have gone forward, and have located on the line of the Manitoba and North-western Railway, and near Edmonton, and at several points in British Columbia. Judging from the communications received from them we may look forward to a considerable addition to their numbers during the season of 1894. Mr. Edwards, the delegate of 1890, has delivered lectures in a good number of villages and market towns in North Wales, and I have been present at as many of them as was possible. There are many thousands of Welsh people in Liverpool, and several Welsh clergymen who have visited Canada have given addresses to their congregations and others descriptive of the Dominion, and have freely used the magic lantern views with which I was able to supply them to illustrate their remarks. The Rev. J. Davies, one of the most popular preachers in Liverpool, has been specially active in this way. Then they have availed themselves of my specimens to have displays of Canadian produce at their bazaars, and in this way the advantages of Canada as a field for emigrants have been brought before a very large number of desirable people. Altogether a greater interest is

being evinced to-day in Canada by Welsh people than has ever before been experienced. Messrs. Roberts and Dempster, the tenant farmers' delegates from Wales, who visited Canada last autumn, are influential men, and judging from the conversation I have had with them their reports will be most favourable and unusually interesting, and cannot fail to be of great assistance to us.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The religious societies have been an important factor in the work of promoting emigration to Australasia, and I have again devoted my earnest attention to them. My close connection continues with the important work carried on by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, through the Rev. J. Bridger, and this practically brings my office into communication with the clergy of the Church of England all through the country. My correspondents amongst the nonconformist bodies are also increasing in number. A large number of clergymen and others who have visited Canada are delivering lectures on the Dominion in various parts of the country to their congregations and friends, and as this is done quite independently, a very great, and at the same time inexpensive propaganda is thus made.

An addition has been made to my sets of magic lantern slides, and I have three sets now in constant use by such lecturers in the winter and spring seasons—indeed it frequently happens that I am not able to supply all the applications for the loan of the views. Supplies of pamphlets are sent to each of these lectures for distribution.

PAMPHLETS, POSTERS, &C.

Having received the High Commissioner's instructions to advertise throughout my district I inserted an advertisement, setting out the advantages offered by Canada, in 161 newspapers in the North of England and in Wales, and a very large correspondence resulted. The handbooks prepared by your department, and the Tenant Farmer Delegates' reports, have been of immense service, and perhaps I may be permitted to say that the vigorous propaganda made under your directions has not only proved of value from an emigration standpoint, but has undoubtedly been the means of securing the investment of a large amount of British capital in Canada.

The very handsome posters which were prepared for the steamship companies, and which have been displayed by them from one end of the country to the other, cannot fail to be of great service, and the special bills which are exhibited by the post office authorities in 22,000 post offices, are of the utmost value.

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES.

As often as possible I have contributed matter to the various newspapers in my district, and I have taken every other means, which my experience of 25 years in connection with this work has suggested, to further the Dominion emigration interests.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The volume of correspondence is very large, and continues to show a tendency to increase in a greater ratio than the emigration. An intending emigrant to-day makes at least five times the number of inquiries that an emigrant did 15 or 20 years ago.

I would respectfully call attention to the suggestion made in my last year's report as to the advisability of sending Canadian newspapers to this agency. I regret to say that several which I received regularly for many years have now ceased to come forward.

Department of the Interior.

PAMPHLETS AS READING BOOKS IN SCHOOLS, &C.

The demand for the pamphlets as reading books in schools has been very noticeable, and large supplies have been sent out from this agency for this purpose.

I have also kept well supplied with our literature, workingmen's clubs, farmers' associations, and agricultural societies.

I have continued the practice of keeping all the emigrants' boarding houses well supplied, and placing a number of our pamphlets, both English and foreign, on each steamer carrying immigrants that leaves the port. By this means our books receive a very wide distribution, as the majority of the emigrants to the United States carry with them to their several destinations either the pamphlets or the information they have derived from them on the voyage.

FARMERS' MEETINGS.

Where possible I have attended meetings of farmers and agricultural societies in my district, and have kept up and extended my acquaintance with the leading members.

STEAMSHIP AGENTS.

I have, in former years, alluded to the frequent visits made to Liverpool by the head agents on the Continent of the Liverpool steamship companies. The usual conferences have taken place and I have had interviews with most of the agents, and have discussed with them the various means by which to promote emigration to the Dominion, and have done my best to increase their interest in the matter. I may say the same of the British steamship agents, some or other of whom are here every week. It is becoming more the rule with these gentlemen to refer to your agents for information and assistance, which is of course gladly supplied.

ROYAL SHOW AT CHESTER.

Acting under the High Commissioner's instructions, I prepared, as usual, the exhibit for the Royal Agricultural Society's Show, at Chester, in June last. With regard to the nature and extent of the stand I cannot do better than quote the following taken from the *Daily Post* of 19th June, 1893:—

“At the colonial corner the Canadian Government exhibits at stand No. 177 hold a prominent position. These are principally specimens of wheat, grain and grass, from Manitoba and other parts of the Dominion. There are exhibited some 700 different varieties of grain, whilst the natural grasses are of an excellent character. Judging from the admirable quality of the specimen bale of Canadian timothy hay on view, no wonder 10,000 tons per week of this excellent fodder are imported into the British Isles. Other evidence of the progress of the Canadians in agricultural matters is afforded by the tables which are displayed on the stand, showing the growth of the cheese trade of the Dominion. In 1859 Canada imported from Great Britain and other countries something like 857,000 lbs. weight of cheese. In 1874, however, she commenced exporting cheese, sending out 24,000,000 lbs., which amount in ten years was almost trebled, being 69,000,000 lbs. Still the Canadians kept on making tremendous strides in this branch of agriculture, and in 1886 exported 86,000,000 lbs. Last year their export of cheese had reached the enormous figure of 118,270,000 lbs. And the trade goes on steadily increasing. Amongst other interesting exhibits on the stand are specimens of the mineral wealth of the Dominion, sent by the Hon. T. Mayne Daly, Minister of the Interior. The most remarkable of these are mica and asbestos rock.”

PRESS NOTICES.

Similar notices appeared in a very large number of newspapers, and all the agricultural journals devoted some space to us, and we thus received a magnificent advertisement. The show was an immense success, 115,908 people paying for admission. Nine-tenths of these were connected with agriculture, and are of the very class we desire to attract, and nearly all visited our stand. Pamphlets were freely distributed among them, and I was in attendance to give information and answer inquiries. It will readily be seen of what great value to the emigration interests of the Dominion is our participation in these annual shows of the Royal Agricultural Society. Before leaving this subject I must express my thanks to Mr. Archer Baker, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, for the loan of some magnificent views of Canadian scenery and other objects of interest. Under the High Commissioner's instructions at the close of the show, the stand, specimens and decorations were despatched to Edinburgh in time for the Highland Agricultural Society's Show.

UNITED STATES MEASURES.

The restrictive measures adopted by the United States with a view of preventing undesirable classes from landing had the natural effect of directing the attention of such to the Dominion. The greatest care, however, has been exercised to prevent unsuitable people going forward, and I must express my gratitude to the steamship companies for their assistance in carrying out your instructions. Without their hearty co-operation it would have been impossible to prevent the emigration of objectionable persons so successfully as we have done.

FOREIGN EMIGRATION.

As you are aware, the preparation and distribution of the foreign pamphlets, and the maintenance and extension of our agencies and correspondence on the Continent is, and has been since this branch of our business was first started, conducted by me from this agency, under the direction of the High Commissioner, and the work in this department is annually increasing. It would not be advisable for reasons well understood to report here in detail upon my operations in this connection, but I may here give a few points of general interest.

METHODS OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

An enormous hold upon continental emigration was obtained many years ago by the United States, and more recently a large stream was directed to the Argentine Republic, the Brazils and Chili, to the latter countries absolutely free passages being given. As regards the United States, it has been pointed out in previous reports that the great bulk of this emigration is conducted by means of prepaid passages sent by parties located there to friends in various parts of the European Continent, and I would very gladly welcome some scheme such as that which I suggested some years ago, and which would place us with regard to prepaid passages in a similar position to that occupied by the United States. The difficulty of forming nuclei of foreigners having been to a certain extent overcome, the utmost should be done to secure the aid of the settlers to supplement the efforts of your department and your agents. Emigration to the South American Republics from the Continent has shown a great falling off—indeed, more have left those countries than have gone into them during the last two years.

INCREASED ATTENTION TO CANADA.

Judging from my correspondence with continental steamship agents and others, this has resulted in an increased amount of attention being paid to the Dominion of

Department of the Interior.

Canada. As far as was possible by a very liberal distribution of printed matter in English and in several continental languages I have endeavoured to intercept these returning emigrants, and have arranged special through rates from all the South American ports to Winnipeg and points in the North-west. In some instances these rates are nearly as low as those quoted to their original homes. I am glad to state that a number of people have been secured in this way and large parties are preparing to follow in the ensuing season.

The census returns showing the decrease in the number of farmers and farm labourers in England and Wales fully bear out what was said in my report of 1884 to the Minister of Agriculture (page 174) when I urged the desirability of seeking for suitable emigrants—that is those accustomed to agriculture—on the Continent.

THE CONTINENT OUR BEST FIELD.

That there is a larger field there for our operations is shown by the following figures. The population of England and Wales is in round figures 30,000,000, and of this number only 1,071,000, or say $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, are connected with agricultural pursuits, and if no change takes place in the conditions which have ruled for many years past, even this small proportion will become less. On the other hand, in Germany, with a population of 49,428,470, there were in 1890, 20,759,957 or 42 per cent employed in agriculture: Austria and Hungary, with a population of 42,813,251, has 23,547,288 or 55 per cent connected with agriculture: Belgium 2,950,579 out of 6,147,041, or 48 per cent. France 18,021,200 out of 38,343,000, or 47 per cent. In these four countries then there is an agricultural population of 65,279,024. Not only so, but whereas the English agricultural population is decreasing (the diminution between 1881 and 1891 having been as much as 98,334), in Germany, notwithstanding the large emigration, the contrary is the case, there having been an accession to the number of agriculturists of 1,761,652 between the years 1880 and 1890. The figures in this connection for Austro-Hungary and Belgium are not available, but there is no doubt an increase has taken place in those countries also.

LARGE AGRICULTURAL POPULATION OF CONTINENTAL COUNTRIES.

To the figures given above must be added the number in the German speaking colonies in Roumania and Russia, so that with the addition of Norway, Sweden and Denmark, we are busily canvassing continental countries having an agricultural population of 80,000,000.

CONTINENTAL EMIGRATION TO NORTH-WEST CANADA.

From a confidential report on foreign emigration which I am sending you under another cover it will be seen that the foreign emigration to Manitoba and the North-west Territories has been maintained during the year, notwithstanding the outbreak of cholera and the obstructions placed in the way of emigration by continental governments, whose antagonism to the movement grows greater year by year. When our operations on the Continent first commenced, in 1882, there were, outside the Mennonites and Icelanders, scarcely a hundred foreign settlers throughout the North-west. It is gratifying to find that there are now no less than 41 distinct German speaking colonies scattered throughout the North-west between Winnipeg and Edmonton, besides a very considerable number of settlers from the Scandinavian Kingdoms.

EMIGRATION CONFERENCE AT LIVERPOOL.

On the 25th July a conference called by the High Commissioner was held at this office to discuss questions relating to emigration to Canada. It was presided over by the High Commissioner, and attended by Mr. Colmer, and all the agents of

your department in Great Britain, by the representatives of the provinces of Manitoba, Ontario, British Columbia, the Allan, Dominion and Beaver Steamship Companies, and the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways. The promotion of emigration is a business thoroughly understood by those engaged in it here, and a meeting such as this was well calculated to promote Canadian interests, and under the vigorous policy you have adopted everything possible is being done to stimulate a healthy emigration of the desirable classes to all parts of the Dominion.

CONCLUSION.

The frequent reports that I have made upon emigration render it unnecessary that I should enter into further details as to the operations of this agency. I can only state that acting under your instructions greater activity than ever has been displayed during the past year in securing suitable emigrants for the Dominion, and in making our country better known as a field for the investment of British capital. In my endeavours I have received the hearty co-operation of the agents of the several provinces, of the steamship companies, and the representatives of the Canadian railway companies, and I must again express my thanks to the High Commissioner and to my fellow agents in this country and in Canada for the cordial support that has been given me at all times.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN DYKE,
Canadian Government Agent.

Department of the Interior.

No. 3.

REPORT OF GLASGOW AGENT.

(MR. THOMAS GRAHAME.)

40, ST. ENOCH SQUARE,
GLASGOW, 28th December, 1893.

To the Honourable
The Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to submit this my twenty-second annual report for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

As usual during the winter months of the year I took all the opportunities in my power for disseminating information regarding our country by meeting with people at shows, markets, fairs, etc., and advising those who had thoughts of going to a new country of the advantages which our various provinces possessed, as well as the most suitable course to pursue for those who had already made up their minds to go to some part of Canada. My advice was of course contingent upon the circumstances of each case, the amount of capital they may have had, if any, extent of their agricultural experience, numbers of their families, if not single persons.

USE OF THE MAGIC LANTERN.

In connection with the above I addressed a considerable number of meetings about Glasgow and in Aberdeenshire, at the request of residents in the localities, making use of the magic lantern slides with lime light views which I have of many parts of our country. These were very highly appreciated by my various audiences, which in all instances were large and attentive.

RESULTS OF LECTURES.

Many applications were made to me by those intending to go out after the meetings closed, and I also took the opportunity on all such occasions to see to the distribution of large quantities of our literature of various descriptions. I also addressed several other audiences at meetings not directly connected with Canada, at which I took the opportunity of making references to our country in a manner that I thought suitable to the occasion. As formerly I had large numbers of engagements to meet people at this office who proposed going out, and gave them all the information I possess in regard to agricultural pursuits and otherwise, and the most suitable advice as to the course of procedure on their arrival at their several destinations.

INQUIRIES CONCERNING MANITOBA, &C.

As in the past Manitoba, the North west (particularly Alberta) and British Columbia, were the provinces for which there was the greatest desire for information regarding all descriptions of employment, though there were numerous inquiries

both as to agricultural pursuits and mineral and fishing as well, respecting numbers of the older provinces. By correspondence also, and that I may say was very extensive for the season, I gave a great deal of information to those who wrote me seeking it.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS HARD TO GET.

I find that it is very difficult to get female domestic servants to go out in large numbers, from the high wages paid here; the best chance for getting such being in cases of families going out with grown up daughters.

MATTERS OF TRADE.

I have had large numbers of people calling upon me chiefly on matters referring to emigration, but also on all sorts of subjects pertaining to trade, etc., and I have done the best in my power to afford them all the information they required. In fact the numbers of these callers are continually increasing from year to year, more especially in regard to trade matters.

PAMPHLETS.

In regard to literature for distribution I have had a good supply of various descriptions sent to me.

THE FARM DELEGATES.

The Tenant Farmers' Reports of 1890 continue to be in great request, and not only the delegates of that year but those of former years always take a strong interest in all matters pertaining to Canadian affairs. I frequently come in contact with many of them, and always have a chat over matters affecting the Dominion whenever we meet.

DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATURE AT FAIRS, &C.

I continue, as referred to in my last year's report, in conjunction with Messrs. J. & A. Allan, of this city, and their various agents throughout the country, to see to the distribution of large quantities of our pamphlets, etc., at the chief fairs and agricultural shows, throughout Scotland, and also through schoolmasters, mechanics' institutes, free libraries, reading rooms, etc.

THE LIVERPOOL CONFERENCE.

As I was unable to attend the conference on emigration matters in Liverpool, called under the instructions of the High Commissioner, from requiring to be in Edinburgh, at the Highland Society's Show, that day being the most important of the week, I sent to the High Commissioner the following at his request, being my views on the subject of it:

MR. GRAHAME'S RECOMMENDATION.

"1. As regards literature for dissemination, I think besides the usual descriptions of pamphlets which we have, it might be well to have small leaflets printed, condensing the information regarding the main features of the various provinces, so as to have the whole in small space, and thus more likely to be read by many who will not take the trouble to read a pamphlet. These could be distributed to advantage in my opinion at shows and fairs. It would also be desirable to have pamphlets issued on the authority of the Provincial Governments for distribution as far as possible.

Department of the Interior.

"2. Continuing as I have been doing in the past the distribution of our literature at the chief shows and fairs throughout the country, and having exhibits at the chief shows.

"3. The giving of lectures during the late autumn, winter and early spring months, accompanied by the magic lantern views to a larger extent than has been the case in the past. I have found from my experience that these prove very attractive, and are the means of inducing large numbers of the proper classes to attend the lectures.

"4. The continuance of advertising on at least as large a scale as last winter, and extending over a longer period. There can be no doubt in my opinion that this is perhaps the most effective means by which we can accomplish our object.

"5. The continuance of the bonus system with a liberal allowance as commission to the various steamship agents.

"6. I have for some time been of opinion in special cases where worthy and appropriate families, and of unexceptionable character, are very poor, that on your being consulted, and approving of such cases, a considerable amount of assistance might be given towards payment of their expenses in going out, and this might also apply to female domestic servants who were found to be of first class character and suitable for our country.

"7. Sending out agricultural delegates from this country to report upon the resources of the Dominion, and in some instances at any rate those who are particularly acquainted with stock of all descriptions, as well as cereals, etc. I think efficient reports upon horses and sheep as well as cattle, particularly in respect to the North-west provinces, would be productive of a great deal of good.

"8. It is a questionable point in my mind whether by Government putting up small houses on quarter-sections, and having a few acres in cultivation in suitable locations, it would not be an inducement for larger numbers to go out, those settling on such lands to recoup to Government by annual instalments any expenses that may have been incurred in such preparation, and they being a lien upon the land. The difficulty would be I fear that many unfitted for the occupying of such lands would seek to obtain them, and it would not be an easy matter to discriminate as between one and another proposed settler. Perhaps it would be best to leave this matter to private enterprise, or to companies.

"9. It appears to me that it would be well for agents of the Government, both in this country and in Canada, to advise people going out as a rule not to take up lands till they have had some experience of the country, and of course in all cases giving the best advice and assistance in their power."

THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY'S SHOW.

As usual I attended the Highland Society's Show which was held this year in Edinburgh, and under the instructions of the High Commissioner I took charge of the Canadian exhibit which was prepared for the occasion, the report upon which in the *Canadian Gazette* I herewith insert.

"CANADA AT THE HIGHLAND SHOW.

"At the above show, held this year in Edinburgh, the Dominion was well represented. The exhibit was in a good situation just adjoining the main entrance, and presented so attractive an appearance that it was admitted to be one of the prominent features of the show. The weather was very changeable on the first day, but after that it was all that could be desired. The attendance of visitors was very great, and those connected with agricultural pursuits showed a special interest in the Canadian display.

"Mr. Thomas Grahame, agent of the Dominion Government in Glasgow, had charge of the exhibit, acting under the direction of the High Commissioner, and he was assisted by Messrs. Stuart (of Inverness) and Fleming (of Dundee) also agents of the Government. There were specimens of grains in the straw and in bulk in

great variety, and grasses from the prairie lands, these being despatched by the instructions of the Hon. T. M. Daly, Minister of the Interior; also a specimen bale of Canadian timothy hay. There were likewise specimens in abundance of woods and minerals of many varieties, showing the richness of the country in these products. The specimens of stuffed fish proved attractive, as well as the fine photographic views illustrative of the scenery of the country—mountain, forest, farming and ranching. A large number of pamphlets and leaflets were sought after and distributed to those who went over the exhibit.

“On the last day of the show (Friday, July 28th), the exhibit was visited by the Lord Mayor of Dublin and the lady mayoress. They were received by Mr. Grahame, and expressed great pleasure at what they saw, and were particularly interested in the specimens of grains, grasses and fish. They were accompanied by Sir Robert Sexton, Sir James Gibson Craig, Bart., convener of the local committee of the Highland Society; the secretary, Mr. Macdonald; and a number of the directors, among whom were:—Mr. Howatson, of Glenbuck; Mr. Elliot, of Hollybush; the Rev. Mr. Gillespie, of Mousewold; and others.

“Amongst other visitors to the Canadian stand many being largely interested in the Dominion were:—Forbes, of Culloden; Principal McCall, of Glasgow; Mr. Watt, of Little and Ballantyne; Mr. Duthie, of Collynie; Mr. Stevenson, of Newcastle; Mr. Brown, of Watten Mains, farmer delegate; Mr. Park, who was for some time in Canada; Mr. Spoir, of Newton, farmer delegate; Mr. Miller, of Frankfield; Mr. Hutchinson, Brougham Castle, farmer delegate; Mr. Saunders Spencer; Mr. Lassen, expert from Denmark; Mr. Macdonald, Babronald; Mr. Biggar, The Grange, Dalbeattie, farmer delegate; Mr. Ritchie who has written a pamphlet on Canada; Mr. Edwards, Messrs. Skene, Edwards and Bilton, Edinburgh; Master of Polworth; Professor Wallace, farmer delegate; Mr. Allison, Edinburgh; Mr. A. J. McMillan, agent for Manitoba, Liverpool; Mr. Beveridge, Edinburgh.

“The Canadian callers were:—Mr. Ramsay, late of Ontario, Canada; Dr. Wright, Ottawa; Mr. Macdougall, connected with the Hudson's Bay Company; Mr. W. G. Biggins, Clinton, Ontario; Mr. R. M. Grey, Dominion Bank, Toronto; Mr. James Crowe, Bruce County, Ontario; Mr. Todd, Bowmanville, Ontario; Mr. Henry Cockshutt, Brantford, Ontario; Mr. Parfitt, from London, Ontario; Mr. Balfour, Parklands, Fort Qu'Appelle; Mr. Smith, Winnipeg; Rev. W. Muir, Presbyterian minister, Carluke, near Hamilton.”

FURTHER COMMENTS ON THE CANADIAN EXHIBIT.

The “North British Agriculturist” says in connection with the Canadian exhibit (similar references being made in most of the Scotch papers):—

“THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT.

“Under the direction of the High Commissioner, Mr. Thomas Grahame, agent of the Canadian Government in Scotland, took charge of the above exhibit at the Highland show, assisted by Messrs. Stuart and Fleming. The exhibit is very finely situated, with a fine frontage near the entrance gate, and, in fact, was about the most conspicuous stand in the show. The exhibits consist of cereals, both in the straw and in bulk, Indian corn, seeds of every description, grasses from the prairie lands of the North-west, woods of a variety of kinds, minerals in great profusion, showing the immense wealth of the country in that respect. There are also some fine specimens of stuffed fish of various kinds. Photographic views are also extremely fine, showing farm and ranche establishments, and also fine mountain and forest scenery.”

There can be no doubt that very good results flow from having such exhibits at shows of importance, such as that of the Highland Society.

Department of the Interior.

FRIENDLY ATTITUDE OF STEAMSHIP AGENTS.

As in the past I continue to have the most satisfactory relations with the steamship companies which are connected with Canada in this country, we mutually giving information to each other on all matters which are of importance to the interests of our country, and I always keep them supplied with our literature so far as lies in my power, as they desire it.

TENANT FARMER DELEGATES OF 1893.

Regarding the Tenant Farmer Delegates who went out this year, I was instructed by the High Commissioner about the end of July to make arrangements for the applications of appropriate people in Scotland for that purpose, and consulted with Messrs. Stuart and Fleming on the subject. There were a great number of applications for the positions, and the two gentlemen who were finally selected were Mr. Steven from Ayrshire, and Mr. Fraser from Invernesshire. Both of them I think very suitable in every respect for the object in view, and perfectly competent for the duties placed upon them. Since their return I have seen both of them.

THE SCOTCH DELEGATES PLEASED.

They appeared to be very favourably impressed with all they saw and the manner in which they were treated. Their reports will speak for themselves in this respect, they not having come to hand at the time of writing this. By request I attended a supper given to Mr. Steven at Hurlford, where there was a large assemblage of farmers, and Mr. Steven gave a very favourable account of his experiences in Canada. I have no doubt there will be a very great demand for their reports from inquiries which I have received, when they are printed.

DELEGATES FROM UNITED STATES.

It appears to me that very good results will flow also from the reports of the United States delegates who have gone from time to time to various portions of our western country.

SCOTCH SETTLERS IN CANADA DOING WELL.

I may say during the time I was in the western part of Ayrshire this autumn I met with numbers of farmers and others, and almost every one with whom I came in contact had relatives or friends in some part of Canada, who were getting on very satisfactorily.

THE CROFTERS.

In regard to the Crofter settlements the experience of the High Commissioner, during his late visit to Canada, has brought out the position of matters regarding them, and proves that they are in a much more satisfactory condition than is the opinion entertained by some people in this country. Professor Wallace's (of Edinburgh) account of his experience of them quite confirms this view of the situation.

DESIRABLE PEOPLE WHO LACK MEANS TO EMIGRATE.

Many suggestions have been made as to the most advisable course to pursue in the way of the promotion of the emigration of worthy families having some knowledge of agricultural pursuits as far as possible in this country, who unfortunately are not in a position to go out on their own account for want of funds.

HOW MUNICIPALITIES MIGHT DEAL WITH THE QUESTION.

One proposition in reference to this subject is that the municipalities in various districts of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, so far as is found convenient, should advance sufficient funds to settle such people, duly and carefully selected, on the vacant lands within their jurisdiction, on the clear understanding that such settlers are to be allowed a fair sum for what they produce upon the lands they occupy, and with the option of purchase within a specified time, say 3 or 4 years, and no sale of such property to take place during the time of a settler's occupation of it, without his having the option to purchase at any time, or adequate compensation given to him for the improvements he may have made upon the property. This would of course apply to either lands owned by private individuals, or by Government. The great advantage to the municipalities would be in getting the lands occupied, and therefore productive, and to the individuals settling upon such, that they would obtain comfortable and happy homes, of a character they would never anticipate having in an old country such as this.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN.

Of course should any such plan be contemplated, the greatest care would necessarily have to be exercised by whomsoever the municipalities appointed as their agent, in selecting only those thoroughly adapted for the carrying out of the project, and for all funds advanced there would require to be a guarantee on the part of each such settler that he will abide by the conditions imposed by the municipality, and all his effects would be held as security for the implementing of his bargain, until he had thoroughly compensated the municipality for all that had been done for him, either in cash, provisions, buildings, stock, implements, seed, etc.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The benefit to Canada of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway and its branches is becoming more and more appreciated as the knowledge of this fact becomes disseminated in this country, by the reports of Tenant Farmers' Delegates, and many others who have gone through to the Pacific. The fact of its being the only through line from the Atlantic to the Pacific entirely under one management adds largely to the influence it possesses in making arrangements throughout its entire line of route for the advantage of those who are settled in all parts of the country, and the accommodation which it affords to travellers being unexcelled in any part of the world.

THE HUDSON'S BAY ROUTE.

Seeing the great development which is being made all through the North-west, and more particularly in the Alberta district, it appears to me that efforts should be made so as to open up the Hudson's Bay route for steamers of a good class with this country, as not only would it be an enormous saving of distance and expense in the way of emigrants and others going out to these districts, but also it would be equally advantageous to the settlers in them, in the reduction of the freight on the articles they produce, which are or may be in the future sent to this country, such as cereals of various kinds, stock of all descriptions, dairy produce, poultry, eggs, timber, minerals, etc., etc. Many with whom I have come in contact and who have visited the North-west hold strong views on this subject.

CANADIAN VISITORS TO SCOTLAND.

I have had as usual a large number of Canadians calling upon me, the numbers continually increasing, on all sorts of subjects, and this office is more and more becoming a place for arrangements being made by such people at which to meet. Some of these are over on business, others on trips of pleasure, and in most instances emigration matters are the chief subjects of conversation.

Department of the Interior.

THE OUTLOOK.

As regards the prospects for next season, from the number of inquiries which I have had, I think they are very fair, and the crops in Canada having as a rule turned out satisfactorily, will be an incentive to induce larger numbers to go out. The Tenant Farmer Delegates' reports also will, when published, produce, I feel sure, a very good effect among the agricultural districts particularly, as there can be no doubt that matters are in a very bad way in many parts of this country, so far as agricultural pursuits are concerned. Trade too of nearly all descriptions is very dull, and many of those connected with works of various descriptions have a considerable amount of knowledge of country work.

AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION IN SCOTLAND.

From the vast importation of stock of all descriptions from foreign countries, and the colonies, alive and dead, the prices have been very low as a rule for all kinds of meat, and cereals are in the same position, so that the farmers of this country have not only been suffering very much, but have also very little to look forward to in the future in this country. The propositions of various kinds which are being made for small farms being created will not have any appreciable effect, in my opinion, in remedying evils which exist in this respect. At the same time I fear a large number of people who would prove most useful emigrants will still continue on here, in the hope that something may turn up which may prove advantageous to them.

THE DRIFT OF FARM LABOURERS TO THE TOWNS.

The agricultural labourers are not increasing in number, from the much less extent of land that is under the plough than formerly, as well as from the vastly improved labour saving machinery in use at the present time. The superabundance of this class of population drift largely into the chief cities and manufacturing works of numerous kinds.

UNSUITABLE EMIGRANTS.

I have on all occasions done all in my power as in the past to prevent unsuitable people from going out, I having numerous applications from those connected with sedentary pursuits without capital in this country, chiefly clerks in cities, whom I would not feel warranted in advising to emigrate, unless they had friends to whom they were going, or had obtained situations before leaving here.

ANTICIPATIONS.

On the whole I think we may anticipate a very fair amount of emigration, and especially among the better classes next season, and that the great bulk of them will be well informed on agricultural subjects, and have more or less capital.

ROUTES TAKEN BY SCOTCH SETTLERS FOR CANADA.

As in former years very considerable numbers of people continue to go out *via* United States ports from Glasgow, as from there being only one line of passenger steamers from here to Canada there is not the amount of competition that there is from Liverpool particularly, and as a result of this there are many people who go to Liverpool to sail for Canada, more especially those with means going cabin or intermediate.

The Allan Line continue to send vessels to Halifax during the winter months, which is of great advantage to those going to the Maritime Provinces, as in that way they get much more satisfactorily to their destinations.

CONCLUSION.

I continue to be under great obligations to the High Commissioner for so kindly advising me on so many matters pertaining to the interests of our country, besides those directly connected with emigration, which is of great service in the performance of my duties. I also as in the past have the hearty co-operation of all my colleagues both in this country and in Canada, in any communication which I may have with them in reference to the welfare of our various provinces.

I have also as formerly had the greatest courtesy accorded to me by the press of this country in any matters in which I may come in contact with the members of it, in connection with the interests of Canada.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS GRAHAME,

Canadian Government Agent.

Department of the Interior.

No. 4.

REPORT OF BRISTOL AGENT.

(MR. JOHN W. DOWN.)

BATH BRIDGE,

BRISTOL, 30th December, 1893.

To the Honourable
The Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present you with my annual report for the year 1893.

EMIGRATION.

This important branch of work has received every attention from me during the year. I am glad to report that the result of my labours last year is evident in the marked increase of emigrants who have left the western counties and settled in Canada. The class has been very satisfactory and improves annually.

DEMAND FOR INFORMATION.

In the winter and spring there was a great demand for information respecting the British Colonies. I distributed thousands of pamphlets, maps, leaflets and other matter dealing with Canada, amongst farmers, capitalists and other persons, who had either called or written to me for information on emigration or trade.

OBSTACLES TO EMIGRATION.

Undoubtedly there would have been a brisk emigration in the early spring but for the numerous strikes and trade disputes about the country and the consequent unsettled state of trade in nearly every branch of work.

MEASURE OF SUCCESS ACHIEVED.

However, I secured several good families from Somerset, Devon, Wilts and Hants. They were agriculturists with means sufficient to make a good start and to stand a bad season or two, and promised to write to me when they have been in the country long enough to judge for themselves as to the opportunities Canada affords to farmers to make a living. If satisfied with the country they will do all they can to induce their friends and relatives who think of emigrating to come and settle down amongst them.

FARMERS WITH GOOD MEANS.

A large proportion of my labours has been devoted to men of this class, occupying farms of considerable extent from 100 to 1,000 acres. I have taken advantage of every opportunity to come into contact with such men, and have visited fairs, markets and other places where farmers meet. From my many conversations with them upon the subject of emigration I have found in the majority of cases that Canada is the country about which most information is sought.

PROSPECTS FOR 1894.

My opinion is that there will be an active emigration next spring throughout the south-western counties, notably Somersetshire, Gloucestershire, Devonshire and Wilts. The succession of ruinous seasons in farming has led thousands of farmers in these counties to take a deep interest in information relating to the colonies. In Wiltshire especially the letters of Professor Long on Canadian agriculture have been read by a very wide circle. These letters appeared in the county newspapers.

FARMERS' SONS.

During the past 20 years farmers to my recollection in this district have been gradually reducing the number of hands employed on their land, until now it is the rule almost to find farms being worked by the farmer and his family only, without the employment of any labouring men, the sons doing the work and getting only the small wage of an ordinary farm labourer. The young men are naturally getting tired of this sort of thing and are anxious to start in life for themselves. Numbers of this class have called upon me asking my advice as regards their going to Canada. There should be a fair emigration of this class of young men. I have given them encouragement believing that such men commanding as most of them can from £40 to £50 with a possible advance of another £100 from their parents, stand quite as good a chance of doing well as the middle-aged farmer who though starting with more capital has not always the energy and determination to succeed that these sturdy young men can bring to bear upon their work. I have supplied these young men with all the information I could and where possible have put them in communication with successful settlers who previously farmed in their district or neighbourhood.

SETTLERS' LETTERS.

Appended will be found copies of letters received from Mr. Northcote, of Edmonton, but late of Sherbourne, Dorset, England. His letters were published in several county newspapers and must have been read by a great number of persons, as an extensive correspondence ensued between me and farmers who had been acquainted with him.

EMIGRATION RETURNS.

Of the total number of emigrants who have left this district during the present year it is not possible to state exactly how many went to Canada and how many to other countries, but from notes I have taken throughout the year and from information I have received I am convinced that no other competing colony has done so well in securing good settlers as Canada. The number of emigrants passing personally through my hands and those with whom I have had correspondence, or have been notified by the steamship agents that they have taken passages to Canada, shows a decided improvement upon last year.

STEAMSHIP AGENTS.

I have the good-will and co-operation of a number of the various steamship agents now posted in nearly every town and even village. They inform me that although their bookings to Canada this year are not materially increased yet they have received more inquiries respecting the Dominion and the rates through to British Columbia and the North-west provinces than in any previous year. This, I think, points towards an increased emigration next year, if trade in this country only returns to anything like a satisfactory condition so that there will be a little more money in circulation.

Department of the Interior.

SHOPKEEPERS' ASSISTANTS, ETC.

In the beginning of the year trade in this district was at a very low ebb, forcing many shopkeepers into bankruptcy and compelling others to either close their businesses or work them with a considerably reduced staff. All through the months of January, February and March I was besieged with callers, many coming from a distance in adjoining counties, who were anxious, and in some cases determined, to go to Canada in the hope of starting in business there with what little money they had left. I had to bring my experience to bear upon the cases individually and in scarcely an instance did I feel justified in advising settling in Canada with the view of successfully opening up stores or getting situations as shop assistants. I firmly believe that if I had not been very firm in dissuading them from going to Canada, hundreds would have gone there with just enough money to take them up the country and to maintain them for a few weeks, after which they would have become destitute, writing home to their friends in this country deplorable and pernicious reports of Canada.

PREPAID TICKETS.

I have had a more than average number of people calling upon me this year for advice in exchanging prepaid tickets which had been sent to them by friends doing well in Canada and who had written to them to put themselves in my hands, and to follow my advice as to the best mode of getting through to their destination. I also learn that the steamship agents have dealt with an increased number of prepaids. This is a good sign and shows that at least a good number of the settlers from this part of England are prospering in the Dominion.

FARM LABOURERS WILLING TO EMIGRATE.

There are in Somersetshire and the neighbouring counties a large number of thoroughly reliable and experienced farm hands who are willing to emigrate, and who would be of great service to the farmers in the North-west. But the wages paid to farm labourers are so low that it takes a long time even with great thrift for them to save sufficient to pay their passage through to any point in the North-west and to procure anything like a decent outfit. Consequently it is no wonder it is difficult to obtain a number of them to emigrate, without offering them some inducement in the way of guaranteed work for a term or an assisted passage. On this subject I have spoken to several Canadians who called at this office and they have promised to make inquiries among the farmers in their locality and to let me know any of them wanting help in the coming year, so that I can put them in communication with picked, trustworthy farm hands in this country.

ASSISTED PASSAGES.

Back in the days of assisted passages I regarded Government aid as then dispensed to be very objectionable from many points of view, as it was liable to a deal of imposition and fraud. Since then circumstances have altered and I think the time has arrived when the Canadian Government can with advantage grant assistance to deserving families approved and selected by the Government agents in this country. If the assistance were restricted to families alone, and in no case granted to single individuals, and the matter left in the hands of the agents, there can be no doubt a batch of first class agriculturists could be induced to settle on Canadian lands.

LOAN COMPANIES FOR ASSISTING EMIGRANTS.

Several charity and friendly societies have from time to time discussed proposals for assisting farmers and others by granting them loans of money to enable them to take up land in the North-west. But nothing practical has yet resulted.

THE FARM DELEGATES' VISIT TO CANADA.

I shall be glad to receive the farm delegates' reports as soon as possible and get them circulated amongst the farmers in my district, as I know they are anxiously awaited. If their distribution can be pushed forward so as to reach a large number before March quarter, then I am confident a decided impetus will be given to next season's emigration, as there are thousands of farmers just now halting between two opinions, and the delegates' reports will be just the thing to determine them to decide in favour of selling out and starting right away for the Dominion.

CANADIAN VISITORS.

Canadians from nearly all parts of the Dominion called at this office during the current year. Many of them were old emigrants who had passed through my hands nearly 10 years ago, and I was pleased to find them so ready and eager to speak a word in favour of Canada to the farmers to whom I introduced them in the Bristol Cattle Market and at agricultural gatherings. Many strangers called who were in England on visits of a purely business character and spent no longer time in the district than was necessary to get through their business. I was able to give much assistance in many cases, as, being well acquainted with all the trades carried on in the neighbourhood, I could tell them the best firms to call upon and thus save them the time and trouble of going about from one place to another making inquiries.

The sessional and other papers I have received have been very useful and I tender my thanks for same.

I have again to thank the High Commissioner, Sir Charles Tupper, and his staff, for the assistance rendered me in emigration and trade matters throughout the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN W. DOWN.

(Letters from a Dorset emigrant, written from South Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, and published in various newspapers in England.)

Mr. JOHN W. DOWN, Canadian Government Agent, Bath Bridge, Bristol.

SIR,—It gives me great pleasure in thanking you for the good advice you gave me when I left England for Canada. I have been in Edmonton now about six months, having arrived here in January, in the very midst of winter, so that I think I can give you a pretty fair account of the North-west. I am glad to say I like the country very much. Although it is apt to be very cold in winter, it is dry; and a man can get about without fear of getting wet or catching cold. The winters here are, as I presume, rather longer than in England, but the days in summer are both warmer and longer, the sun not setting until ten o'clock in the month of June, and rising again at four in the morning. The land here is very rich, and forces the crops on in great style when the spring opens. Everything I had sown in the garden was up in three days, except parsnips and potatoes; and I have seen turnips and radishes, etc., pulled within a month in the open ground. Oats and barley cannot be excelled. I have had oats that weighed 41 lbs. to the bushel grown within ten miles of town. Wheat is very subject to smut, but this I think can be remedied as the country gets settled up. The soil here is a rich black loam, about 18 inches thick, with a sandy, clay subsoil; and I never saw cattle do so well before as they do here upon the prairie. I know some cattle that were so poor in the month of January that they could scarcely get about, not being properly fed through winter, and now they are nearly fit for the butcher. So there is no mistake but that it is one of the finest cattle districts that possibly could be. I have taken a homestead about

Department of the Interior.

seven miles from town, some parts of which are rather brushy, but are easily cleared. You can obtain all open land by going a little further from town, but for mixed growing I prefer some brush. Sheep, I believe, would pay well here. I had not the least difficulty in getting land to suit myself, and the Government agents give you every particular in respect of homesteads that are not entered for. I should not advise any one of small capital to come here in the fall, as things here are very slack through winter. If a man comes here in the spring he can go on a farm much easier and cheaper, as he can begin right away, and have a place fixed before the winter sets in; otherwise he has to live all winter with nothing to feed his stock on. Settlers are flocking in here in great numbers from the States as well as from Europe, and all seem to like the country. The only drawback I see at present is the excessive charges on the railways, which will hinder the settlers from being able to compete with other markets. I am only speaking now of the winter and spring. What the summers are like remains to be seen. Feed oats are selling here now at 50c. per bushel of 34 lbs; barley has been up as high as 55c. per bushel. The wheat crops have been rather behind; potatoes 1 dol. per 60 lbs. Other provisions have been fetching equally good prices. Having informed you of my opinions as far as possible regarding the time I have been here, and hoping I shall be able to give such a good account of the summer and fall as I have now,

I conclude with my best respects, yours sincerely.

JOHN H. NORTHCOTE.

South Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, July 4th, 1893.

DEAR SIR,—Many thanks for your letters dated the 5th and 11th inst., also papers, etc. I see that you in England have experienced a very bad summer, especially as regarding farming prospects; but I must say it's not out here in the North-west. It has been one of the finest summers that could be for growth. We had a lot of rain in the spring; rather too much for the time, as it threw the seeding rather behind in some districts; but I never saw things grow so fast as they do here; there is an abundance of hay; and the farmers have been favoured with fine weather for making it, and are now busy with the harvest, and should the weather continue fine for a couple of weeks more, it will be one of the best harvests that could be wished for.

Oats and barley are a splendid crop, anticipated to yield on an average of from 80 to 90 bushels per acre; the potato crop as well is very good; the wheat is rather later than usual, owing to the wet spring, but is of first-class quality with plenty of hay in most districts, and good harvest. This has been a benefit to settlers newly coming in; and it is my firm belief that a man would have to travel some hundreds of miles before he sees a country to beat the district of Alberta; for mixed farming, and as far as stock is concerned, it cannot be beaten. It is wonderful how cattle thrive on this Canadian hay; I assure you there is much proof in this hay.

One advantage here is a man can obtain land to suit his taste—rising land or flat land; timbered land or prairie—or he can purchase for the sum of 3 dol. (12s.) per acre some of the best land in the district, known as Canadian Pacific Railway land, as close as two miles of town. It must be a certain proof by the hundreds that have come up here this spring that this district is considered by most to be the best they have seen.

They say, Can a man live here? I say he can, and live far better than he could in England. Here he has no rent, no taxes, only a small school rate; the land is his own; and he must be a dull one if he could not manage to live. I don't say a man will make lots of money here, as we are a long way from a market. I only wish I had come out here a year or more ago; I should have been better off than living where you have to pay big rents and the taxes and rates amounting to nearly as much as the rent.

So my advice to small farmers in England with such hard times before them is to give the North-west a trial; not to stay and slave and lose their all before doing so. Of course, *a man must make up his mind* to put up with trifles and a little rough living for the first year until he gets fixed up. As far as I have seen the country, I prefer lands east of Edmonton; it is more safe for grain growing. Wild fruits of all descriptions grow in abundance—such as strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries—all over the land, and in many instances I have seen the raspberries equal in size to cultivated ones. The winters, they say, seldom commence before December, and the spring commences with the month of April; so it's not so bad but what a man can put up with a little cold for this period.

Time will not allow of me saying any more at present.—With our best respects, from myself and wife, I remain, sir, yours truly,

JOHN H. NORTHCOTE.

South Edmonton, August 28th, 1893.

P.S.—Since writing this letter I have seen a couple of farmers from eight miles east of this town, and they say their wheat is A1.

DEAR SIR,—I now take the opportunity to answer your letter; many thanks for same, also papers.

We are having some very fine weather here now, pretty cold at night, but fine and warm in the daytime. We have had no snow to speak of yet, it has only lain about a couple of days and then disappeared. Farmers are busy threshing now. The wheat this year is A1, but it is only fetching 50 cents. Oats and barley have yielded well, the latter being of first-class colour. Oats are realizing 25 cents, barley about 30 cents, potatoes 40 cents per bushel, cabbage 2 to 3 cents per lb., and onions 3 cents per lb. All these vegetables farmers can grow any amount of, and there is very little labour attached.

What is wanted here is a capitalist to open up a pork and cheese factory, which would be situated in the centre of the finest lands in the North-west. The settlers are arriving by every train from all parts of the States. It is calculated that from two to three hundred families will come in between now and the spring, thus giving ample proof of the advantages to be obtained in Alberta above those in the United States. Cows and pigs are much sought after, and good stock is worth from 35 dols. to 40 dols. per head.

When I came here last spring there were but twelve buildings in South Edmonton; but buildings have been continually going up, and besides South Edmonton can boast of having the largest and finest hotel in the province, which has just been completed and will be opened on December 1st; it is situated about one minute's walk from the railway depôt. Town lots are being sought after every day.

Coal is now being shipped by almost every train from here to Calgary from what are known as the White Mud coal pits, which is considered to be the best coal in this district. In fact, the whole town is a vast bed of coal, which can be had at the pits for 1 dol. per ton. Lumber is one of the dearest articles to be had, having to be shipped from British Columbia.

There is one thing to say of this country—it is one of the healthiest that could be, the reason being, I suppose, because it is so dry, and not damp and wet when it is cold. I have known several come here suffering from asthma and consumption, and they have found great benefit from it.

Yours respectfully,

J. H. NORTHCOTE.

South Edmonton, November 18th, 1893.

Department of the Interior.

No. 5.

REPORT OF SPECIAL AGENT IN THE MIDLAND COUNTIES OF ENGLAND.

(MR. ERNEST J. WOOD.)

79, HAGLEY ROAD, BIRMINGHAM, December, 1893.

The Honourable
The High Commissioner for Canada,
9, Victoria Chambers, London, S.W.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report for the year ending December 24th, 1893, dealing with my work in connection with emigration to Canada.

As my agency in Birmingham does not include a regular office requiring every-day attendance, I have considered the best way to devote my time to be :

1. VISITS TO MARKET TOWNS, STOCK SALES, FAIRS, CORN EXCHANGES, ETC.

On these occasions I have been enabled to have many conversations with farmers and agricultural labourers regarding Canada and the inducements offered in agricultural life ; I have exhibited samples of cereals to many and at the same time personally distributed the pamphlets of the Government. I am pleased to be able to say that I have noticed a closer interest in Canada evinced of late than at the commencement of my work. I regard these visits in many respects to be the most effectual way of bringing the great agricultural resources of Canada directly under the notice of that class which gives the best settlers to the Dominion. I may also add that my practical experience of ten years in Manitoba, as a hired man on a farm for over one year, and a farmer for the remaining period, in connection with my public life of four years in the legislature of the province, naturally assisted me in dealing with any questions asked at such visits by those who contemplated settling in Western Canada.

The following list gives eighty fairs, etc., visited by me:—Worcester, 2; Nuneaton, 2; Stourbridge, 3; Warwick, 3; Loughboro, Derby, Wem, 2; Tamworth, 2; Coventry, 4; Lichfield, 4; Leek, 3; Oswestry, Bedworth, 2; Market Drayton, 2; Stratford-on-Avon, 3; Bromsgrove, 2; Burton-on-Trent, 2; Droitwich, Alvechurch, Evesham, Rugby, 4; Walsall, 2; Rugeley, 3; Cannock, Leicester, Nottingham, Sutton Coldfield, Shrewsbury, Kidderminster, (Agricultural Show), Hereford, Bromyard, Wolverhampton, 3; Kidderminster, Bewdley, Stafford, Moreton-in-Marsh, Dunchurch; Staffs. Agricultural show, 2 days; Penkridge, Henley-in-Arden, Cheltenham, Hampton, Knowle, Autumnal Horse Fair (Lichfield), Gloucester, Birmingham Cattle Show, 2 days; Tenbury, Northampton.

2. A COURSE OF ILLUSTRATED LECTURES ON CANADA.

I attach much importance to lectures, because they infuse a special interest in the Dominion both in the towns in which they are given and in the adjacent country districts; moreover, by pictorial illustrations, the progress of Canada and its results can be better grasped than through even the pamphlets themselves, the value of which is enhanced by such lectures; besides through the excellent reports in the press (which have been inclosed in my monthly reports for your perusal) of most of the lectures I have given, I have found them to be a very efficient means of advertising, inasmuch as

numerous inquiries have been directed to me as the result of reading the reports. Lectures also prove a valuable stimulus to the exertions put forth by the agents of the steamship companies. Owing to my arrangements with the Allan Line SS. Co., I have been enabled to have nearly every one of my lectures illustrated free of all cost by them, and I desire to take this opportunity of thanking them for their invaluable aid to me through their efficient representative, Mr. Jaques, as well as for the invitation extended to me to address meetings held under their auspices. I may add I have also succeeded in making similar arrangements for January, February, and March (1894), with the Dominion Line SS. Co. The fact that such assistance is given to me at the entire cost of the shipping companies leads me to the conclusion that their practical experience is specially favourable in this matter.

I beg to inclose a list of forty lectures, etc., I have given dealing with the whole of the Dominion:—Stourbridge, Bolton, Matlock, Darley Dale, Warwick, Nuneaton, Tamworth, Leek, Wem, Shrewsbury, Brierley Hill (2), Leamington, Henley-in-Arden, Radford, Much Wenlock, Madeley, Loughboro, Grindon, Hartington, Longnor, Kinnersley, Birkswell, Hampton, Birmingham Sunday Lecture Society (2), Mere, Bourton, Zeals, East Knoyle, Bedworth, Dudley, Porshore, Stratford-on-Avon, Moreton-in-Marsh, Redditch, Rugby, Coventry, Selby Oak (the Institute), Kidderminster, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Stroud, Alcester.

Except on three occasions where counter-attractions prevailed these lectures were remarkably well attended.

3. PERSONAL INTERVIEWS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

I have endeavoured to pay special attention to this important part of my work; my personal interviews have been numerous, and in the majority of cases satisfactory. My correspondence has been large and is steadily increasing. Owing to the letters which I wrote to twelve leading papers in the Midlands (a copy of which I inclosed in my July report) regarding the harvest in Manitoba and the North-west Territories for 1893, inquiries came in rapidly and the result was many left for Canada to take part in the harvest and to become settlers.

NAMES OF SETTLERS WHO HAVE GONE TO CANADA THROUGH MY EFFORTS.

I have from time to time sent in my monthly reports the names of settlers who have gone to Canada through my efforts, but I may say it is practically impossible to send in anything approaching a full and complete list of such names since so many leave without my knowledge, dropping all correspondence and going out right away. I am assured of this fact, however, that from my interviews, correspondence, giving of introductory letters for the use of settlers, etc., about 300 persons have left for Canada, and probably many more unknown to myself. Regarding capital, I should imagine that the 300 persons would take out with them at least £25,000. I desire to add that I feel sure a still larger number will settle in Canada next spring as the result of my work since its commencement.

DISPOSAL OF LITERATURE.

In this matter I have endeavoured to send away literature to fully meet the requirements of the applicants, among whom have been school-teachers, librarians, etc. I have also distributed many pamphlets among boys of intelligence, about 14 years of age, for I regard such to be the probable settlers of the future in Canada, and therefore it is, in my opinion, most advisable to educate and interest them in the Dominion before they start out in life.

SUGGESTIONS.

As you have been good enough to ask me to make any suggestions from time to time regarding the question of emigration, I have ventured to again recommend

Department of the Interior.

the following, sent in by me in letters dated July 26 and September 6 and 22, to your office, viz. :—

1. Coloured plates of live stock in Canada, to be shown in conjunction with samples of cereals at my visits to fairs, stock sales, etc., as evidence of the advantages of mixed farming (Liverpool Conference, July 25, 1893).

2. Pamphlets dealing with the awards granted to Canadian exhibits at the World's Fair, Chicago.

3. Magic lantern views of the leading awards granted to Canada at the World's Fair, and also of such exhibits as prize stock, fruit, machinery, cheese, etc., as evidence of the result of Canadian competition with the whole world.

The gold medal for Manitoba wheat gained in London, 1892, before the exhibition of the International Millers' Association, so kindly obtained for me by your secretary, in reply to my suggestion, upon a magic lantern slide, I have found to be a valuable accessory to my lectures. In accordance with your approval I am making definite arrangements to locate suitable settlers in Canada prior to their leaving England. I feel sure this course will have satisfactory results.

CONCLUSION.

I have to thank the Department of the Interior for the pamphlets, papers and statistical information sent over from time to time and which have been of much use to me; I am also indebted to Mr. Archer Baker, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, for much useful assistance.

I cannot thank you, sir, enough for all the courtesy you have kindly shown towards me in my work, as well as your secretary (Mr. Colmer) and assistant secretary (Mr. Reynolds), whose suggestions and advice have been invaluable to me and a great factor in securing for my efforts whatever success they may be considered to have achieved.

I trust my report will meet with your approval.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

ERNEST J. WOOD.

No. 6.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL AGENT IN THE LOWLANDS OF SCOTLAND.

(MR. PETER FLEMING.)

44, HIGH STREET, DUNDEE, 30th December, 1893.

The Hon. Sir CHARLES TUPPER, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B.,
High Commissioner for Canada,
London.

SIR,—Under noted I beg to submit a report of my work on behalf of emigration to Canada, for eleven months ending 30th December, 1893.

METHODS OF WORKING.

In my letter to you dated 25th October, 1892, submitting proposals, and detailing what I considered the best and most effective means of reaching and interesting the agricultural population of Scotland in the advantages and inducements which Canada offers them, I stated that my chief aim would be to attract the attention of working farmers, *bona fide* farm servants, and agricultural labourers, these being the most desirable classes of working people to introduce into a thriving agricultural country such as Canada, and that my method of reaching them would take the following shape. To each farm in Scotland I purposed mailing instructive literature concerning Canada along with a circular addressed to working farmers, farm servants, etc., in which I would briefly describe the general features of the country—the demand for farm servants, current rate of wages, facilities for obtaining work on arrival, and also the easy conditions upon which land can be obtained. These packets to be sent addressed to “The Farm Servants” on every farm, taking them in districts, this to be followed up by personal visits to each district.

FIELD OF OPERATIONS.

Such in brief is the substance of the proposals I then placed before you for consideration, in response to which I had your letter of 3rd January, 1893, intimating that you had been authorized to offer me an appointment dating from 1st February, and allotting me the lowlands of Scotland from Aberdeenshire as my district.

WORK PERFORMED.

On receipt of your letter I immediately commenced the necessary arrangements for the active prosecution of my work, which has been consistently carried out on the lines indicated in the original proposals referred to above.

The packets which I mailed contained the “Official Information” 24 pp. pamphlet, and letters from settlers issued by you; also my own circular (which, as you intimated, received the hearty approval of the Minister of the Interior) copy of which is transmitted herewith; also a small hand-bill detailing the places, hours of meeting, and inviting farm servants to come and meet me, when they would be supplied with reliable information, guide-books, etc. Copies of each of these hand-bills (27 in number) which I have issued during the preceding eleven months are also transmitted herewith for the information of the department.

To give an idea of the extent of my work it may be of interest to state that there are over 20,000 farms in my district on which two or more farm servants,

Department of the Interior.

besides occasional outworkers, are employed, to each of which my packets have been sent, with the exception of a few hundred in the southern counties which will be overtaken during January. The folding, wrapping, addressing and mailing of these packets entailed, as you may imagine, a considerable amount of labour.

FARMS AND PLACES VISITED.

The following table gives the number of farms and the number of places visited in each of the counties included in my district.

Counties.	Number of Farms employing two or more ploughmen.	Number of Places I have visited and held meetings.
Aberdeen	4,620	32
Ayr	2,300	16 *
Berwick	600	6
Clackmannan	100	1
Dumbarton	300	4
Dumfries	1,300	10 *
Edinburgh	400	6
Fife	990	15
Forfar	1,250	12
Haddington	300	5
Kincardine	850	8
Kinross	200	1
Kirkcudbright ..	770	— *
Lanark	1,800	13
Linlithgow	330	5
Peebles	160	1
Perth	1,900	20
Renfrew	660	5
Roxburgh	550	5
Selkirk	130	2
Stirling	770	7
Wigtown	770	— *
	21,050	174

*The counties of Kirkcudbright and Wigtown, also part of Dumfries and Ayr have yet to be overtaken.

MEETINGS IN THE DAYTIME.

At the outstart, my operations were confined chiefly to the evenings, when of course I had good attendances, but the waiting all day in a place became so irksome that I decided to stay for an hour or two at the principal roadside stations between the centres at which my evening meetings were held, and so much were these day visits appreciated by working farmers and farmers' sons, whose duties sometimes prevented their attending the evening meetings, that I decided to continue them. At these day meetings I met numbers of the working farmer class anxious to obtain information to enable them to make up their minds as to whether they would remain where they were or give up their present farms when their existing leases expire, and I personally know of three large families (one of them of six and another of seven adults) who, as the direct result of these day meetings, are now settled in Canada. I also found that these day calls afforded me an opportunity of ascertaining the condition of the farming population at each place—the number of small farmers who do not employ outside help (a most desirable class)—the size of farms, number of farm servants employed, the rate of wages paid, and their attitude in regard to emigration. I also aimed at getting information as to future operations, the most likely places for holding meetings, etc. Most of the places visited will yet require a lot of working up—in many of them the advantages of Canada were quite unknown until brought under their notice by the literature I sent out and the meetings held.

A NON-EMIGRATING COMMUNITY.

In numbers of the places visited emigration had hitherto been an unknown quantity—in fact, a station-master in Ayrshire (one of the best farming counties in Scotland) informed me that no person for abroad had left his station (Mauchline) since he came there two years ago.

THE RIGHT WAY TO APPROACH THEM.

In moving about amongst these country people and coming in close personal contact with them, it was not difficult for me to discover what was needed to influence them and convince them of the advantages Canada had to offer them, viz., the easy terms on which land can be acquired there. I took advantage of my supply of circulars being exhausted to introduce this element in the next issue, in two or three paragraphs entitled "What a Farm Servant can do in Canada." This, I consider, is the whole question in a nut shell; it appeals to them in a direct way, without waste of words, and cannot fail to be comprehended by the meanest gifted amongst them. These paragraphs, as you are aware, were added with your approval.

PAMPHLETS REACH THEIR DESTINATION BY MAIL.

It is pleasing to report that the packets sent by mail have duly reached those for whom they were intended, the post office service in the country districts being very complete and efficient, and it is also a gratifying feature that the literature sent has been carefully read and studied by those whose hands it reached—the interrogations put to me at my meetings bearing out this.

METHOD OF CONDUCTING MEETINGS.

My method of conducting these meetings gives the audience a personal interest in the proceedings—much more so than at public lectures which I have delivered, for I have found that at lectures the men I specially wanted to get at disappeared with the general audience at the conclusion of the lecture. By the other plan I practically interview every man who comes to the meeting, and addressing them in a free-and-easy conversational style I very soon get on the best of terms with them, and draw them out to put questions, and get into conversation with one or two of the more intelligent amongst them. This method of propaganda I find takes immensely with these people and does far more good, imparts more general information, and has more lasting effect on their minds than a formal lecture would have, and as my circulars are only sent to farm servants, I get my meetings well attended by that class and avoid overcrowding with the undesirable town's tradesman, whose services are not at present much required in Canada.

PRACTICAL RESULTS.

As for the practical results of my work, so far as regards the number of people who have gone to Canada in consequence of my efforts, it is difficult to form an estimate as will be apparent when it is stated that in all the circulars I send out, and at all my meetings I refer inquirers to the nearest agent of any of the Canadian steamship lines for particulars as to fares, sailings of steamers, passages, etc., and thus, after imparting the information, and distributing the literature which I have to give them, the people practically pass out of my hands. Besides the work itself has partaken largely of a pioneer character from the very nature of which immediate results cannot be reasonably looked for.

In a letter written to you in June last, I indicated an intention of personally visiting the majority of the agents in my district during the fall, to ascertain from them how their bookings stood compared with last year, but having undertaken so

Department of the Interior.

much in the way of visiting and holding meetings in the agricultural centres, I found this to be impracticable unless I were to sacrifice my meetings altogether for the season. I have therefore contented myself with giving a list of the names of people with whom I have been in direct communication and whom I have heard of as having emigrated to Canada mainly through my instrumentality and advice.

INCREASED EMIGRATION OF FARM LABOURERS.

The foregoing is ascertained fact, but beyond this it is, as already explained, impossible to give figures. Judging, however, from the number who met me at the various places visited, the interest displayed evinced by the long distances many of them travelled to be present at my meetings—(referred to repeatedly in my monthly reports), the practical inquiries and questions put to me in regard to farming and stock raising in Canada, and the spontaneous utterance to me of their intentions, lead me to the conclusion that at a very moderate computation, at least an equal number to the 106 enumerated have emigrated to Canada as a result of these meetings. I am also satisfied that the number of the farming class who have gone to Canada directly through my influence has been considerably in excess of the average number of that class who in former years have emigrated there. In short, that while there may have been a falling off in the number of ordinary labourers and tradesmen, there has been a very substantial increase in the strictly farm labouring class. In view of the ascertained results of my eleven months' work, I can freely say that the success which has attended my efforts has been considerably beyond the expectations which I had formed when I submitted my original proposals to you.

HIGHLAND AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

In accordance with your instructions I attended the Dominion Government Exhibit at the Highland Agricultural Society's Show held in Edinburgh during the last week in July. The exhibit was a remarkable success, the spacious pavilion being crowded each day from morning till night, and the various exhibits of grasses, cereals, minerals, etc., were critically examined by the visitors with numbers of whom Mr. Grahame, Mr. Stuart and I entered into conversation and imparted to them a deal of information which they appeared to appreciate.

LIVERPOOL CONFERENCE.

During the same month I also at your request attended a conference of the various Canadian Government agents and steamship companies' representatives held in Mr. Dyke's office, Liverpool (from which port I find that increasing numbers of Scotch emigrants prefer sailing), when a very interesting and profitable discussion and interchange of opinion (under your presidency) took place on the various memoranda of suggestions which had previously been prepared (at your suggestion) as to the best methods to adopt with a view to bringing Canada more prominently before the rural classes of this country and thereby induce larger numbers of them to emigrate and avail themselves of the inducements offered by the Government.

TENANT FARMER DELEGATES.

As instructed by Mr. Grahame, Glasgow, I caused letters to appear in the principal newspapers in my district inviting tenant farmers to send in applications in connection with the deputation which was being sent out by the Department of the Interior to report on the agricultural resources of Canada, and its adaptability as a field for settlement for tenant farmers from this country; and by arrangement with Mr. Grahame, he, Mr. Stuart and I met in the former's office in Glasgow to consider the applications and to select two suitable applicants to be recommended to you for appointment on the deputation. This was duly done and the names of the two we

considered most suitable were forwarded to you the same evening and were accepted by you as the representatives of Scotland on the deputation.

PRESS NOTICES OF CANADA.

Never before have the claims of Canada been so much taken up and written upon by the Scottish press. The *Dundee Courier*, *Dundee Weekly News* and *Dundee People's Journal* (the two latter newspapers having a combined weekly circulation of half a million copies) have sent out special commissioners to report upon the advantages of the Dominion to working people generally, and to farmers and farm servants.

With these commissioners I have been working hand in hand, and have rendered them as much information and assistance as lay in my power.

THE DUNDEE "COURIER."

The articles of the *Courier's* special commissioner (Mr. Osler) still continue to appear weekly and will do so until about the end of January. This gentleman is lecturing in various parts of this district with great success. I have lent him the set of slides in my possession, and the throwing of these on the screen adds considerable interest to his lecture. I have also attended one or two of his lectures and distributed quantities of literature amongst the audiences.

PRIZE COMPETITION.

The *People's Journal* had a prize competition devoted to its foreign readers with a view to bringing out where it was best to emigrate, and which country offered the most inducements to settlers. One of the first prizes was awarded to a Manitoba correspondent. I sent you a copy of the newspaper containing the prize letter on the day it was published.

THE "PEOPLE'S JOURNAL" ON CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

In concluding his series of admirable articles on the United States and Canada the *People's Journal* commissioner (Mr. W. F. Black) says:—

"In my general talks with Scotchmen and Canadian business men I came to the conclusion that Canada is a desirable field for farmers and young men who are not afraid of hard work. If the emigrants have a little capital so much the better. The resources of Canada are practically boundless. All that is required are the human instruments to extract them from the soil and distribute them as wealth over the country. Tradesmen are not so much wanted in Canada as men who can apply themselves to agriculture. This is the want of Canada. The great industries, which Canadian statesmen are so anxious to foster, must follow on the development of the agricultural interest. Any attempt to graft these in any but a natural manner on Canadian civilization must end in failure and disappointment. I learn, from what I have observed and heard, that the Canadian farmer has scarcely had justice done to him in the past. His importance as a factor in the national development has not been fully recognized. But this is beginning to be remedied. More scientific methods of farming are being taught, taxation is being so adjusted that the farmer has no more than his fair share to bear, and the transportation arrangements of the country are being improved and cheapened. In consequence of all this the prospects of farming in Canada will continue to steadily improve, and the probability is that in the course of a short time the Canadian towns will again experience that good trade which characterized them a few years ago.

"I cannot do better than advise intending emigrants to read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest the valuable series of letters from Scots abroad which are appearing in our columns at present. The writers of these letters speak from the practical experience of years, some of them of a lifetime spent in the States and Canada, and

Department of the Interior.

what they can tell is of much more value than impressions, however carefully gathered, of a sojourner for a month or two. My own impression is that Canada is the preferable home for the Scotch settler. There the civilization has developed on lines more akin to our own. The rush for wealth is not so apparent. Settlers are content to provide homes for themselves. The resources of the country are quite as great and varied as those of the States. The Government institutions are as good; educationally they are decidedly superior to the States. There is a healthier tone politically; the ideals of Canadian statesmen seemed to me safer and surer than those of the American politician. The feeling of patriotism—a most valuable power in a country—which is a scarce commodity in the States, I found flourishing in Canada."

MANY INQUIRERS.

I have also met large numbers of inquirers at my office, and attended to a lot of correspondence from parties at a distance requiring fuller and more particular information as applied to their special circumstances than appeared in the usual literature sent out.

CANADIAN VISITORS.

During the summer I had calls from a few Canadians on a visit to this country to whom I did everything in my power to make their visit to this district as pleasant as possible, and assisted one or two in their business capacity by introducing them to firms in this city with whom they wished to open up business relations.

CONCLUSION.

Before concluding I desire to express my best thanks to Mr. Colmer and Mr. Reynolds of your office, from both of whom I have received many valuable hints and advice; and also to state that the relations between Mr. Grahame, Glasgow, Mr. Stuart, Inverness, and myself, continue to be of the most friendly character.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

PETER FLEMING.

No. 7.

REPORT OF SPECIAL AGENT IN THE NORTH OF SCOTLAND.

(MR. W. G. STUART.)

INVERNESS, 29th December, 1893.

To the Honourable
The Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present you with a report of the work done in connection with emigration matters since the 1st February last.

GENERAL DUTIES, AND FIELD OF LABOUR.

The work given me to do was to disseminate information respecting the resources of the different provinces; and to stimulate and promote the settlement in Canada of a desirable class of emigrants from the North of Scotland.

PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

With the approval of the High Commissioner, I resolved to prosecute my labours on the following lines:—

1. Lectures and public addresses in the towns, villages and rural districts.
2. The distribution, to the best advantage, of pamphlets, hand-books, etc., relating to the Dominion.
3. Translating into Gaelic official information respecting the different provinces, and stimulating an interest in the Dominion by means of short articles and paragraphs in the press.
4. Attendance at cattle shows, markets and fairs, with the object of distributing pamphlets and giving verbal information and advice regarding the Dominion.

I. LECTURES AND PUBLIC ADDRESSES.

During the eleven months I have been engaged in emigration work I have availed myself of every opportunity of delivering lectures and addresses; extending my labours as far south as Southend, Mull of Kintyre, and as far north as John O'Groat's on the mainland, and Unst, the most northern of the Shetland Isles. Altogether I have delivered 146 lectures on Canada (see Appendix) and I estimate the total aggregate attendance at between 15,000 and 18,000. A very large proportion of these lectures were delivered in the public schools and under the auspices of Church Guilds, Young Men's Christian Associations, Good Templar Lodges, Temperance Societies, Literary Societies or some such kindred associations. In this way I was able to arrange meetings, and secure the assistance and hearty co-operation of the leading men in the various districts, and a large attendance of the general public at a minimum of expense to the Government.

Prominent amongst the men of influence and position who have assisted me at various meetings I may mention the following:—

The Earl of Cawdor.

Sir Alexander Dunbar, of Boath.

Sir Thomas Brodie, of Leven.

J. R. Findlay, Esq., (of *The Scotsman*) Aberlour.

Geo. Malcolm, Esq., Invergarry.

Department of the Interior.

Capt. Mackenzie, of Ord.
Dr. Stewart (*Nether Lochaber*) Ballachulish.
Provost Ross, Inverness.
Provost Matheson, Tain.
Provost Ross, Dingwall.
Provost McPherson, Kingussie.
John Snow, Esq., Midlothian, Farmer Delegate in 1879.

I have also to express my indebtedness to the ministers of the Established and Free Churches, for attending and presiding at many of the meetings, and also to the teachers, who have invariably taken a warm interest in my mission, circulating, by means of their pupils, notices of meetings, and otherwise rendering valuable assistance.

The magic lantern and slides supplied to me by the High Commissioner have been used continuously during the winter months, and they have been very helpful in making known the extent and resources of the Dominion.

II. DISTRIBUTION OF HAND-BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

Thanks to the unremitting attention of Mr. Grahame, agent in Glasgow, I was supplied from his office with a very attractive assortment of literature. I also, with the approval of the High Commissioner, had a Gaelic pamphlet containing official information, printed in Inverness, and a circular letter addressed to farmers and farm servants. I have distributed very carefully and to good advantage about 35,000 pamphlets of one kind or another, principally to those attending lectures, also by post in answer to inquiries and at markets and shows. I have also supplied copies to the public reading rooms and libraries, and many of the bank agents have granted me permission to leave copies on their counters. Another very effective way I have adopted of making Canada more widely known was by supplying literature to the railway waiting rooms. I was gratified to observe that many travellers beguiled the oftentimes tedious waiting at country stations by reading pamphlets on the Dominion.

There has been a very brisk demand for the Gaelic pamphlet, especially from the Western Isles, and as the information contained in it will be better understood and appreciated, when clothed in the people's own language, I look for good results from this quarter in the near future.

III. CANADA IN THE NEWSPAPERS.

Besides translating into Gaelic facts and official information about Canada, I have from time to time supplied short original articles to the local press. The newspapers have also freely given space to extracts culled from Canadian newspapers, particularly the *Commercial* and the *Western World*, of Winnipeg. I have also to express my warmest thanks for the wide publicity given to reports of meetings and lectures. Without a single exception, the newspapers in the north of Scotland have contained favourable reports of my meetings, often accompanied by a short editorial paragraph of a complimentary character.

IV. HIRING MARKETS; SHOWS, ETC.

I have paid a great deal of attention to this department of work, and from the list given at the end of the appendix, it will be seen that I have attended nearly all the shows, etc., held in the north during the year. I also had the pleasure of assisting Mr. Grahame in Edinburgh at the Highland Society Show in July.

The week previous I was present for two days at the Jubilee Show of the Northern Agricultural Society in Aberdeen, when I personally distributed many thousands of pamphlets, and made the acquaintance of a very superior class of ploughmen and farm servants. Both the *Aberdeen Free Press* and the *Aberdeen Journal* referred to the work I carried on there.

CORRESPONDENCE AND INQUIRIES.

My correspondence has been large, although there has been a slight falling off during the last two months. Many persons write seeking information about particular districts, and the cost of getting there. A number of inquiries came from parties who would, if transplanted, make desirable settlers, but who are unable to move owing to the want of money. I am also receiving a number of letters from teachers in connection with the happy idea initiated by the High Commissioner of supplying maps for the schools, and pamphlets to be used as text books by the more advanced pupils. I have supplied a number of schools with copies of the Farmer Delegates' Reports to be used for this purpose.

RESULTS.

I have sent periodically lists of emigrants who have sailed for Canada during the year, and from my own personal knowledge they are all of the quality best adapted to succeed; young, strong, healthy, intelligent and with some means. I can only approximate the amount of capital possessed by each individual, for as a rule, the people in the north are rather reserved about their financial affairs. I think however that about £25 a head would be a fair average.

The actual numbers given cannot be accepted as the total result of my labours for I have reason to believe that a great many more have been influenced to emigrate during the year. The present year, on the whole, has been a very prosperous one in the Highlands, especially to workingmen; and this, no doubt, has hindered the flow of emigration for the time being. No fewer than four different railway branches are in the course of being constructed at present, and the Government have granted large sums for new roads in the Western Isles. Work therefore is plentiful, and wages much higher than usual. The Royal Commission appointed to report on Deer Forests has also prevented many from going to Canada in the meantime, as they are hopeful that the forest land will be thrown open for free settlement, and that money will be advanced by the Government to enable them to start farming. In the Orkney Islands, where the country is in its normal condition, there have been more emigrants to Canada this year than for some time back, and, notwithstanding the drawbacks that I have mentioned in the Highlands, the prospects for future emigration to Canada were never brighter. Many at present are saving money, with Canada in view. On every hand an interest in the Dominion has been awakened, and the more intelligent are beginning to realize the importance of its future.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I have to express my thanks to Mr. Dougall of the Highland Railway, for furnishing me with first class travelling facilities during the year at a nominal charge.

Also to Mr. J. C. Sinclair of Brandon, Manitoba, for very able assistance in Caithness, and to the High Commissioner and Mr. Colmer for their uniform kindness and attention.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. G. STUART.

Department of the Interior.

APPENDIX

(To Mr. Stuart's Report).

Places where Lectures on Canada were delivered and Pamphlets distributed.

February 6,	Lecture at	Tulloch,	Inverness.		May 27,	Lecture at	Eday School,	Orkney.
do 7,	do	Granttown	School.		do 29,	do	Holm	do do
do 8,	do	Dorback	do do		do 30,	do	South Ronaldshay,	Orkney
do 9,	do	Kincardine	do do		do 31,	do	Burray School	do do
do 10,	do	Abernethy	do do	June 8,	do	do	Stromness (open air).	
do 13,	do	Duthil	do do	do 9,	do	do	Rackwick Hoy,	Orkney.
do 14,	do	Battengorm	do do	do 10,	do	do	Hoy School	do do
do 15,	do	Maryburgh	do do	do 12,	do	do	Harray	do do do
do 16,	do	Kinkell	do do	do 13,	do	do	Dounbey	do do do
do 17,	do	Muir of Ord	do do	do 14,	do	do	Birsay	do do do
do 21,	do	Garten	do do	do 15,	do	do	Erie	do do do
do 22,	do	Dyke	do do	do 16,	do	do	Rendall	do do do
do 23,	do	Forres Hall.		do 17,	do	do	Southend Eday Sch.,	Orkney
do 24,	do	Darnaway School.		do 19,	do	do	Kirkbuster,	Sandwick do
do 28,	do	Conicabel Edinkillie Sch.		do 20,	do	do	Sandwick	do do do
March 2,	do	Rothiemurchur School.		do 21,	do	do	Sandwick Northend	do do
do 3,	do	Nethy Bridge Hall.		do 23,	do	do	Turngordon	do do
do 6,	do	Mullbuie	do do	July 6,	do	do	Fair Isle Shetland.	
do 7,	do	Kilmuir Easter School.		do 7,	do	do	Baltsound, Unst,	Shetland.
do 8,	do	Logie	do do do	do 8,	do	do	Haroldswick	do do do
do 9,	do	Tain Hall.		do 10,	do	do	Fetlar School	do do do
do 10,	do	Nigg School.		do 11,	do	do	Cullivoe	do do do
do 13,	do	Dingwall Hall.		do 12,	do	do	Mid Yill	do do do
do 14,	do	Cromdale School.		do 13,	do	do	Missbank	do do do
do 16,	do	Tulchan	do do do	do 14,	do	do	Vassa	do do do
do 22,	do	Alvie	do do do	do 15,	do	do	Whalsay	do do do
do 24,	do	Glenlivet	do do do	do 17,	do	do	Uysa	do do do
do 27,	do	Advie	do do do	do 18,	do	do	Lerwick	do do do
do 28,	do	Aboyne	do do do	Aug. 21,	do	do	Nairn Free Church Hall.	
do 29,	do	Finzian	do do do	Sept. 28,	do	do	Dunnet School,	Caithness.
do 30,	do	Torphins	do do do	do 29,	do	do	Canisbay	do do do
do 31,	do	Kincardine O'Neal School.		Oct. 4,	do	do	Cawdor Hall.	
April 3,	do	Kildrummy	do do do	do 5,	do	do	Edenvillie School.	
do 4,	do	Dinnet	do do do	do 9,	do	do	Craignish	do do do
do 5,	do	Crathie	do do do	do 10,	do	do	Connel Ferry School.	
do 6,	do	Lumphanan	do do do	do 12,	do	do	Auchencorvie,	Campbelltown
do 7,	do	Echt	do do do	do 13,	do	do	Kilmichael	do School.
do 10,	do	Alford	do do do	do 14,	do	do	Southend	do do do
do 18,	do	Dulnan Bridge	do do do	do 16,	do	do	Drumlemble	do do do
do 19,	do	Dornoch Court House.		do 18,	do	do	Bunessan Mull	do do do
do 20,	do	Lairg Volunteer Hall.		do 19,	do	do	Colinsay	do do do
do 21,	do	Kingussie Victoria Hall.		do 20,	do	do	Tobermory Mull Hall.	
do 24,	do	Kinbrace School.		do 21,	do	do	Torsay Mull School.	
do 25,	do	Helmsdale	do do do	do 23,	do	do	Halkerk Caithness Hall.	
do 26,	do	Loth	do do do	do 24,	do	do	Reay	do School.
do 27,	do	Golspie	do do do	do 25,	do	do	Downreay	do do do
do 28,	do	Brova	do do do	do 26,	do	do	Melrich Sutherland	do do do
May 10,	do	Central S. Orkney	Sandy.	do 27,	do	do	Strathy	do do do
do 11,	do	Burness	do do do	do 28,	do	do	Bettyhill	do do do
do 12,	do	Sellibister	do do do	do 30,	do	do	Tongue	do do do
do 13,	do	Cross	do do do	do 31,	do	do	Shebster Caithness	do do do
do 15,	do	St. Andrews Sch.	Orkney.	Nov. 7,	do	do	Dunphail School.	
do 16,	do	Durness	do do do	do 8,	do	do	Anldeam Hall.	
do 17,	do	Firth	do do do	do 9,	do	do	Kinless School.	
do 18,	do	Stennis	do do do	do 10,	do	do	Ardelach	do do do
do 19,	do	Orphir	do do do	do 13,	do	do	Kingussie Hall.	
do 20,	do	Rousay	do do do	do 14,	do	do	Newtonmore Hall.	
do 22,	do	Kirkbister	do do do	do 15,	do	do	Gergask School.	
do 23,	do	Tieronall School	Westray.	do 16,	do	do	Loch Laggan	do do do
do 24,	do	West End	do do do	do 17,	do	do	Spean Bridge	do do do
do 25,	do	Central S. Ork.	Stronsay.	do 18,	do	do	Banarie	do do do
do 26,	do	Southend School	do do do	do 20,	do	do	Onich	do do do

APPENDIX—*Concluded.*

Nov. 21, Lecture at Ardgour School.	Dec. 13, Lecture at Triswick School.
do 22, do Fortangustus Hall.	do 14, do John O' Groats School.
do 23, do Invergarry School.	do 15, do Mey do
do 24, do Abrachan do	do 16, do Criss Roads do
do 30, do Dallas do	do 18, do Castletown Hall.
Dec. 1, do Rafford do	do 19, do Westerdale School.
do 4, do Shinness do	do 20, do Croy do
do 6, do Inchegra do	do 21, do Alves do
do 7, do Durness do	do 26, do Dunbeath.
do 8, do Scourie do	do 27, do Lybster Hall.
do 11, do Rischall do	Total, 146 Lectures.
do 12, do Murkle do	

APPENDIX "A"

(To Mr. Stuart's Report).

Cattle Shows, etc., etc. During the months of July, August and September I was in attendance, distributing Pamphlets, etc., in connection with Shows held at the following places:—

Aberdeen Royal Jubilee Show.	Aberlour Highland Society Show.
Edinburgh Highland Society Show.	Truentirel do do
Inverness do do	Grantown do do
Tain do do	Kingussie do do
Dingwall do do	Cawdor do do
Fortrise do do	Killin do do
Forris do do	Campbelltown do do
Golspie do do	Oban do do
Elgin do do	Fort William do do
Keith do do	Kirkwall do do
Banff do do	Nairn do do

Department of the Interior.

REPORTS OF CANADIAN AGENTS.

No. 1.

REPORT OF THE IMMIGRATION AGENT AT HALIFAX.

(MR. E. M. CLAY.)

DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, 31st December, 1893.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information my annual report for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

ARRIVALS FOR THE YEAR.

The arrivals at this port of passengers per ocean steamships, for the year, were as follows:—

Cabin—	Males.....	853	
	Females.....	381	
	Children.....	123	
		<u> </u>	1,357

Steerage—	Males.....	10,611	
	Females.....	3,929	
	Children.....	3,592	
		<u> </u>	18,132

Grand total..... 19,489

Monthly average of immigrants landed in 1892.. 987

Monthly average for 1893 1,511

Increase per month in 1893, 52 per cent.

The above averages and increase refer to steerage passengers only.

The cabin arrivals in 1892, were.....	2,718
do do in 1893, were.....	<u>1,357</u>

Showing a decrease in 1893 of 1,361

GOOD CLASS OF IMMIGRANTS.

The immigrants arriving during 1893 have been a good class in every respect and fully up to the standard of former years.

JUVENILE IMMIGRATION.

The children arriving from the various homes in the old country were, as far as I could see, a good class, and if placed in good homes where they will be well cared for, will no doubt make good citizens when they grow up.

Statement H gives the number of children arriving and by whom sent.

MORTALITY AMONGST IMMIGRANTS.

I have to report seven deaths at sea and after arrival. Two of these occurred in the immigration buildings and two in the general hospital.

CASES OF SICKNESS.

There were several cases of sickness sent to the hospital in March and April, but since that time the superintendent refused to receive any immigrants, no matter what the sickness may be. This appears very hard in a Christian country, but we must put up with it and get along as best we can.

BIRTHS AT SEA.

I have also to report four births at sea.

AN INSANE IMMIGRANT.

On February 12th the steamship "Labrador," of the Dominion Line, landed an insane woman from Londonderry, Ireland, but the agents were informed that they would have to return her, which they did.

QUARANTINE.

The quarantine station at Lawlor's Island is now ready for use, but we trust it will be many years before it will be required.

AGENT'S VISIT TO NEW YORK.

In August I visited Ellis Island, New York, in company with Mr. Doyle, our agent at Quebec, and was very much pleased with what I saw there. A report of the visit was made on my return home.

HOURS OF LANDING IMMIGRANTS.

This winter we are not landing immigrants after six o'clock at night, and it is a great improvement over former seasons when we landed at all hours.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

For your further information I have attached the usual tabulated forms.

STATEMENTS.

- A.—Shows cabin passengers, arrivals and departures.
- B.—Steerage passengers, arrivals and departures.
- C.—Classified immigrants, arrivals.
- D.—Shows classified cabin.
- E.—Comparative immigration since 1869.
- F.—Steamship lines and ports of embarkation.
- G.—Sexes, nationalities, destinations and steamship companies.
- H.—Juvenile immigration.
- I.—Rates of wages at this agency.
- J.—Prices of provisions and clothing.

Department of the Interior.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I have to thank the officials of the Customs Department, railway and steamship companies for their many acts of kindness during the year. Also the officials of the Department of the Interior.

Trusting this report will prove satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. CLAY.

Dominion Immigration Agent.

A.—CABIN PASSENGERS.—Monthly Statement of Arrivals and Departures at the Halifax, N.S., Immigration Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1893.

MONTHS.	SEXES.				DECLARED DESTINATIONS.							NATIONALITIES, FOR CANADA.				REMARKS.		
	Arrival <i>via</i> Ocean Travel.	Males.	Females.	Children under 12.	Total.	Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	United States.	Total.	English.	Irish.		Scotch.	Total.
		1893	109	70	31	8	109	52	32	16	6	1	4	2	109		106	3		109
January	134	92	33	9	134	75	24	12	14	4	5		134	134			134	
February	225	160	52	13	225	59	45	60	40	11	10		225	210	15		225	
March	351	231	91	29	351	121	79	48	56	26	21		351	351			351	
April	31	16	11	4	31	21	3					7	31	24			31	
May	36	22	14		36	31	5						36	36			36	
June	76	45	16	15	76	67	6	1	2				76	66	10		76	
July	43	27	11	5	43	43							43	43			43	
August	47	18	28	1	47	47							47	47			47	
September	47	17	20	10	47	39				8			47	47			47	
October	77	44	25	8	77	77							77	77			77	
November	181	111	49	21	181	129	23	10	9		10		181	181			181	
December	1,357	853	381	123	1,357	761	217	147	127	42	56	7	1,357	1,322	35	25	1,350	

The ultimate destination of cabin passengers is not given on the passenger lists. This statement is as near correct as possible taking railway bookings as a guide.

EDWIN M. CLAY,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

DOMINION IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
HALIFAX, N.S., 31st December, 1893.

Department of the Interior.

B.—STORAGE PASSENGERS.—Monthly Statement of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at the Halifax, N.S., Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1893.

Months.	SEXES.			DECLARED DESTINATIONS.							NATIONALITIES, FOR CANADA.							OCCUPATIONS, FOR CANADA.											
	Arrivals via Ocean Travel.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	United States of America.	Total.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French & Belgians.	Other countries.	Total.	Farmers.	Farm labourers.	General labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks.	Domestics.	Not classed.	Total.
January	1013	602	219	192	1013	179	118	96	96	46	11	467	1013	390	17	63	131	22	13	546	4	1	286	12	18	66	179	546	
February	1573	1016	331	226	1573	140	165	150	141	37	42	898	1573	473	25	45	98	15	16	675	46	7	301	44	42	62	173	675	
March	4727	3217	869	641	4727	224	300	592	847	65	71	2628	4727	1115	19	263	159	299	189	55	2039	119	30	1042	207	31	192	478	2039
April	7550	4388	1492	1670	7550	402	361	765	1244	117	114	4547	7550	1798	95	80	319	319	192	200	3003	338	188	973	145	101	191	1067	3003
May	324	180	87	47	324	84	33	12	6	2	2	187	324	135	3	3	3	2	137	1	1	58	1	1	1	32	45	137	
June	380	147	118	115	380	147	24	12	17	1	1	178	380	199	3	3	3	3	202	1	1	4	1	1	2	33	107	202	
July	125	58	46	21	125	56	20	3	9	1	2	34	125	88	2	2	2	2	1	91	1	1	41	1	2	23	25	91	
August	115	51	36	28	115	59	4	2	1	1	1	49	115	66	1	1	1	1	66	1	1	13	6	6	6	6	35	66	
September	105	36	39	30	105	59	12	2	1	1	1	31	105	74	1	1	1	1	74	1	1	1	1	1	3	17	35	74	
October	139	43	70	26	139	106	8	2	2	2	2	23	139	115	10	4	39	23	116	1	1	30	1	1	7	36	49	116	
November	865	326	276	263	865	105	111	44	39	16	3	547	865	203	10	4	88	21	82	537	17	3	192	43	30	61	194	318	
December	1216	547	336	333	1216	115	123	99	152	8	34	679	1216	317	18	18	88	21	11	82	537	17	3	192	43	30	61	194	537
	18132	10611	3929	3592	18132	1676	1285	1773	2557	293	280	10268	18132	4883	184	350	713	897	431	406	7804	527	283	3124	468	244	760	2508	7864

EDWIN M. CLAY,
 Dominion Immigration Agent.
 DOMINION IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
 HALIFAX, N.S., 31st December, 1893.

C.—YEARLY Return of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Halifax, N.S., Immigration Agency, for the Year ending the 31st December, 1893.

STEERAGE.	ADULTS, 12 YEARS AND OVER.		UNDER 12 YEARS.		TOTAL SOULS.	TOTAL AMOUNT BROUGHT IN.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
	Via Ocean Travel	10,611	3,929	2,020			1,572	18,132	Effects $ 131,066 00 Cash 262,134 00
Via United States	10,611	3,929	2,020	1,572	18,132	Total 393,200 00

NATIONALITIES.	TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS.										DECLARED DESTINATIONS.															
	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Scandinavian.	French and Belgians.	Other Countries.	Total.	Farm Labourers.	General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Teachers, &c.	Female Factory.	Not Classified.	Total.	Lower Provinces.	N.S.	N.B.	P.E.I.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	United States.	Total.
4,883	184	350	713	897	431	406	7,864	527	253	3,124	468	244	760	2,508	7,864	1,305	59	12	1,285	1,773	2,557	293	280	10,268	18,132	
1,277	40	21	2,860	2,983	1,103	1,984	10,268	434	275	4,785	422	99	1,155	3,098	10,268											

Not reported elsewhere :
 For Canada 7,864
 For United States 10,268
 Total 18,132

EDWIN M. CLAY,
 Dominion Immigration Agent.

DOMINION IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
 HALIFAX, N.S., 31st December, 1893.

Department of the Interior.

D.—YEARLY Return of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Halifax, N. S., Immigration Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1893.

CABIN.	ADULTS, 12 YEARS AND OVER.		UNDER 12 YEARS.		TOTAL SOULS.	TOTAL AMOUNT BROUGHT IN.	\$ cts.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
	Via Ocean Travel	833	381	73				50	1,357	Effects
Via United States						Cash	
Total	833	381	73	50	1,357	Total	

NATIONALITIES.	TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS.			DECLARED DESTINATIONS.					Total.							
	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Total.	Not Classified.	LOWER PROVINCES.				Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	United States.	
						N.S.	N.B.	P.E.I.								
1,322	3	25	1,350	1,350	1	686	72	3	217	147	127	42	56	7	1,357	
7			7	7												

Arrivals not reported elsewhere :
 For Canada 1,350
 For United States 7
 Total 1,357

EDWIN M. CLAY,
 Dominion Immigration Agent.

DOMINION IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
 HALIFAX, N. S., 31st December, 1893.

E.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Immigration at the Halifax, N.S., Agency, from January 1st, 1869, to December 31st, 1893, by years.

YEAR.	SEXES.				NATIONALITIES.					Remarks.	
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Others.	Total.		
1869.	289	73	74	436					436	No record of nationalities.	
1870.	258	101	78	437	214	93	102	28	437		
1871.	317	132	101	550	339	40	72	99	550		
1872.	689	396	347	1,432	1,187	88	137	20	1,432		
1873.	1,037	414	202	1,653	972	22	117	542	1,653		
1874.	781	321	423	1,525	889	78	167	391	1,525		
1875.	374	136	233	743	551	44	21	127	743		
1876.	320	90	106	516	409	18	21	68	516		
1877.	607	200	124	931	580	99	35	217	931		
1878.	1,256	429	366	2,051	1,280	329	133	309	2,051		
1879.	2,503	751	701	3,955	2,516	706	67	666	3,955		
1880.	1,921	626	548	3,095	1,754	681	165	495	3,095		11 months.
1881.	2,028	801	817	3,646	2,248	766	223	409	3,646			13 do
1882.	4,970	2,086	1,667	8,723	5,597	999	514	1,613	8,723		This statement does not include cabin passengers.
1883.	4,589	2,029	1,857	8,475	5,435	1,178	237	1,625	8,475		
1884.	3,033	1,193	1,378	5,604	4,097	637	190	680	5,604		
1885.	2,440	958	1,029	4,427	2,906	539	262	720	4,427		
1886.	3,305	1,302	1,049	5,656	4,336	488	511	321	5,656		
1887.	6,305	2,532	1,837	10,674	7,261	839	694	1,880	10,674		
1888.	9,030	3,410	2,613	15,053	9,785	750	1,327	3,191	15,053		
1889.	7,430	3,054	1,844	12,328	6,303	370	1,027	4,628	12,328		
1890.	5,817	2,180	1,440	9,437	5,952	259	588	2,638	9,437		
1891.	5,996	2,555	1,567	10,118	6,203	181	602	3,132	10,118		
1892.	7,256	2,635	1,958	11,849	6,357	190	431	4,871	11,849		
1893.	10,611	3,929	3,592	18,132	6,160	224	371	11,377	18,132		

Grand Total, 141,446.

EDWIN M. CLAY,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

DOMINION IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
HALIFAX, N.S., December, 31st, 1893.

Department of the Interior.

F.—STATEMENT of Immigrant Arrivals at Halifax, N.S., Immigration Agency for twelve months ending 31st December, 1893, showing Steamship Lines and Ports of Embarkation.

STEAMSHIP LINE.	SERVICE.	ENGLISH PORTS.		SCOTCH PORTS.		IRISH PORTS.		GERMAN PORTS.		NEWFOUNDLAND PORTS.	
		Liverpool.	Other Ports in England.	Glasgow.	Other Ports in Scotland.	Londonderry.	Queenstown.	Hamburg.	Antwerp.	St. John's.	Other Ports in Newfoundland.
Allan	Weekly.	5,543				134				709	
	Fortnightly.	797						6			
	Extra.	1,076		68							
	Weekly.	4,838				61					
Dominion.											
Hansa		1,104									
Beaver											
Total.		13,958		68		215		6	1,398	907	709

RECAPITULATION.

Total Liverpool	13,958
Glasgow	68
Londonderry	215
Queenstown	6
Hamburg	1,398
Antwerp	907
St. John's	709
Other Ports	871
Total Immigration	18,132

EDWIN M. CLAY,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

DOMINION IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
HALIFAX, N.S., 31st December, 1893.

G.—STATEMENT showing Sexes, Nationalities, and Destinations of Steerage Passengers landed at this Agency for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1893, by Allan, Dominion, Hansa, and Beaver Steamship Companies.

LINE.	SEXES.			NATIONALITIES.							DESTINATIONS.							REMARKS.					
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Scandinavian.	French and Belgian.	Other Countries.	Total.	Nova Scotia.	N. Brunswick.	Prince Ed-ward Island.	Quebec.	Ontario.		Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	B. Columbia.	United States.	Total.
Allan—Weekly.....	3,513	1,215	969	5,697	1,926	154	21	1,057	1,405	447	687	5,697	390	79	...	413	607	955	126	121	3,006	5,697	The fortnightly boats of the Allan Line call at St. John's New-foundland.
Allan—Fortnightly..	687	487	388	1,512	1,122	6	4	98	171	26	85	1,512	449	135	7	164	52	61	11	7	626	1,512	
Allan—Extra.....	1,090	343	311	1,744	215	...	339	364	480	183	163	1,744	28	4	1	29	217	210	17	29	1,209	1,744	
Dominion Weekly	3,146	733	960	4,839	1,701	61	7	942	1,227	365	596	4,839	154	50	...	338	694	876	115	113	2,559	4,839	
Hansa.....	932	661	712	2,305	40	...	...	866	321	388	690	2,305	5	...	...	95	57	131	20	4	1,993	2,305	
Beaver	601	257	246	1,104	289	3	...	246	276	121	169	1,104	22	22	...	153	119	307	2	2	477	1,104	
	9,969	3,756	3,536	17,261	5,293	224	371	3,573	3,880	1,580	2,390	17,261	1,048	290	8	1,192	1,746	2,540	291	276	9,870	17,261	
	Total																						17,261
	By other boats.....																						871
	Total																						18,132

EDWIN M. CLAY,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

DOMINION IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
 HALIFAX, N. S., 31st December, 1893.

Department of the Interior.

H.—STATEMENT showing the number of Children Immigrants landed at the Halifax, N.S., Immigration Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1893.

Steamers.	Date of Arrival.	By whom Sent.	SEXES.			Destination.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	
Sardinian	March	19 Miss Rye		42	42	Niagara.
Labrador	do	24 Dr. Stephenson	43	1	44	Portage la Prairie and Hamilton.
do	do	24 Dr. Barnardo	60		60	Russell, Man.
Buenos Ayrean	do	29 Mr. Quarrier	128		128	Brockville, Ont.
Parisian	April	2 Mrs. Birt	49	26	75	Knowlton, P.Q.
do	do	2 Mrs. Foster	5		5	St. John, N.B.
Vanconver	do	9 Mr. Fegan	102		102	Toronto and Brandon.
do	do	9 Mr. Wallace	156	13	169	Belleville, Ont.
Lake Ontario	do	11 Mark Whitwell	16		16	St. John, N.B.
Numidian	do	17 Miss Macpherson	56		56	Stratford, Ont.
Siberian	June	3 John Middlemore	72	19	91	Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.
Totals			687	101	788	

EDWIN M. CLAY,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

DOMINION IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
HALIFAX, N.S., 31st December, 1893.

I.—AVERAGE Rate of Wages at the Halifax Agency, for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

EMPLOYMENT.	WAGES.	
	From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Farm labourers, per day, without board	1 00	1 25
do per week, with board	3 00	5 00
Female farm servants, with board	5 00	8 00
Masons, per day, without board	2 25	3 25
Bricklayers do do	2 25	3 25
Carpenters do do	1 25	2 00
Lumbermen do do	1 00	1 25
Shipwrights do do	1 25	2 25
Smiths do do	1 10	1 50
Wheelwrights, per day, without board	1 25	2 25
Gardeners do with board	1 00	1 25
do do without board	1 50	2 25
Female cooks, per month	8 00	20 00
Laundresses do	5 00	8 00
Female domestics, per month	5 00	10 00
General labourers, without board	1 00	1 25
Miners, without board	1 00	1 25
do (by doing piece work often make \$4.15)		
Mill hands, per day, without board	1 00	1 25
Engine drivers, per day, without board	1 75	2 50
Saddlers, per week do	6 00	9 00
Bootmakers, per week do	6 00	9 00
Tailors do do	5 00	8 00

EDWIN M. CLAY,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

DOMINION IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
HALIFAX, N.S., 31st December, 1893.

J.—LIST of Retail Prices of the ordinary Articles of Food and Raiment required by the Working Classes in 1893, at the Halifax, N.S., Immigration Agency.

Provisions.	PRICES.		Clothing. &c.	PRICES.	
	From.	To.		From.	To.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bacon, per lb.	0 13	0 16	Coats, under, tweed	2 00	7 00
Bread, best white	0 5	0 7	do over do	4 50	15 00
do do brown	0 5	0 6	Trowsers do	1 25	5 00
Butter, salt	0 20	0 28	Vests do	0 75	1 50
Beef, per lb.	0 6	0 15	Shirts, flannel	1 00	2 00
do quarter	0 5	0 10	do cotton	0 40	1 25
Candles, per lb.	0 6½	0 8	do under wear	0 50	1 50
Cheese do	0 15	0 30	Drawers, woollen, under wear	0 50	1 50
Coffee do	0 25	0 40	Hats, felt	0 50	3 00
Corn meal, brl.	2 90	4 00	Socks, worsted	0 20	0 50
Eggs, per doz.	0 15	0 30	do cotton	0 10	0 20
Flour, per brl.	4 00	5 50	Blankets	1 75	8 00
do 2nd quality, per brl.	3 75		Rugs	1 50	3 00
Fish, dry cod, per quintal	5 75		Flannel, per yd.	0 20	1 00
do herring, per brl.	2 75	5 00	Cotton, shirting	0 7	0 16
Mutton, per lb., (in carcass)	0 7	0 10	Sheeting, per yd.	0 25	0 85
Mustard do	0 25	0 40	Canadian cloth	0 50	2 00
Firewood, per cord	2 50	3 50	Shoes, men's	1 00	4 00
Ham, per lb.	0 14	0 16	do women's	0 75	3 50
do shoulders	0 10	0 12	Boots, men's	2 00	3 50
Milk, per quart	0 5	0 7	do women's	1 00	4 50
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	3 00	4 00	Rubber, overshoes, men's	1 50	2 50
Pepper, per lb.	0 30	0 60	do women's	1 40	2 00
Pork, per lb., (in carcass)	0 7½	0 8			
do do	0 10	0 12			
Potatoes, per bush.	0 35	0 60			
Rice, per lb.	0 4	0 5			
Soap, yellow	0 3	0 10			
Sugar, brown	0 5	0 7			
Salt, per lb.	0 2	0 3			
Tea, black	0 20	0 60			
Tobacco, black	0 50	0 60			
Veal, per lb.	0 6	0 10			
Turnips, per bush.	0 45				
Onions, per lb.	0 4	0 5			

EDWIN M. CLAY,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

DOMINION IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
HALIFAX, N.S., 31st December, 1893.

Department of the Interior.

No. 2.

REPORT OF THE IMMIGRATION AGENT AT ST. JOHN, N. B.

(MR. S. GARDNER.)

ST. JOHN, N.B., 30th December, 1893.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report showing the operations of this agency during 1893.

INCREASED ARRIVALS.

The number reported at this agency *via* St. Lawrence, Halifax and the United States, and not otherwise reported, are 126 English, 5 Irish, 35 Scotch, 6 Germans, 4 Scandinavians, 2 Russians—total 178 immigrants—an increase over last year of 98; of these were farmers 3, farm labourers 53, general labourers 5, clerks and traders 6, mechanics 3, female domestics 24, not classed 84.

DISPOSAL OF IMMIGRANTS.

The farmers bought farms. The farm labourers were at once forwarded to the different counties and to the parties who had applied at this agency for them. So also the female domestics and the non-classed. The demand for these classes far exceeds the supply.

SATISFIED SETTLERS.

All of these write that they are fully satisfied with their present positions and well pleased with the country.

Two English gentlemen who came to this province 4 years ago to learn farming spent two years at that, and were so pleased that they went to South Tilley, Victoria County, took up 200 acres and are doing well. These gentlemen like the country so well that they have taken photographs of several places for sale, and one of them has gone to England with these to show their agricultural friends, with a view to inducing them to come out to New Brunswick to settle.

PLENTY OF INQUIRIES.

As usual I am receiving applications from all parts of Europe and the United States, but principally from England and Scotland, for a full description of the province, its capabilities for agriculture and every class of labour, and this year for farms for sale, prices, etc. A number of these I have placed in direct correspondence with the parties who have property for sale, and some of them are coming early in January and February.

FORMER NEW BRUNSWICKERS RETURNING HOME.

I am glad to be able to report the return during the year, to their old homes in this province, of an increasing number of former residents who have been trying their fortunes elsewhere with indifferent success. The customs records at this port show that not less than 400 of these people have made entries, with effects worth over \$25,000.

VALUE OF IMMIGRANTS' EFFECTS.

The immigrants passing through this agency brought in cash \$3,470, effects \$1,806. These figures are smaller than last year's, but immigrants entering the province by other inlets show a very large increase in numbers and effects.

STATISTICS OF TRAVEL.

The travel by the International line between Boston and St. John shows about the same as last year : ins 15,985, outs 8,635, and by the New York line: ins 216, outs 76. This latter line ceased to run in July, owing to the steamer being wrecked, which accounts for the small number.

REPORTS FROM THE COUNTIES.

The following statement shows the number of immigrants entered at other inlets than Halifax and Quebec and not otherwise reported, so far as heard from. Quite a number of my correspondents have not as yet responded to my inquiries on this head, but sufficient have to show the trend of our countrymen returning from the United States, where they have found themselves forming part of the great army of the unemployed.

Albert county.....	59
Charlotte do	261
Carleton do	590
Westmoreland county.....	589
Northumberland do	110
Restigouche county.....	25
York county.....	134
Madawaska county.....	35
King's county.....	25
St. John do Quaco.....	23

1,851

From Victoria I have had no reply as yet.

ALBERT COUNTY.

Those who came into our part of the province were all Canadians, principally young people from this county who had gone to the United States and are now returning, and to stay. Albert county is a good farming country. The crops the past year were good. In reply to inquiry as to farms for sale, I find several can be purchased at very reasonable prices, from \$1,000 upward. There is dyked marsh land connected with nearly all these farms.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

All who came into this county were returned Canadians, except thirteen United States citizens and two English, but all came from the United States, and to settle, being fully satisfied there is no place like Canada for every class, and especially for agriculturists.

CARLETON COUNTY.

Centreville. A small number of people have come directly from the United States to settle here. Many others have been absorbed by other parts of the county. The majority of these people are possessed of some means; some, however, had just enough to bring them home from the States, and for a few money had to be sent by their friends to pay their way back. There are no farms offered for sale in this

Department of the Interior.

part but any one coming with money can always buy land, and being willing to work can make a good living and something to spare. I hear that there are 1,200 acres in a block, known as the York and Carleton Mining Co. lands, which the owners intend laying out in lots and offering for settlement next summer. This land is three miles from Florenceville Railway station.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

As many as 100 persons have returned to one parish during the year, having gone thence last spring to work for the season only, but quite a number are actual returning settlers, who have returned to stay. There are a number of farms for sale in this county at low prices, within easy reach of railways, the land being of good quality, but in some cases very much worked out. Marsh land adjoins a good many of them. My informant at one point in the county says, with regard to incomers:

"All reaching here are from the United States, and Canadians returning to remain."

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

My informant says: "All from the United States and all returned Canadians—and all express themselves glad to get back. I am getting particulars of farms for sale in this neighbourhood which I will forward you in a day or two."

RESTIGOUCHE.

Immigration into this quarter has been very slight this year, all that came are returned Canadians except five, who are United States citizens and come to remain.

YORK COUNTY.

My correspondent at McAdam says: "Those passing here in October and November made 75 different customs entries, consisting of 1,000 packages, besides one full car and some lots. I have no doubt, would represent 60 families for two months. If a correct account was kept for the year of all coming in with the intention of remaining, it would surprise many and have the effect of keeping many of the discontented young men at home."

MADAWASKA COUNTY.

The report I have from this county is as follows:—

"There have returned from the United States since August last and who have reported, 35. Many others returned and not reported, and the only information I could get from them was they had to come back, nothing to do and nothing to live on, most of them were very glad to get back and to their old farm they had left and where they were living at ease, like they were ten or fifteen years ago. Now without farming implements of any kind, these having been sold to pay their travelling expenses. Farmers for the most part are the most prosperous, and any industrious man is sure to succeed on a farm as the soil is strong and rich; there is a pretty good market for all produce."

KING'S COUNTY.

My correspondent at Havelock says:—

"There have only been 200 acres taken up under the Labour Act during the year. With respect to persons returning from the United States, 20 young men have returned and one family who brought \$300 with them. All these say they will now stay. Had enough of the United States."

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

"Two applications for 100 acres each at Summerhill under the Labour Act. During the hard times in the United States many have returned home again and others have written their friends not to go there. Those that returned brought small sums of money with them."

KENT COUNTY.

From Richibucto:—

"There has been no new settlement opened up the past year. Crops about as usual. Settlers have held their own, but the prospects for improvement better than in the past. The butter factories which have been built, and others which are to be built, has given rise to a greater interest in dairying stock, and will be a great boon to the settlers and to agriculture generally. The depression in the United States has caused many of our young men to return. But few have settled down to farming yet, but will have to in the near future, as the lumber trade is so flat."

TO SUM UP.

Those entering the province by other routes than *via* Halifax and Quebec, so far reported, as actually entered, were 1,851. Of these 1,822 were returned Canadians, 9 English, and 20 United States citizens, the whole bringing with them cash \$22,209. Effects \$51,205. The total number including those entered at this agency (178) being 2,029.

The reports from counties given above are from most reliable persons.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. GARDNER.

Dominion Immigration Agent, St. John, N.B.

Department of the Interior.

List of Retail Prices of the ordinary Articles of Food required by the Working classes for 1893.

Provisions.	PRICES.	
	From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bacon, per lb.....	0 12	0 17
Bread, best wheat, 2 lb loaf.....	0 5	0 6
do brown do.....	0 5	0 6
Butter, salt, per lb.....	0 17	0 20
do fresh do.....	0 20	0 25
Beef, fresh, per cwt.....	0 8	0 12
do per quarter.....	0 4	0 7
Beer, per quart.....	0 10	
Candles, per lb. mould.....	0 12	
Coal oil, per gallon.....	0 15	0 17
Cheese, per lb.....	0 12	0 16
Coffee do retail.....	0 24	0 36
Corn meal, per 100 lbs.....	1 25	1 30
Eggs, per doz.....	0 12	0 30
Flour, per barrel 196 lbs., best.....	3 60	3 70
do do 2nd.....	3 00	3 50
Fish, dry cod, per 100 lbs.....	3 40	3 50
Fire wood, per cord, city measure, which is larger by $\frac{1}{10}$ than ordinary.....		5 50
Ham, per lb.....	0 12	0 16
Shoulders, per lb.....	0 10	0 12
Herring, per barrel.....	4 00	5 00
Mustard, per lb.....	0 25	0 35
Milk, per quart.....	0 5	0 6
Mutton, per lb.....	0 5	0 6
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.....	2 15	2 25
Pepper, per lb.....	0 12	0 15
Potatoes, per bushel.....	0 40	0 50
Pork, fresh, per lb.....	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10
Rice, Aracan, per lb.....	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 4
Soap, yellow, per lb.....		0 6
Sugar, yellow, per lb.....	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 4
Salt, per lb.....		0 1
Tea, black, per lb.....	0 20	0 25
do green do.....	0 35	0 45
Tobacco do.....	0 35	0 48
Veal do.....	0 5	0 08

S. GARDNER,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

St. JOHN, N.B., 30th December, 1893.

LIST of Retail Prices of Raiment required by the Working classes, in 1893.

CLOTHING, &c.	PRICES.	
	From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Coats, under, tweed	3 00	3 50
do over, tweed	3 50	6 00
Trowsers do	2 00	3 00
Vests do	1 00	2 00
Shirts, flannel, all wool	1 00	1 50
do cotton	0 40	0 75
do underwear, all wool	0 75	1 00
Hats, felt, hard	0 60	0 75
Socks, woollen	0 25	0 30
do cotton	0 12	0 20
Blankets, all wool	1 50	3 00
Rugs do	0 75	1 40
Flannel, all wool, per yard	0 20	0 30
Cotton, shirting do	0 12	0 20
do sheeting do	0 25	0 30
Canadian cloth, tweed, per yard	0 45	0 60
Shoes, men's, per pair	1 50	2 00
do women's do	0 75	1 00
Boots, men's, per pair	2 00	3 00
do women's do	0 90	1 00
India rubber overshoes, men's	0 60	0 70
do do women's	0 50	0 75

S. GARDNER,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

St. JOHN, N.B., 30th December, 1893.

AVERAGE Rate of Wages for the year 1893.

EMPLOYMENT.	WAGES.	
	From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Farm labourers, per day, without board	1 00	1 50
do per week, with board	4 00	6 00
Female farm servants, per month, with board	5 00	6 00
Masons, per day, without board (union price)	3 00	3 00
Bricklayers, per day, without board (union price)	3 00	3 00
Carpenters do do	2 00	2 50
Lumbermen, per month, with board	15 00	20 00
Shipwrights, per day, without board	3 00	3 50
Blacksmiths do do	1 50	2 00
Wheelwrights do do	3 50	4 00
Gardeners, per month, with board	15 00	20 00
do do without board	20 00	25 00
Female cooks, per month	8 00	12 00
Laundresses do	8 00	12 00
Females, domestic, per month	6 00	10 00
General labourers, per day, without board	1 00	1 50
Miners do do	1 50	2 00
Mill hands do do	1 50	2 00
Engine drivers, per month do	60 00	90 00
Saddlers, per week do	9 00	12 00
Bootmakers, per week do	9 00	12 00
Tailors do do	9 00	12 00

S. GARDNER,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

St. JOHN, N.B., 30th December, 1893.

Department of the Interior.

STATEMENT of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at St. John Immigration Agency, for Year ending 31st December, 1893.

Months.	Via United States.		Via Ocean Travel.		SEXES.		Total number.	DECLARED DESTINATION.				NATIONALITIES.							OCCUPATIONS.							Not reported elsewhere, for Canada.	Not reported elsewhere, for United States.	Effects.	Cash.
	Males.	Females.	Children under 12 yrs.	Males.	Females.	New Brunswick.		Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	United States.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm labourers.	General labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks and Traders.	Female domestics.	Not classed.					
January	3	7	3	3	4	3	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	6	130	200	
February	7	10	7	4	12	4	4	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	20	70	150	
March	3	22	14	22	12	22	1	1	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	100	1250	100	
April	22	20	22	22	22	22	1	1	22	22	22	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	22	100	1000	110	
May	11	5	11	11	11	11	1	1	9	9	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	11	110	50	50	
June	71	16	27	71	10	71	1	1	44	3	3	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	450	250	250	
July	1	6	4	12	10	10	1	1	9	9	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	13	120	150	200	
August	13	5	7	13	13	13	1	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	150	50	150	
September	4	3	1	4	4	4	1	1	5	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	200	150	50	
October	12	10	2	12	12	12	1	1	4	4	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	7	150	100	100	
November	7	7	7	7	7	7	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
December	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	5	35	6	4	4	2	3	53	5	3	6	24	84	177	1	1800	3470	3470	
	4	174	89	54	35	178	171	2	4	126	5	35	6	4	4	2	3	53	5	3	6	24	84	177	1	1800	3470	3470	

St. John, N.B., 30th December, 1893.

S. GARDNER,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

No. 3.

REPORT OF THE IMMIGRATION AGENT AT QUEBEC.

(MR. P. DOYLE.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 31st December, 1893.A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you, herewith, my annual report with tabular statements, showing the arrivals and departures of immigrants at this port for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

The arrivals, compared with those of 1893, were as follows :

	1892.		1893.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.		
England	3,540	20,960	4,297	29,331	9,128	
Ireland	71	854	48	825		52
Scotland	91	1,671	83	1,589		90
Germany		181		5,340	5,159	
Belgium	2	52	9	4,560	4,515	
France			12	263	275	
St. Pierre et Miquelon...			7		7	
Iceland				524	524	
	3,704	23,718	4,456	42,432	19,608	142
		3,704		4,466		
Grand Total		27,422		46,888	19,608	142

showing an increase of 19,466.

The total number of steamships arrived with passengers was 132; tonnage, 330,986.

The average passage of the Allan Line was: Weekly steamers from Liverpool, 9½ days; Londonderry, 8½ days. Glasgow steamers, from Glasgow, 11½ days; Liverpool, 13 days. Dominion Line, weekly steamers from Liverpool, 10 days; Londonderry, 9½ days. Hansa Line, weekly steamers from Hamburg, 16 days; Antwerp, 13 days. Beaver Line, weekly steamers from Liverpool, 10½ days. Franco-Canadienne, from La Rochelle, 19½ days; Rouen, 17½ days; St. Pierre et Miquelon, 3 days.

Department of the Interior.

The number of cabin and steerage by each line was as follows:—

	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.
ALLAN LINE.			
Weekly steamers from Liverpool	1,855	14,047	15,902
do Londonderry	48	740	788
Glasgow steamers from Glasgow	83	1,589	1,672
do Liverpool	1,141	1,141	1,141
	1,986	17,517	19,503
DOMINION LINE.			
Weekly steamers from Liverpool	1,627	9,643	11,270
do Londonderry		85	85
	1,627	9,728	11,355
HANSA LINE.			
Weekly steamers from Hamburg		5,340	5,340
do Antwerp	9	4,560	4,569
	9	9,900	9,909
BEAVER LINE.			
Weekly steamers from Liverpool	815	4,500	5,315
Steamer from Iceland		524	524
	815	5,024	5,839
FRANCO CANADIENNE LINE.			
Steamers from Rouen	4	154	158
do La Rochelle	8	109	117
do St. Pierre et Miquelon	7		7
	19	263	282
Grand Totals	4,456	42,432	46,888

The nationalities of the passengers brought out by each line as follows:—

	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French and Bel- grans.	Icelanders.	RUSSIANS.						Italians.	Bohemians.	Hungarians.	Greeks.	Hollanders.	Americans.	Arabs.	Armenians.	Assyrians.	Turks.	Total.
								Russians.	Jews.	Mennonites.	Poles.	Fins.	Australians.											
ALLAN LINE.																								
Weekly Liverpool.....	7,195	15	5	487	6,585	339	5	92	89	110	852	84	35				5	4						15,902
do Londonderry.....	788	3		18				2																788
do Glasgow, Glasgow.....			1,572	108	854	32		9	57	81														1,672
do Liverpool.....																								1,141
DOMINION LINE.																								
Weekly Liverpool.....	4,750	12	11	634	4,246	369		49	518	85	151	179	247		5					14				11,270
do Londonderry.....		85																						85
HANSA LINE.																								
Weekly Hamburg.....	2			4,898	22			59	97	60	29	162			11									5,340
do Antwerp.....	564		2	533	14	1,700		375	692	229	167	285	11	10	17									4,369
BEAVER LINE.																								
Weekly Liverpool.....	3,369	4	1	335	1,046	153	99	112		35	15	11	101											5,909
do Iceland.....						524																		5,315
FRANCO CANADIENNE LINE.																								
Weekly Liverpool.....	3,369	4	1	335	1,046	153	623	112		35	15	11	101											5,839
do Rouen.....				7		63		35	30				1											158
do LaRochele.....						47		2					8											117
do St. Pierre et Miquelon.....						7																		7
Totals.....	15,880	907	1,591	7,040	12,767	2,710	705	1,552	89	576	1,265	671	403	10	33	47	5	4	14		37	31	1	46,888

Department of the Interior.

The following table gives the number of married and single men and women and the sexes of children and infants of each nationality arrived in 1893 :

Nationalities.	Married.		Single.		Children.		Infants.		Total.
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	
English.....	1,478	2,102	7,236	2,393	1,273	1,038	178	182	15,880
Irish.....	53	95	366	248	70	55	10	10	907
Scotch.....	113	200	582	287	168	186	27	28	1,591
Germanians.....	727	1,123	2,113	913	909	772	248	235	7,040
Scandinavians.....	963	1,244	6,114	1,929	1,083	946	251	237	12,767
French and Belgians.....	255	308	1,218	295	249	272	57	56	2,710
Icelanders.....	115	146	99	128	91	71	25	30	705
Russians.....	48	82	172	49	70	65	16	18	520
do Jews.....	117	241	466	183	264	181	52	48	1,552
do Fins.....	63	124	663	203	96	98	23	25	1,295
do Poles.....	40	61	284	83	44	35	16	13	576
do Mennonites.....	13	14	15	10	13	15	5	4	89
Austrians.....	83	94	264	103	59	35	15	18	671
Italians.....	10	10	353	2	18	5	2	3	403
Bohemians.....	1	4	1	3	1	1	1	1	10
Greeks.....	1	38	1	7	1	1	1	1	47
Hungarians.....	1	6	9	3	5	7	1	1	33
Hollanders.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Americans.....	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Arabs.....	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	14
Armenians.....	6	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	37
Assyrians.....	8	9	1	1	4	2	1	2	31
Turks.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals.....	4,095	5,859	20,051	6,833	4,427	3,786	927	910	46,888

The trades and callings of the male steerage passengers, as per passenger lists, were as follows:—

Farmers.....	1,481
Farm labourers and labourers.....	18,661
Mechanics.....	1,232
Clerks, traders, &c.....	432
Total.....	21,806

TABLE showing the Number of Immigrants landed at Quebec, assisted to emigrate by various Societies, during the year 1893.

By whom sent.	Adults.		Children.		Infants.		Total.	Destinations.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Dr. Barnardo, London, Eng.	209	58	231	18	..	..	516	General.
Canadian Catholic Emigration Committee, London, Eng.	33	5	11	6	..	1	56	Montreal.
Hon. Mrs. Joyce. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United British Women's Emigration Association, London, Eng. . . . .	..	83	1	..	2	..	86	General.
Mrs. Birt.	4	17	10	3	..	..	34	Knowlton, P.Q.
Reformatory and Refuge Union, London, Eng.	27	..	..	..	..	..	27	Winnipeg.
Catholic Protection Children's Emigration Society, Liverpool	7	3	47	33	..	..	90	Montreal.
Rev. Mr. St. John, London, Eng.	41	..	..	..	..	..	41	Montreal.
Rev. Mr. Wallace.	1	15	8	46	..	..	70	Belleville.
Miss Macpherson	20	..	41	..	..	..	61	Stratford.
Rev. Mr. Barron, London, Eng.	76	25	4	7	..	..	112	General.
Mary Hill Industrial School, Glasgow . . . . .	..	22	..	..	..	..	22	St. John, N.B.
Juvenile Emigration and Colonization Fund, London, Eng.	10	..	13	..	..	..	23	Toronto.
The Young Colonist Aid . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lord Aberdeen.	36	..	7	..	..	..	43	Minnedosa, Man.
Rev. Dr. Stephenson	1	5	2	14	..	..	22	Hamilton.
W. G. Pady. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canadian Emigration Employment Bureau, London, Eng.	26	..	54	8	..	..	88	General.
Miss Rye.	1	22	..	73	..	..	96	Niagara.
Church of England Waifs and Stray Society, London, Eng.	1	6	..	..	..	..	7	Sherbrooke.
The Orphanage of Mercy, London, Eng. . . . .	..	1	..	7	..	..	8	Toronto.
Catholic Protection and Rescue Society, Salford, Eng.	17	10	66	45	..	..	138	Montreal.
Wm. Quarrier, Glasgow. . . . .	..	32	21	87	..	..	140	Brockville.
	510	304	516	347	2	1	1,680	

Department of the Interior.

STATEMENT of the Number of Immigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec, distinguishing the Countries from whence they sailed, during the seasons 1892 and 1893.

—	1892.	1893.
England— Liverpool	24,500	33,628
Ireland— Londonderry	925	873
Scotland— Glasgow	1,762	1,672
Germany— Hamburg	181	5,340
Belgium— Antwerp	54	4,569
France— Rouen		158
LaRoche'lle		117
St. Pierre et Miquelon		7
Iceland		524

RECAPITULATION.

England	24,500	33,628
Ireland	925	873
Scotland	1,762	1,672
Germany	181	5,340
Belgium	54	4,569
France		275
St. Pierre et Miquelon		7
Iceland		524
	27,422	46,888

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of Immigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec from the year 1829 to 1893, inclusive.

Years.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Germany and Norway.	Other Countries.	Totals.
1829 to 1833	43,386	102,266	20,143	15	1,889	167,699
1834 to 1838	28,561	54,904	11,061	485	1,346	96,357
1839 to 1843	30,791	74,981	16,311		1,777	123,860
1844 to 1848	60,458	112,192	12,797	9,728	1,219	196,394
1849	8,980	23,126	4,984	436	968	38,494
1850	9,887	17,976	2,879	849	701	32,292
1851	9,677	22,381	7,042	870	1,106	41,076
1852	9,276	15,983	5,477	7,256	1,184	39,176
1853	9,585	14,417	4,745	7,456	496	36,699
1854	18,175	16,165	6,446	11,537	857	53,180
1855	6,754	4,106	4,859	4,864	691	21,274
1856	10,353	1,688	2,794	7,343	261	22,439
1857	15,471	2,016	3,218	11,368	24	32,097
1858	6,441	1,153	1,424	3,578	214	12,810
1859	4,846	417	793	2,722		8,778
1860	6,481	376	979	2,314		10,150
1861	7,780	413	1,112	10,618		19,920
1862	6,877	4,545	2,979	7,728	47	22,176
1863	6,317	4,949	3,959	4,182	12	19,419
1864	5,013	3,767	2,914	7,453		19,147
1865	9,296	4,682	2,601	4,770	6	21,355
1866	7,235	2,230	2,222	16,958	3	28,648
1867	9,509	2,997	1,793	16,453	5	30,757
1868	16,173	2,585	1,924	13,607	11	34,300
1869	27,876	2,743	2,867	9,626	2	43,114
1870	27,183	2,534	5,356	9,396	6	44,475
1871	23,710	2,893	4,984	5,391	42	37,020
1872	21,712	3,274	5,022	4,414	321	34,743
1873	25,129	4,236	4,803	2,010	723	36,901
1874	17,631	2,503	2,491	857	412	23,894
1875	12,456	1,252	1,768		562	16,038
1876	7,720	688	2,131		362	10,901
1877	5,927	663	829		324	7,743
1878	7,500	913	1,425		457	10,295
1879	14,113	1,088	1,602		448	17,251
1880	18,647	2,485	2,845		1,020	24,997
1881	24,426	2,480	2,861		471	30,238
1882	33,650	5,992	4,476		732	44,850
1883	29,003	10,638	5,460		865	45,966
1884	24,035	3,590	3,075		829	31,529
1885	13,178	1,632	1,942		278	17,030
1886	17,626	2,148	2,766		242	22,782
1887	25,100	2,436	4,874		339	32,749
1888	22,377	1,631	4,375		147	28,530
1889	17,784	1,344	2,906		57	22,091
1890	17,675	1,170	2,320			21,165
1891	20,327	903	2,177	28		23,435
1892	24,500	925	1,762	181	54	27,422
1893	33,628	873	1,672	5,340	5,375	46,888
	860,235	551,349	202,245	189,833	26,885	1,830,547

GENERAL REMARKS.

The immigrants landed in a healthy condition.

A marked improvement is noticeable in the class arriving this year over those of a few years back.

The arrivals during the season of navigation were the largest since 1854.

The total arrivals were 46,888, or about 42 per cent over those of 1892, and double those of 1891.

Department of the Interior.

HIGH CLASS IMMIGRANTS.

The immigrants of 1893, particularly the families from the British Isles, destined for Ontario, the North-west and British Columbia, were of a very superior class of farmers and farm labourers and had apparent means to commence farming on arrival.

A number of young men with means arrived for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of Canadian farming in the North-west, with a view of taking up homesteads for themselves after they acquired experience so as to enable them to invest their capital to advantage.

THE LABOUR MARKET.

Farmers and agricultural labourers have been in great demand during the year in all parts of the country, the applications being largely in excess of the supply.

Female servants have been equally sought after; like others in most cases they come provided with railway prepaid tickets to various places in the interior where they have relations or friends, and are not inclined to accept offers of employment on landing. There is a steady demand for all classes of female domestics both in town and country, the applications being out of proportion to the supply. This class of immigrants can readily find employment at any season of the year.

SCANDINAVIAN IMMIGRATION.

The Scandinavians who came out this year and settled in the North-west were chiefly farmers and agricultural labourers. No doubt their arrival was hailed as an augury, that hereafter, as success attended their efforts and they become successful and prosperous cultivators of the soil, the fact would be communicated to friends at home, and be the means, year by year, of inducing others to follow their example.

OTHER NATIONALITIES.

The Germans, French and Belgians, were an intelligent, enterprising people, bound for the new settlements of their respective countrymen in the North-west and British Columbia.

ICELANDERS.

The Icelanders were of a fine class, healthy and comfortably dressed, equalling and resembling the average of Danish and Norwegian immigrants. I have no doubt they will add to the prosperity of the Icelandic settlement.

THE NORTH-WEST.

The advantages which the Canadian North-west offers to both capitalists and energetic men with moderate means are now well known in Europe. There are openings for farmers, ranchers, dairy-men, coal miners, lumbering, etc.

THE OLDER PROVINCES.

The older provinces also offer many advantages to people of means and others seeking homesteads. In all of them improved farms with good buildings, convenient to markets, churches, schools, etc., can be purchased at moderate prices.

THE FARM DELEGATES.

The visit of the farm delegates to this country will, I feel satisfied, have a very beneficial effect. I have no doubt that their reports will be favourable to this country as a suitable home for the British farmer, and that next season and in future we may reasonably expect an influx of this desirable class of immigrants.

DEMAND FOR FARMERS, &C., IN CANADA.

There is in Canada a demand for industrious farmers and farm labourers and female domestic servants, and all these classes are sure to find employment. The whole respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. DOYLE,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

Department of the Interior.

STORAGE PASSENGERS—Statement of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Quebec Immigration Agency for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1893.

MONTHS.	SEXES.		DECLARED DESTINATIONS.							NATIONALITIES.						OCCUPATIONS.						For Canada, not reported elsewhere.	For United States, not reported elsewhere.					
	Males.	Females.	Total Number of Souls.	Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	United States.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm Labourers.	(General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks and Traders.			Female Domestics.	Not Classified.			
January.....	13653	3148	2621	13653	66	2631	948	1439	206	184	8179	3307	255	309	2550	4816	1419	907	323	1445	5597	437	82	1039	4730	5474	8179	
February.....	9085	4885	2075	2135	45	1537	992	982	112	127	5300	2166	153	560	1105	3443	549	1119	245	908	3435	211	86	668	3542	3716	5300	
March.....	6908	3248	1860	1700	39	1083	923	985	92	112	3974	1598	115	133	1146	1943	174	1649	372	371	2265	150	90	672	2888	2834	3974	
April.....	4650	2197	1369	1144	34	846	963	930	61	113	2103	1535	135	158	725	815	170	1112	214	413	1343	169	58	393	2040	2547	2103	
May.....	3830	1704	1204	922	3830	19	924	437	307	43	1390	1407	96	146	444	871	176	680	153	232	1147	134	38	453	1673	1860	1970	
June.....	3030	1309	923	798	11	682	429	355	21	129	1403	1212	74	68	575	681	115	305	136	175	845	92	61	385	1336	1627	1403	
July.....	1366	579	431	356	1	285	126	107	14	38	795	362	28	39	495	148	83	211	38	58	427	39	17	154	633	571	795	
August.....	42432	21806	10950	9676	42432	215	7988	4018	5105	549	833	23724	11587	836	1543	7040	12767	2686	5993	1481	3602	15069	1232	432	3764	16862	18708	23724
September.....																												
October.....																												
November.....																												
December.....																												

P. DOYLE,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1893.

STORAGE PASSENGERS REMAINING IN CANADA.

STATEMENT of Arrivals and Departures at Quebec Immigration Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1893.

MONTHS.	SEXES.			Total number of Souls.	DECLARED DESTINATIONS.						NATIONALITIES.						OCCUPATIONS.						Total.			
	Males.	Females.	Children under 12 yrs.		Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm Labourers.	General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks and Traders.		Female Domestics.	Not classified.	
Arrived via Ocean Travel.	18708	9625	4745	4338	18708	215	7988	4018	5105	833	10171	779	1348	1839	1780	1104	1687	951	1758	5727	838	331	1527	7556	18708	
January.	5474	3069	1239	1136	5474	66	2631	948	1439	206	184	2948	241	349	599	750	405	182	198	615	1920	289	77	338	2037	5474
February.	3795	1979	818	968	3795	45	1537	942	982	112	127	1836	135	528	348	400	248	200	135	437	1198	153	56	247	1569	3795
March.	2834	1427	734	673	2834	39	1083	523	985	92	112	1329	109	123	434	274	92	473	219	169	870	108	61	262	1145	2834
April.	2547	1258	694	595	2547	34	846	563	930	61	113	1378	125	119	96	90	112	627	162	271	665	120	40	195	1094	2547
May.	1860	858	588	414	1860	19	924	437	307	43	130	1177	79	142	123	118	108	113	113	131	486	98	30	207	795	1860
June.	1627	745	484	398	1627	11	682	429	355	21	129	1084	65	54	173	118	77	56	105	101	414	65	60	216	666	1627
July.	571	259	188	124	571	1	285	126	107	14	38	319	25	33	66	30	62	36	19	34	174	25	7	62	250	571
August.	18708	9625	4745	4338	18708	215	7988	4018	5105	833	10171	779	1348	1839	1780	1104	1687	951	1758	5727	838	331	1527	7556	18708	
September.																										
October.																										
November.																										
December.																										

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1893.

P. DOYLE,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

Department of the Interior.

STATEMENT OF ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES AT QUEBEC IMMIGRATION AGENCY, FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1893.

MONTHS.	SEXES.			Total number of Souls.	NATIONALITIES.								OCCUPATIONS.						Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Children.		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm Labourers.	General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks and Traders.	Female Domestics.	Not classified.		
January.....	8,179	1,909	1,485	8,179	359	14	50	1,951	4,066	1,014	725	125	830	3,677	148	5	701	2,693	8,179	
February.....	5,300	1,257	1,137	3,300	230	18	32	757	3,043	301	919	110	471	2,237	58	30	421	1,973	5,300	
March.....	3,974	1,126	1,027	3,974	269	6	10	712	1,719	82	1,176	153	202	1,395	42	29	410	1,743	3,974	
April.....	2,103	615	549	2,103	157	10	39	629	725	58	485	52	142	678	49	18	198	966	2,103	
May.....	1,970	616	508	1,970	230	17	4	321	753	68	577	40	101	661	36	8	246	878	1,970	
June.....	1,403	439	400	1,403	128	9	14	402	563	38	249	31	74	431	27	1	169	670	1,403	
July.....	795	320	232	795	43	3	6	429	118	21	175	19	24	253	14	10	92	383	795	
August.....	23,724	6,205	5,338	23,724	1,416	77	155	5,201	10,987	1,582	4,306	530	1,844	9,332	374	101	2,237	9,306	23,724	
September.....																				
October.....																				
November.....																				
December.....																				

P. DOYLE,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1893.

CABIN PASSENGERS.

STATEMENT of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Quebec Immigration Agency for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1893.

MONTHS.	Arrivals via Ocean Travel	SEXES.			Total number of Souls.	NATIONALITIES REMAINING IN CANADA.			OCCUPATIONS REMAINING IN CANADA.				For Canada, not reported elsewhere.	
		Males.	Females.	Children under 12 years.		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	French and Belgians.	Farmers.	Mechanics.	Clerks and Traders.		Female Domesticities.	Not Classified.
January														
February														
March														
April														
May	710	393	244	73	710	783	15	12					710	710
June	646	322	254	70	646	609	7	30					646	646
July	616	346	236	34	616	607	3	6					616	616
August	844	466	307	71	844	818	12	14					844	844
September	927	475	380	72	927	902		13	12				927	927
October	533	252	240	41	533	515	10	8					533	533
November	180	86	81	13	180	159	4	5	12				180	180
December														
	4,456	2,340	1,742	374	4,456	4,293	51	88	24				4,456	4,456

P. DOYLE,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1893.

Department of the Interior.

No. 4.

REPORT OF THE IMMIGRATION AGENT AT MONTREAL.

(MR. JOHN HOOLAHAN.)

DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
MONTREAL, 31st December, 1893.

To the Honourable

T. MAYNE DALY,
Minister of the Interior.

SIR,—I have the honour to present to you herewith my annual report, with statistical statements, showing the operations at the Montreal agency during the year ending 31st December, 1893.

Statement A shows the number of immigrant arrivals at Montreal, *via* United States, and their destination.

Statement B shows the number of immigrant children arrived and their destinations.

Statement C shows the number of immigrants temporarily accommodated at the Montreal agency.

Statement D, report of applications for help.

Statement E, average rate of wages for mechanics, labourers and domestic servants.

Statement F, list of retail prices of food and clothing.

NEW REGULATIONS.

In accordance with the departmental order, issued in May last, all the European immigrants have been landed during the past season at Quebec and Lévis. No immigrant steerage passengers were brought to this port on board of the transatlantic passenger steamships.

On the other hand there was no enactment in regard to the cabin and intermediate passengers, with whom it was optional to leave the steamer at Quebec or come with her to Montreal.

The large majority of such passengers availed themselves of this option and came direct to Montreal on board the steamship.

FEMALE DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

The large number of applications which have been made at this agency for female domestics indicate how great is the demand for this useful class. There would be very little difficulty in providing good situations for a large number of respectable competent women in the city of Montreal and immediate neighbourhood, could they be induced to come here.

The intending emigrants of this class are strongly advised to bring with them certificates of good character, failing which, they will experience considerable difficulty in getting employment.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

I have to record two births and four deaths amongst the immigrants of the year, particulars of which are given elsewhere in this report.

APPLICATIONS FOR HELP.

A statement showing the number and class of labour required at this agency for the year just closed, is hereto annexed.

All the immigrants applying for work at this agency have had employment procured for them in the city or district of Montreal.

FARM HELP.

There was a large and growing demand for male and female farm hands in the season.

All the new comers having practical experience in agricultural work were immediately engaged at fair wages.

MARKET GARDENERS.

Many applications have been received at this agency for persons skilled in this work, horticulture and the care and management of horses and cattle.

The demand for such persons exceeds the arrivals.

THE LABOUR MARKET.

I am pleased to be able to say that there was a good steady demand for the services of all the able bodied male immigrants of the labour and navy class during the past summer and autumn, and all such who made application at this office had immediate employment obtained for them. Over one thousand applications for men of this class had been received at this agency.

The reconstruction and extension of the Montreal Street Railway; the paving of the streets of the city; tracklaying and ballasting of portions of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and other large public and private contracts absorbed the local supply, which was totally inadequate to satisfy the demand, when recourse was had to the immigration contingent, whose services were readily sought for and secured.

As an illustration of the scarcity of labour prevailing in almost all portions of the Dominion, I may say that contractors' agents came to this agency to engage men to work in the construction of Sault Ste. Marie, the Morrisburg and the Cornwall Canals.

The average rates of wages was from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day.

PROFESSIONAL MEN, CLERKS, ETC.

There is absolutely no demand for, and consequently no encouragement is held out to, members of the legal or medical profession coming from abroad.

Traders, clerks, salesmen and school teachers should not come here, unless to fill positions prearranged for them, or to join friends and patrons willing to aid in procuring employment for them, the local supply being sufficient for all requirements.

HEALTH OF THE IMMIGRANTS.

It affords me pleasure to be able to state that the general health of the immigrants was good, and that there were only a few cases which required medical aid or hospital accommodation.

The steamship and railway companies deserve much praise for the efficient and careful handling of the large number of immigrant passengers of the past year.

The exceptionally fortunate freedom from serious accidents to life or limb can be ascribed largely to the ever vigilant watchfulness and care exercised by the officers and men of the companies whilst in charge of these people.

Department of the Interior.

SUITABLE IMMIGRANTS.

It is my pleasing duty to be able to say that the immigrants of the past year, who had declared their intention of settling in Canada, were really a superior class of people, well adapted for the work required of them, being apparently healthy, intelligent and industrious, and having brought with them sufficient means to defray the ordinary expenses of maintenance whilst waiting for employment.

In regard to those going to points in Ontario, Manitoba, the North-west Territories, and British Columbia, the majority held through prepaid tickets to their destinations whilst the others purchased tickets here.

Moreover they were possessed of a good supply of baggage and settlers' effects, all of which is good proof that they were not of the indigent, indolent, thriftless class.

The pauper, the aged and infirm and the mentally and physically deformed classes were not visible amongst them.

If further proof of their suitability were wanting, I might add that in a few cases only, which were certainly exceptional, was application made to me for pecuniary aid or assistance by these immigrants.

In addition to the foregoing I wish to submit the further evidence of officials in a position to give an unbiased opinion on this subject. With this end in view, I have had personal interviews with the officers of the national and other societies in the city.

The following questions were submitted and answered :

Please state for the information of the Department of the Interior :

1. What is your opinion of the immigrants of the year 1893, with whom you came in contact in your official capacity?
2. Has the society which you represent disbursed a larger amount of its funds, to aid and assist the immigrants of this year, than was done last year?

THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

Mr. Campbell, manager of the St. Andrew's Society, answered that the immigrants of the year were a really good class of people. They were certainly a loss to their native land, Scotland, and a material gain and acquisition to this Canada of ours.

As regards the expenditure of the society's money in aid of immigrants, Mr. Campbell said that the large majority of them required no financial aid whatever, they being well provided with money to defray all legitimate expenses and some to spare. There were about 145 Scotch immigrants accommodated at the "Home" up to 1st December instant, as compared with 110 for the same period in 1892.

The expenditure under this head was because of the increase of arrivals in excess of the previous year. But, remarked Mrs. Campbell, the worthy matron who was also present at the interview, our good society does not begrudge a trifle when the question of helping our own people is concerned. To the stranger in a strange land our beautiful "Home" is always open.

And no Scottish immigrant coming this way has ever been refused admission and accommodation into "St. Andrew's Home."

ST. PATRICK'S NATIONAL SOCIETY.

The president, the Hon. James McShane, was requested to reply to the questions and courteously referred me to Mr. B. Campbell, the chairman of the Finance and Immigration Committee. Mr. Campbell in answer stated that the Irish Catholic immigrants of the year who had come under his notice were undoubtedly a deserving, suitable class, that they came here to better their condition, and wanted work which was provided for them through himself and the other members of the committee, all of whom take a lively interest in the work of immigration. In the indefatigable chairman especially, the new arrivals always have a reliable friend.

In answer to the second question he said that the expenditure on account of aiding the immigrants of the year was a mere bagatelle. As compared with last year he thought it would amount to about the same. And he added that the year's immigration as regards the Irish Catholics was indeed satisfactory.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

Mr. Joseph Richards, vice-president of the St. George's Society, states in answer to the questions, that on the whole the immigrants of the year were a desirable, intelligent class of people. There were a larger number of applicants for admission to the St. George's Home this year than last, consequently the expenditure under the heading of aid to immigrants slightly exceeded in amount that of last year. The home is a good institution, and the management are to be congratulated on the successful work of the year. The new arrivals are received and accommodated at the home for three days.

Exceptions are sometimes made in favour of families to whom an extension of time is allowed.

THE IRISH PROTESTANT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Mr. Moses Parker, first vice-president of this society, in answer, said that the immigrants of the year, with whom his society had to deal, were mostly of the artisan class. They were in every way a first rate lot of people for whom there was no difficulty in getting employment. There were several amongst them going west who wanted no financial assistance but simply advice and information as to the most likely place to go, to get work.

The officers of this society are really energetic workers in the promotion of immigration. All deserving new comers are cordially received and made to feel at home.

THE PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND REFUGE.

Mr. Robert Evans, book-keeper of this institution, in the absence of the superintendent, Mr. McMillan, stated in reply to the questions, that the refuge had not been troubled to any great extent with actual pauper immigrants, that is to say, with people who had arrived here during the year, that there was an occasional application made by an immigrant, that is, who styled himself as such, but of which fact there is no possibility of proof that such is the case. But there is no such thing as that of a large number of immigrants demanding accommodation. A fair average would be two families per week during the year receiving shelter. In the early part of the summer several Polish Jews bound for the United States who had been stranded here, penniless, were received into the House, where they remained about a week.

THE GERMAN CONSUL'S STATEMENT.

Of the German immigrants, who came to Montreal this year, a small percentage only remained in this city and surroundings.

Most of them were young and strong men accustomed to hard work, especially mechanics, and they may be regarded as a desirable sort of immigrants.

Yet some of the German immigrants were clerks, bookkeepers, former students, young teachers, etc., and such people very seldom find suitable positions here. Most of them are not accustomed to work as labourers, some even being physically unable to do so. The immigration of such people is very regrettable, but fortunately they do not come in large numbers.

The aid committee of the German Society "Deutsche Gesellschaft," at Montreal, during this year, has received more applications for help than at any time before. Especially they have had much to do to procure work for labourers; to help immigrants bound west to find out the residences of their relations, etc.

Department of the Interior.

In case of need, these immigrants during their stay in the city have been sustained by means of the German Society.

A few times also the cost of journey to place of destination has been paid by the said society.

A work which has given much assistance to German immigrants arriving here, who mostly do not know much English, has been done in Montreal this year by citizens of German origin who founded a German-English day and evening school, where 46 children of immigrants receive useful instruction in German and English by a male teacher, the evening classes being frequented by 15 adult immigrants.

These citizens have collected some \$600 among themselves, \$550 being the annual current expenses of the school, to which the board of Protestant School Commissioners kindly have promised to contribute \$200.

The school is under the direction of a board of trustees, consisting of the minister of the German-Lutheran Church of Montreal, and six citizens.

STEAMSHIP AND RAILWAY COMPANIES.

I take pleasure in stating that the immigrant passengers of the year have had rapid transportation given them by the steamship and railway companies. Several of the ocean steamships made exceptionally quick runs from Liverpool to this port. The railroad officials in like manner put on fast trains, either regular or special, for the transportation of the immigrant passengers, and the result has been that quick and at the same time safe transport was given the immigrants to their destinations.

I take pleasure in stating that no valid complaints were preferred, but, on the contrary, the immigrants spoke in eulogistic terms of the good and courteous treatment given them by the officers and men of the steamships during the ocean voyage, and the train hands of the two great railways, the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific.

TRAVELLING IMMIGRATION OFFICERS.

In this connection I may here state that much praise is due to the travelling agents of the department, Messrs. Q. Bliss and A. Akerlindh, also to Messrs. Louis J. Berg and Charles Helms, interpreters and travelling immigration agents of the Allan line, and Robert Dawson, acting in a like capacity for the Dominion line of steamships.

These latter travel on the trains with the immigrants from Halifax, Quebec or Portland, as the case may be, to points in western Ontario. They are reliable, careful men, having many years' practical experience in this branch of the work. They co-operate with the train hands in safe-guarding the general interest of immigrants in their charge whilst in transit.

How carefully and faithfully they have discharged their several duties is evidenced by the fact that so few accidents to life or limb have occurred during their long years of service.

BRITISH TENANT FARMERS' DELEGATES.

Messrs. Pitt, Dempster, Roberts, Davis, Weeks and Franklin, members of the British Tenant Farmers' Delegates who had arrived by the steamship "Vancouver" on the 3rd of September last, were met by me on arrival. They stated they intended going to Ottawa to interview the officials of the Department of the Interior, thence to the West through Ontario, Manitoba, the North-west Territories, and on to the Coast.

Several of their confrères of the delegation had arrived a week or two previously by the steamships "Parisian" and "Mariposa." They went forward over the Canadian Pacific Railway to Winnipeg, where they would await the arrival of the gentlemen above named.

It was thought the tour of inspection would occupy several weeks, and the result of their labours will be forthcoming in due time, printed in pamphlet form and distributed at the expense of the Dominion Government.

All the delegates were practical farmers having been specially selected for the work in hand.

Should their report prove favourable to the Dominion, it would undoubtedly be a good medium of attracting hither a desirable class of agriculturists from Great Britain and Ireland.

JUVENILE IMMIGRANTS.

I also append hereto a statement showing the number of children who had arrived here and those passing through to their destinations.

Also dates of arrival and the names of the guardians in charge, etc.

The children whom I have seen appeared healthy, intelligent and vigorous.

A large number were consigned to Mr. A. Robert, the local agent for several Roman Catholic Institutions in England, who distributes them chiefly amongst the farmers in the country districts of the province of Quebec.

Mr. Robert takes a deep interest in this good work, and exercises good judgment in the selection of the employers or foster parents for the children.

THE EMIGRATION CHAPLAIN.

The Reverend J. Renaud, Emigration Chaplain, has proved himself an indefatigable worker in the good cause of immigration.

He is always ready and willing to render assistance and advice to those requiring his services.

MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The resident medical staff of the Montreal General Hospital have tendered their services and admission to that institution of any sick or accidentally injured immigrant case which may occur.

THE WOMEN'S PROTECTION IMMIGRATION SOCIETY.

The management of the Women's Protection Immigration Society has certainly done good work during the year 1893.

The friendless female immigrants arriving here, and wishing to avail themselves of the accommodation of the Home, go there and receive a kindly greeting and good treatment. The matron, secretary, and the other officials are to be found always at their posts; are courteous and obliging and spare no pains and trouble in making things agreeable for the new comers.

Frequent visits to the Home were made by me in my official capacity to obtain admission for parties of immigrants, and I am pleased to say that in every case the application was granted.

I may be permitted to say that this society is non-sectarian in character; that respectable female immigrants, irrespective of creed or nationality, are admitted.

The board of management is composed of Protestant and Catholic ladies of the first families in the city.

THE AGENCY STAFF.

Mr. H. Hurteau of my staff received instructions from Mr. Burgess, the Deputy Minister, to proceed to Halifax and report himself for duty to Mr. E. M. Clay, Dominion Immigration Agent there. Mr. Hurteau in obedience to said instruction proceeded to Halifax. He remained there during the winter months, acting under the instructions of the agent.

He returned to Montreal and resumed his official duties at the Montreal Agency in the spring.

Department of the Interior.

Mr. A. Regimbal of my staff also received instructions last spring from the Deputy Minister to proceed to North Bay, Ont., and perform the duties temporarily of Mr. Herbert, Travelling Immigration Agent, who was incapacitated through sickness.

Mr. Regimbal after an absence of weeks on this service resumed his usual duties at this agency.

Mr. Regimbal's report of this work is hereto annexed.

Speaking generally as regards my staff, I may say that each member thereof has faithfully discharged his duties, yet I deem it my duty to especially mention Mr. Regimbal for his zeal and attention to duty.

ACCOMMODATION FOR IMMIGRANTS.

Temporary accommodation was given one hundred immigrants at the quarters on Commissioners Street; these people being obliged to postpone their journey westward because of lack of funds to pay railway fares, and incidentals, or whilst seeking work in the city.

Their stay here averaged thirty-six hours per person.

They provided their own food whilst here.

INSPECTION OF PAUPER CHILDREN.

I some time ago presented my report on the inspection of pauper children which I trust you will consider satisfactory.

INSPECTION OF STEAMSHIPS.

An official visit of inspection was made by me or my representative to each of the European passenger steamships, and the passengers arriving at this port during the season of St. Lawrence navigation of 1893.

GOVERNMENT PAMPHLETS.

Large numbers of the pamphlets issued by the Dominion Government have been distributed amongst the immigrants, both those going to the United States, as well as those remaining with us, also to officers and men of the transatlantic passenger steamships coming to our port.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Amongst the immigrants going to Manitoba and the North-west, I noticed a large number of robust young married men who had left their families at home; till, in due course they, by dint of hard work and thrift, would accumulate sufficient means to bring them hither.

To obtain an account of the number and destination of the steerage passengers, I had to rely upon the lists furnished me by the government, etc., steamship travelling agents, railway agents and telegraph operators.

Mr. George Hannah, passenger agent of the Allan line, has kindly furnished me with copies of the passenger lists of his passenger steamships, whilst the officials of the Dominion and Beaver lines have declined to grant my request for the same.

REMOVAL TO NEW QUARTERS.

Last spring the Honourable T. Mayne Daly, Minister of the Interior, and the Deputy Minister, Mr. A. M. Burgess, paid an official visit of inspection to the then Agency Building on Commissioners Street, and after a thorough inspection thereof they pronounced the building totally unsuitable for the purposes for which it was required, and decided that a change of office was absolutely necessary.

Inquiries were immediately instituted to procure suitable offices in a central locality. It was finally decided that the suite of rooms on the first floor of Dawes' Building on the corner of St. James and Cathedral Streets, which was then vacant, should be accepted. Later on, satisfactory arrangements having been made with the proprietors, in November last the offices of the agency were removed thereto.

These offices are admirably adapted for the work of immigration. The locality is central, being in close proximity to the principal stations of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways where all immigrants arrive now, as per the new regulations.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Many communications have been received from intending emigrants abroad, principally in Great Britain and Ireland and the United States, asking for reliable information and advice on various subjects relative to the best season in which to emigrate; the prospects of obtaining immediate employment; the demand for certain trades and occupations; the cost of ocean and inland travel; cost of living; the best place in which to locate; the price of improved and unimproved agricultural property; free grant Government lands in each of the provinces; and various other inquiries too numerous to mention in detail. To these answers giving the requisite information were in due course forwarded, together with Government pamphlets and maps.

My efforts in this direction may bring forth good fruit in the near future by a return of some of those people hitherward, to form part of our population.

THE PROSPECTS.

The prospects for a large immigration in the coming year are bright and encouraging, judging from the numerous letters of inquiry and circulars received from England and elsewhere abroad asking for information touching immigration matters generally, and more especially as to the probable demand for all kinds of labour, rates of wages, ocean and railway fares, price of land, Government free grant lands, etc.

CONCLUSION.

In my official capacity, I take this opportunity to tender my most sincere thanks and gratitude to the officials of the various transatlantic passengers steamship lines and railway companies, the customs officers, the national societies, the reverend clergy, the province of Quebec local immigration agent, and others with whom I came in contact in the discharge of my duty in the past year (being my first year of service rendered the department since my appointment as agent), the city press generally, but especially to the *Montreal Gazette* which kindly published extended reports from time to time on immigration matters during the season of navigation, and to Mr. J. D. Morrison the indefatigable *Gazette* marine reporter, who takes a lively interest in writing up immigration matters for his paper; to Messrs. P. Doyle and Edwin M. Clay, Dominion Immigration Agents at Quebec and Halifax, respectively, and Mr. W. McWilliams, station agent at Father Point, Quebec, for prompt telegraphic information in regard to the arrival and movements of the immigrants, by rail or boat, as the case may happen. Moreover, I desire to acknowledge my indebtedness to the staff of the Immigration Branch at Ottawa, for their courtesy and readiness on all occasions to render me valuable instruction and advice on all questions submitted for their decision. The whole respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN HOOLAHAN,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

Department of the Interior.

A.—STATEMENT of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Montreal Immigration Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1893.

Month.	Arrivals <i>via</i> United States.		SEXES.		Total number of Souls.	DECLARED DESTINATIONS.					NATIONALITIES REMAINING IN CANADA.							OCCUPATIONS REMAINING IN CANADA.					For Canada elsewhere. Not reported
	Male.	Female.	Children under 12.	Quebec.		Ontario.	Manitoba.	N. W. Territories.	British Columbia.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Scandinavian.	French and Belgians.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks and Traders.	Female Domestics.	Not Classified.	
January.	121	64	33	24	121	42	11	22	83	12	13	10	1	2	2	2	13	23	10	1	11	46	
February.	269	124	50	35	269	32	36	28	123	20	19	5	13	7	16	16	34	44	24	6	15	70	
March.	436	304	41	91	436	292	27	21	360	12	15	5	18	12	16	23	38	18	2	10	227	436	
April.	100	60	22	18	100	6	13	9	48	12	10	9	4	9	6	14	37	34	6	3	37	100	
May.	219	138	46	35	219	35	37	34	109	50	29	13	7	8	14	37	38	14	5	20	61	219	
June.	215	102	59	24	215	22	31	95	117	18	12	13	13	14	13	13	27	37	21	4	13	100	
July.	114	61	24	25	114	16	21	38	58	10	7	6	5	11	7	18	24	8	4	8	45	114	
August.	186	93	45	48	186	26	37	66	111	14	9	8	14	24	10	20	48	11	4	13	80	186	
September.	310	162	74	74	310	41	75	111	181	30	26	8	17	12	36	50	41	66	30	5	18	130	310
October.	285	154	61	70	285	43	62	95	144	38	20	11	23	12	37	25	46	50	24	9	17	114	285
November.	382	187	97	98	382	54	82	156	183	56	37	13	32	12	49	39	62	47	31	8	22	173	382
December.	306	160	79	67	306	67	114	43	132	44	28	13	33	16	40	16	33	68	30	13	25	121	306
Total.	2,883	1,609	631	643	2,883	780	995	419	335	316	225	102	183	128	280	190	368	556	227	63	173	1,304	2,883

JOHN HOOLAHAN,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

MONTREAL AGENCY, 31st December, 1893.

STATEMENT B.—Showing the Number of Immigrant Children arrived at this Agency, whom in charge of, and destinations, for the Year ending 31st December, 1893.

Date.	Name of person in charge.	Number of children.	Destination.	By whom sent.
1893.				
March 20.	Miss Soffa	42	Niagara Home	Miss Rye.
do 26.	Mr. Hill	36	Hamilton	Dr. Stevenson.
do 26.	do	8	Manitoba	do
do 27.	Mr. Hicks	59	do	Dr. Barnardo.
do 29.	Mr. Owen	252	Toronto	do
do 30.	Mr. Thompson	128	Brockville	Mr. Quarrier.
April 4.	Mr. Drummond	80	Knowlton	Mrs. Birt.
do 11.	Revd. Wallace	170	Belleville	Revd. Wallace.
do 11.	Mr. Butland	102	Toronto	Mr. Fegan.
do 18.	Mr. Mery	46	Stratford	Miss McPherson.
May 1.	Revd. St. John	45	Montreal	Revd. St. John.
do 1.	Mr. Pady	34	do	Mr. Pady.
do 7.	Miss Turnbull	61	N.W.T. and B.C.	Mrs. Joyce.
do 14.	Mr. Drummond	34	Knowlton	Mrs. Birt.
do 21.	Miss Smethurst	25	Belleville	Mr. Wallace.
do 22.	Mr. Robert	22	Montreal	Salford Protection Society.
June 4.	Miss Lacey	78	do	do do
do 6.	Mr. Quarrier	140	Brockville	Mr. Quarrier.
do 12.	Miss Soffa	34	Niagara Home	Miss Rye.
do 13.	Miss Sutton	12	Belleville	Mr. Wallace.
do 17.	Miss McPherson	61	Stratford	Miss McPherson.
do 24.	Mrs. Anent	4	Belleville	Mr. Wallace.
do 25.	Mr. Owen	228	Toronto	Dr. Barnardo.
July 3.	Mr. Brace	23	do	Mr. Fegan.
do 10.	Revd. Seddon	50	Montreal	Revd. Seddon.
do 15.	Mr. Carrington	43	Manitoba	Mr. Carrington.
August 13.	Miss Pady	11	Montreal	Mr. Pady.
do 19.	Mr. Owen	166	Toronto	Dr. Barnardo.
Sept. 25.	Miss Davies	62	Niagara Home	Miss Rye.
do 25.	Mr. Smart	42	Montreal	Revd. O'Callaghan.
October 9.	Miss Lacey	14	do	Miss Lacey.
do 29.	Mr. Owen	127	Toronto and Peterboro	Dr. Barnardo.
		2,239		

JOHN HOOLAHAN,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

MONTREAL AGENCY, 31st December, 1893.

• Department of the Interior.

STATEMENT C.—Showing the number of Immigrants accommodated and sheltered at the Montreal Dominion Immigration Agency during the year 1893.

1893.	DESTINATION.					Remarks.
	Montreal.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	N. W. T.	Total.	
February	3				3	Average time for each person three days.
March	22	1	3		26	
April	8		1		9	
May	4	5	6		15	
June	6				6	
July	1		1		2	
August	9	2	6	10	27	
September	9			1	10	
October	2				2	
	64	8	17	11	100	

JOHN HOOLAHAN,
Dominion Government Immigration Agency.

MONTREAL, 31st December, 1893.

APPLICATIONS FOR HELP.

STATEMENT D.—Monthly report of Immigrants Wanted at the Montreal Agency from 1st January to 31st December, 1893.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Remarks.	
Blacksmiths	6	2			5				3	2	3	4	3	28	Local supply sufficient.
Bakers	1	4							2	3	4	3	2	19	do
Bricklayers						5	7							17	do
Carpenters	2	8	2	7	8	8	6	8	5		7	8	3	73	Demand limited.
Cabinetmakers			2											2	No demand.
Cotton mill operatives															do
Female cooks	11	12	10	14	14	15	12	20	12	16	12	10		158	Large demand.
do house maids	4	5	4	3	5	7	3	7	6	7	5	3		61	do
do laundry maids	2				2	3	4	6	3	5	6	2		33	do
do general servants	19	15	12	44	30	46	45	75	41	34	31	15		397	do
do waitresses			3		6	8		5	5	6	5	2		40	do
do farm servants	9	2	5	5	5	5	6	10	7	5				47	do
Grooms and coachmen	10	6	7	2	15	15	12	7	8	5	6	2		95	Fair demand.
Gardeners	5	5	9	8	8	12	8	5	5	2				49	Fair in season.
Farm labourers	2	12	9	18	22	28	18	25	15	10				159	Large demand in season.
Common labourers	23	7	20	75	220	223	128	350	215	160	75	10		1,506	do
Moulders and iron workers generally	7	4				1			5	2	3			22	Local supply sufficient.
Stone masons		8		3	36	8	120		10					185	do
Painters				10					6	1				17	do
Printers	3	3						4						10	do
Plumbers and tinsmiths	1	4						5	5	2	2	1		20	do
Tailors	5										2			7	do
Quarrymen								20						20	do
Waiters	3	5	4	3	3	13	8	8	3	5	3	2		50	Occasionally asked for.
Men and wives for farm work	1	2	1	4	2	3	2	5	4					24	Fair demand in season.
Caretakers	1	2							3	3	5	2		16	No demand.
Message boys	5	2	4					7	5	8	5	2		38	Local supply sufficient.
Hotel bell-boys		2	3	5	5						5			20	do
Storemen	1					2								3	do
Woollen mill operatives															do

JOHN HOOLAHAN,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

MONTREAL, 31st December, 1893.

Department of the Interior.

STATEMENT E.—Average rate of Wages at the Montreal Agency for the Year 1893.

Employment.	WAGES.		Remarks.
	From	To	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Farm labourers, per day, without board.	1 00	1 25	The average cost of board and lodging for workmen is \$3.00 to \$3.50 per week.
do per month, and board.	12 00	15 00	
Female farm servants, with board.	7 00	9 00	
Masons, per day, without board.	2 50	3 00	The rent of workmen's dwelling, say 3 or 4 rooms, is from \$6.00 to \$8.00 per month; in the suburbs cheaper rents can be had.
Bricklayers do do	2 50	3 50	
Carpenters do do	1 50	2 00	
Lumbermen, per month, do	20 00	25 00	
Shipwrights, per day, do	1 50	2 00	
Smiths do do	1 50	2 00	
Wheelwrights do do	1 50	2 00	
Gardeners, with board.	13 00	20 00	
do without board.	1 25	1 50	
Female cooks, per month.	10 00	12 00	
Laundresses, per day.	75	1 00	
Female domestics, per month.	6 00	12 00	
General labourers, per day, without board.	1 00	1 50	
Miners.	1 00	1 50	
Mill hands.	1 00	1 50	
Engine drivers.	1 75	2 50	
Saddlers.	1 25	2 00	
Bootmakers.	1 25	1 50	
Tailors.	1 25	2 00	
Tinsmiths and plumbers.	1 50	2 00	
Machinists.	1 50	2 00	
Electricians.	1 50	2 00	

JOHN HOOLAHAN,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
MONTREAL, 31st December, 1893.

STATEMENT F.—List of Retail Prices of the Ordinary Articles of Food and Raiment required by the Working Classes, at the Montreal Immigration Agency in 1893.

Provisions.	PRICES.		Clothing, &c.	PRICES.	
	From	To		From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bacon, per lb.	0 12	0 15	Coats, under, tweed.	4 50	6 00
Bread, best white, 4 lbs.	0 13	0 15	do over do	7 00	12 00
do brown, 6 lbs.	0 13	0 15	Trowsers do	2 50	3 00
Butter, salt.	0 22	0 25	Vests do	1 00	1 50
do fresh.	0 25	0 30	Shirts, flannel.	0 50	0 75
Beef.	0 7	0 12	do cotton.	0 50	0 75
Mutton		0 10	do under, "wove"	0 40	0 75
Veal		0 10	Drawers, woollen, "wove"	0 50	0 75
Pork		0 12	Hats, felt	1 00	1 50
Beer, per quart.	0 10	0 12	Socks, worsted.	0 20	0 30
Candles.		0 10	do cotton.	0 20	0 25
Cheese.	0 12	0 15	Blankets	2 00	4 00
Coffee	0 25	0 40	Rugs	0 75	1 50
Corn meal, per 100 lbs.		1 50	Flannel, per yard.	0 20	0 40
Eggs.	0 20	0 22	Cotton shirting, per yard.	0 8	0 10
Flour, per barrel, 1st quality.	4 00	4 50	Sheeting do	0 8	0 15
do do 2nd do	3 75	4 00	Canadian cloth do	0 40	0 75
do buckwheat, per 100 lbs.	1 25	1 35	Shoes, men's, \$2.50 per pair, wo-		
Fish, dry or green cod, per lb.	0 2	0 2½	men's.	1 50	2 50
Firewood, per cord.	5 00	6 00	Boots, men's, \$3.50 per pair, wo-		
Ham, per lb.	0 12	0 15	men's.	1 50	2 00
do shoulders, per lb.	0 10	0 12	India rubber overshoes, men's	0 75	1 25
Herrings, per barrel		5 50	do do women's.	0 75	1 25
Mustard, per lb.		0 10			
Milk, per quart		0 8			
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	1 30	1 50			
Pepper, per lb.	0 30	0 35			
Potatoes, per bushel.		0 60			
Rice, per lb.		0 4			
Soap, yellow, per lb.	0 6	0 8			
Sugar, brown, 4c. per lb., granu-					
lated, 5c.					
Salt, per lb.		0 1			
Tea, black.	0 30	0 40			
Tea, green.	0 30	0 40			
Tobacco	0 30	0 50			
Coal, per ton.	6 25	6 50			
Coal oil, per gallon	0 15	0 17			

JOHN HOOLAHAN,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

DOMINION IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
MONTREAL, 31st December, 1893.

Department of the Interior.

REPORT OF MR. A. RÉGIMBAL.

(Appended to Report of Montreal Agent.)

MONTREAL, 31st December, 1893.

SIR,—At your request, I herewith submit a report of my work whilst travelling with the immigrants from North Bay westward, to replace Mr. Herbert.

I received instructions to proceed to North Bay, Ont., to replace Mr. Herbert, and left Montreal on 22nd April, 1893; on receipt of my Canadian Pacific Railway pass on 3rd May I travelled with the immigrants over the Canadian Pacific Railway on the immigrant trains. I attended to their wants on the train; saw that they had good accommodation and a good supply of fresh water, and in various ways saw to their comfort. I have to say that the passengers received the best of treatment from the Canadian Pacific Railway officials. I always found the officials willing and obliging. No sickness or accident occurred to the immigrants on trains during my presence at North Bay.

I have accompanied 2,171 adults equal to 2,525 souls (immigrants) from North Bay westward. I left North Bay on the return of Mr. Herbert, 4th June, 1893. Arrived at Montreal 5th June, 1893, and immediately resumed my duties at the Montreal Immigration Agency.

Yours respectfully,

A. RÉGIMBAL.

To JOHN HOOLAHAN, Esq.,
Dominion Immigration Agent,
Montreal.

REPATRIATION OF FRENCH CANADIANS.

TRANSLATION OF REPORT OF MR. H. HURTEAU.

(Appended to Report of Montreal Agent.)

To JOHN HOOLAHAN, Esq.,
Immigration Agent,
Montreal.

SIR.—I have the honour to send you a report giving the approximate number of our countrymen who have returned from the United States during the last six months of the present year, 1893, to various counties in the north of the province of Quebec; notably those of Terrebonne, Montcalm, L'Assomption, Berthier, Joliette and Maskinongé.

Following your instructions, I have attentively observed and studied the progress of repatriation, and in order that I might be in a position to render as exact a statement as possible, I have constantly visited the different stations of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways, and at each I have made particular inquiries and obtained all the information possible from the baggage, customs and passenger agents.

It is needless to say that the number has been large, as the cause has been imperative; and for confirmation of this it is only necessary to take a glance at the condition of affairs in the United States. Still, these conditions should have been avoided, for during the past fifty years the Irish, German, Swedish, etc., immigration has strongly trended towards the States, and adding to this the Canadian emigration for the past twenty-five years, it is not astonishing that a rapid increase in the population of that country should have resulted. The country, however, now feels the overcrowding, and it is now that the reaction is taking place. The effect of the

commercial disasters, bank failures, the closing of factories of all descriptions, and the abandonment of farming, etc., are evidently the principal causes of the emigration and repatriation. For too long a time have our neighbours lost sight of the important truth that the cultivation of the land is the life of a country. It is true that it is possible to find a comparatively easy means of living for many years of manufactures, commerce, etc., but such a state of things cannot last; the proof in this is evident in the present condition of the American Republic, where hundreds of thousands are suffering from want and destitution and emigrants are returning in large numbers to their old homes both in Europe and Canada.

It is to be regretted that a great many who have delayed returning until too late, are obliged to remain in exile, not having the means to carry them away, and in spite of the advice of several of our compatriots, notable among which are the articles by Dr. Joyal, of Salmon Falls, N.H., published in *Le National*, of Lowell, there are numbers who are not in a position to act upon these recommendations.

Dr. Joyal, in making a comparison between the condition of Canadians in their own country and those in the United States, says :—

“ Mr. Rémy Nadeau left with his family for Canada last Tuesday, to take up farming ; Mr. Nadeau, like a prudent man, sowed his land last spring in order that he might have the advantage of the crop in the autumn. He can now return to his native land without any fear of a recurrence of the hardships endured by so large a number of our countrymen, who, less prudent than himself, are tied down to labour in factories without the thought or knowledge that the only labour which cannot fail to provide a living is that which is the outcome of the use of the capital given to man by the creator, viz., the cultivation of the ground. A man with courage and strong arms for his sole wealth, instinctively knows that he can provide for himself by directing his efforts to the production of the treasures which lie hidden in the soil, but he loses ninety per cent of his energy, his ambition, and his courage if he turns to labour for capitalists in the United States. It is said that farming does not pay in Canada ; I believe in effect that no fortunes are made by it, but I know that a comfortable and honourable living can be made by those who take it up with courage and determination, whilst here, labour controlled by the rich, returns but a meagre pittance to those engaged in it. I wish that the example of Mr. Nadeau could be followed by all those who would regain their liberty and enjoy a tranquil existence afar from the mills which are sapping our energies, our senses and our health ; every serious man who studies carefully both sides of the question, must be convinced of the necessity for our own people, if they wish to preserve their energy, their strength, and their moral and physical senses, to re-direct their abilities and energies towards free labour, which alone gives that sovereign independence such as is acquired by our brothers in the cultivation of the soil of their native land.”

These words need no comment ; they are both eloquent and energetic. Unhappily, too many have been deaf to his voice, and now bitterly regret not having immediately given serious attention to his appeal, and they only await an opportunity of acting upon his advice. Nevertheless, the number of those who prudently followed the suggestion has been so considerable that Dr. Senner the American statistician stated a short time since that during the months of July, August and September, the exodus from New York had been much greater than the immigration, which has never before been the case.

This is not to be wondered at seeing that the Americans have lost sight of the fact that political capital has its foundation in agriculture. Such a state of things could not last, and it has culminated in the report of Mr. Stump, the General Superintendent of Immigration at Washington, who is at last compelled to admit that the emigration towards Europe and Canada is much greater than the immigration. No wonder then that the repatriation of Canadians has progressed in so remarkable a manner.

I now will state approximately the result of my inquiries during the last six months of the present year. As I said before, I intend to speak only of the counties in the northern district, not having been able to procure the necessary information regarding the Eastern Townships, the districts of Quebec and the North-west Ter-

Department of the Interior.

ritories, consequently this must necessarily be a somewhat restricted estimate. The following figures give the number of families which have come under my notice:—

1893.	Families.
July	127
August	239
September	143
October.....	85
November	72
December	54
Total	720

Supposing that each family represents at least five persons, we obtain the total of 3,600. Beyond this, to this figure can be added more than 150 young men who have taken their way to the shanties.

I take advantage of this opportunity to say that the greater number of these people who have come back to settle are already possessed of land which they considered themselves fortunate to be able to re-take possession of, and many declared to me their intention of never seeing the United States again.

Before concluding, I must say that I have been able to calculate approximately the number of those who, having emigrated, are returning to their old homes. I find that more than eighty families from these townships had left for the United States and are returning. There is a great movement among our countrymen in the States in the direction of a return to their native land, and thanks to the efforts of the Minister of the Interior, who knows so well how to take advantage of offered opportunities, we are arriving at the most desirable results, and may hope to welcome a still larger number of our compatriots during the course of the year 1894.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

H. HURTEAU.

MONTREAL, 3rd December, 1893.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF MR. LOUIS J. D. BERG, INTERPRETER AND TRAVELLING AGENT OF THE ALLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

(Appended to Report of Montreal Immigration Agent.)

“ I am pleased to state that great improvements have been made by the different railway companies with regard to the comfort now enjoyed by the immigrants, such as cushioned seats in their cars and the more comfortable colonist sleeping cars with which the Canadian Pacific Railway is well provided, and the comfortable, clean and well kept cars of the Grand Trunk Railway, and the courteous manner of treatment by all the railway officials and servants.

“ With regard to the class of immigrants of the past season, it is needless to say that at no time during my connection with immigration work, covering a period of 33 years past, have I seen less destitution than this year, and the settlers for the North-west have been well provided with means to tide over the first year until their farms could yield them a return.

“ This I am well able to judge by the quantity of personal baggage, and they, as a rule, belonged to the better class in the old country.

“ I am pleased to note the number of foreigners settling in the North-west, exclusive of the Icelanders, such as Swedes and Germans, and the interest others show by asking for information about our Great North-west, and I think the time is at no great distance when the foreign immigrant will go to the Canadian North-west in preference to the United States.”

No. 5.

REPORT OF MR. C. A. L. AKERLINDH

(SCANDINAVIAN OFFICER).

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR, IMMIGRATION BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 31st December, 1893.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report to you that during the year just ended I have in the same way as for the last ten years attended to the immigrants having Ottawa and district for their destination. I was more than fortunate during 1893 in locating and placing in employment those coming under my charge. There was, up to the middle of December, great demand for help, such as farm, bush and common labourers, and the wages were slightly increased over those of 1892.

The demand for experienced farm labourers in the district was larger than has been the case for many years and I could not fully supply it.

The arrivals of female domestic servants during 1893 were quite insufficient to satisfy the ever-increasing demand. Those who did come, however, were immediately provided with good situations, at good wages.

For common labourers the season has been a very good one. Large numbers arriving from the United States were readily disposed of.

I take pleasure in stating that the general health of the immigrants was good, that no contagious or epidemic disease was perceptible.

Acting under the same instructions from the department as during 1892, I met during the season most of the steamers carrying passengers, which arrived at the port of Quebec, and I accompanied the larger parties part of their way west, devoting my time more especially to the foreigners. Among those going to the western United States I distributed thousands of leaflets, pamphlets and newspapers giving descriptions of our magnificent and beautiful Canadian North-west.

I may say that I have been materially aided in spreading information by receiving extra supplies of the newspapers *Scandinavian Canadian* of Winnipeg and *Danebrog* of Ottawa.

The immigrants of the past season were all of a decidedly superior class, and those I found going to the Canadian North-west ought to become excellent settlers and materially help to build up the country.

From present indications and from what I learned from those coming from the United States during the season I would say that the coming year will witness an immense influx from there.

Whenever not on the road the office duties have been duly attended to; careful and prompt attention given to correspondence and inquiry. Prompt information, advice or assistance in getting employment, has been rendered to those arriving in the city of Ottawa.

The Scandinavian correspondence of the immigration branch is constantly increasing, the greater part consisting of letters of inquiry from intending immigrants in Sweden, Norway, Denmark and other countries, replies to which have in due course been forwarded; and, judging by the numerous inquiries, the prospects for the next season's Scandinavian immigration are exceedingly good.

Department of the Interior.

In addition to immigration literature distributed during the summer, I have distributed during the fall alone, since I finished my travelling, over 50,000 leaflets and some 10,000 pamphlets and same number of newspapers, chiefly over the Scandinavian countries, some being, however, sent to the United States.

Before concluding, it affords me great pleasure to report every facility, courtesy and kindness on the part of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Grand Trunk Railway and steamship officials, shown both the immigrants and myself.

To all officials of your department, with whom I have during my travels come in contact, I must express my thanks and obligations.

Trusting that my efforts during the past season have met with your approval,

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. ALFRED L. AKERLINDH.

No. 6.

REPORT OF MR. CHARLES F. HERBERT

(Travelling Immigration Agent).

NORTH BAY, ONT., 31st December, 1893.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report for the year ending 31st December, 1893. I also append herewith a table giving the number of immigrants who have passed through North Bay *en route* to the North-west during the current year. The table also shows the number that were destined to points along the main or branch lines, which goes to show how well the resources of the different parts of the North-west are known to persons residing at the other side of the sea.

You will notice that my figures on the appended table only account for passengers destined to points between Winnipeg and Victoria, both mentioned points included. I have been careful to omit in my figures all passengers to my knowledge returning to the North-west. For the purpose of preventing your department paying bonuses to persons not justly entitled to the same, your department instructed me on the 27th of February last to forward to Mr. H. H. Smith, Commissioner of Dominion Lands, names, destinations and respective ticket numbers of all the immigrants booked or destined to points in the United States, *via* Winnipeg. Those instructions have been carried out to the letter. You will observe that the immigration from Europe set in early this year, also the immigration from the Eastern Provinces, as 4,830 souls and 289 cars of immigrants' effects passed through North Bay to the North-west during the month of March. I may state that, after serving nearly nine years in the immigration service at Winnipeg, I had the honour to be informed on the 2nd day of December, 1892, by the Commissioner, that you had promoted me to a position at North Bay, at the same time giving me instructions *re* the daily duties I had to perform. I reached North Bay fourteen days later, and on the 24th of January of this year your department furnished me with an annual railway pass from North Bay to Port Arthur, thereby making my travelling division 637 miles. The experience I have had at North Bay convinces me that this is an excellent point for an agent of your department to perform efficient service in the interest of immigration.

There has been but very little complaining this season by any class of newcomers. For the intending immigrant's information, it may be well for me to mention the assistance your department renders to immigrants at this point. I meet the Grand Trunk train which arrives at 7.15 a.m., assist the passengers in every way possible on board of the Canadian Pacific Railway train No. 1 which arrives at 7.30 a.m., and so arrange matters that families can be comfortably seated together, see that the cars are clean and all the tanks supplied with clean water. If all is well on board, this train pulls out, and I wait to meet Canadian Pacific Railway Sault train No. 7 which arrives at 9.10 a.m. I at once board this train, go through the cars to ascertain if there is anything I can do for the passengers before this train pulls out. I travel on this train to Sudbury, and between the distance furnish the immigrants with boiling water for making tea, etc., which is willingly supplied me by the dining car conductors. I then examine the immigrants' tickets, or if I find a sufficient number of North-west bound passengers on the train to fill a car, I remove them all into one car, so that by the time the train reaches Sudbury the car has only to be switched off on to train No. 1, which has been waiting 45 minutes for train No. 7. But should train No. 7 not have a sufficient number of North-west passengers to fill

Department of the Interior.

a car, I assist the passengers in packing their parcels, that they may be all ready for transfer on the arrival of train No. 7 at Sudbury. I have heard at least 100 mothers say when travelling with large families of small children, or lots of parcels, that they had dreaded the time to come when Sudbury would be reached where they would have to change cars, and no one (as they had thought) to assist them with their families, or parcels, and feeling tired travelling so far, but, on their arrival at Sudbury, they were agreeably surprised to find that they did not so much as alight from the train without assistance, because I instruct all passengers over whom I have charge to come out of the car by one door, so that they cannot escape my assistance at the car steps. I direct them to train No. 1, assist in carrying the children, or parcels, into train No. 1, just before train No. 7 pulls out for the Sault. I go through the cars, to be certain that none of my passengers or their parcels are left on that train. (I may state that only two passengers have been allowed to travel on the wrong train for a short distance during the current year). I go with the foreigners to purchase provisions, or see that all the passengers are on board of train No. 1. When this train pulls out, I at once commence to arrange matters for the comfort of the passengers which came off train No. 7. I furnish the passengers with all the information in my power. I also carry at your department's expense, mild medicines for different ailments which the immigrants are subject to, travelling so far, more especially the children: for instance, if such cases as diarrhoea, constipation, bronchitis, were to go unchecked, by the time the patients reached Winnipeg they doubtless would become serious, as has been the case to my knowledge in past years. I also carry the Johnston Fluid Beef which I have found to do much good among the children when fresh milk could not be obtained. If all is well, I board train No. 2 about 200 miles west of North Bay, or return to North Bay, that is if there are no immigrant special trains on the way up.

The instructions given by your department to Mr. John Hoolahan, Immigration Agent at Montreal, to advise me by telegram of all immigrant special trains leaving Montreal for the North-west, has been faithfully carried out by that gentleman with good results to your department, as it enabled me to arrange my travelling distances on the regular trains, so that I have been able to catch every immigrant train at different points along the line.

I fear that the immigration from Europe to the North-west this year will not be as large as was generally expected, but after adding the number that has emigrated from the United States of America into the North-west, the number that has settled in the North-west this year will be by no means a small one, and judging by the very poor class of immigrants that I have seen *en route* to the United States of America *via* the Sault, I am sure your department should feel thankful that a large portion of them did not go to the North-west to settle. It is certainly true that this year the immigrants have been a healthy, intelligent and fairly well-to-do class. I certainly believe this coming year's immigration will be a large one, partly owing to the good condition in which the crops were harvested, and the satisfactory report which will be sent broadcast over Great Britain by the Farmer Delegates who came out to the North-west from the mother country under your department's direction. Their reports will set forth the many advantages the North-west offers to practical farmers, and willing workers, which cannot fail to be of such a nature as to avoid being misconstrued. Also judging from the conversations I have had with the Ontario excursionists on their return to the East, your department can look for a large influx of settlers into the North-west from Ontario during the coming year, as they all spoke of the North-west in the most glowing terms, and many told me that if they could sell or rent their property in the east, they were determined to leave it and go to the North-west early in the spring. And as to the immigration into the North-west this year being a healthy one, it is really marvellous to realize that so many thousands could travel so far during the heat of the summer, with little or no sickness, not one case of illness being observed among the passengers during the past four months. Such conditions and the good health of the immigrants, will certainly show all intending new comers the kind and attentive treatment they will receive from

the time they leave their native land until they reach their destinations. The train of 525 Icelanders that passed through to the North-west in August last were in a very healthy condition, and in order to keep them so, on the arrival of that train at Chapleau, the Canadian Pacific Railway Assistant Superintendent kindly allowed the train to be side tracked for one hour, to allow the passengers to partake of refreshments and exercise. In the mean time, all the car windows were opened, the cars thoroughly swept out, and the tanks filled with good water. I was informed that when that train arrived at Winnipeg the passengers showed but slight signs of travelling so many hours.

Had it not been for the unfortunate outbreak of small-pox, which overtook us at Fort William in April last, we should have kept remarkably free from disease. However, bad and unfortunate as it was, the world has learned that although the disease broke out among the Russians, they all received the very best of attention that could be bestowed on any nationality, regardless of cost to your department.

Your department furnished me with immigration literature printed in different languages, which I carefully distributed among the passengers on the trains going south, and, doubtless, it will in due time have the desired effect.

I may state that the difficulties which have been experienced by the immigrants in obtaining provisions along the line will be remedied in the near future, as your department is about to make arrangements which will enable them to procure provisions at a reasonable cost, at points along the line.

I also beg to inform you that during the busy immigration season, before the trains leave North Bay, the cars are thoroughly swept out, water closets washed with a disinfectant, urinals supplied with ice or camphor, the drinking tanks filled with ice, and the large tanks filled with good water supplied by the water works.

An employee of the Canadian Pacific Railway travels on the regular trains for the purpose of keeping the cars clean, etc., etc., and on the trains arriving at Cartier, the water closets are supplied with chloride of lime, and at Chapleau the cars receive the same treatment as at North Bay.

I may assure you that I have boarded every passenger and colonist train going west, between the dates of January 1st to February 22nd, from February 28th to April 12th, from June 3rd to November 1st, and from November 26th to December 31st of the current year. Therefore my figures given on the appended table may be relied upon as accurate.

I cannot speak too highly of the way in which the Canadian Pacific Railway officials have acted in co-operating with me to render all the assistance possible to insure the comfort of the immigrant passengers.

Therefore, if any of the immigrants have been in any way neglected while travelling through this division during the current year, it is I alone am to blame, because your department has furnished me every assistance possible to carry out my daily duties faithfully, and I assure you that I have spared no pains whatever, by day or night, in assisting the immigrants when and where ever I could. I proved to your department in April last, during the outbreak of small-pox, that I went even outside of my division to willingly run the chance of sacrificing my life for the benefit of the service. I am still willing to perform any duties imposed upon me.

Trusting that the above will meet with your approval.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES F. HERBERT,
Travelling Immigration Agent.

Department of the Interior.

MONTHLY Return, showing the number, also the destinations of Immigrants passing North Bay, destined to points along the Main and Branch lines, in Manitoba, North-west Territories and British Columbia, during the Year ending 31st December, 1893.

MONTHS.	1893.												Total number of Souls for each month.			
	Main Line, Winnipeg to Victoria.	Pembina Branch.	South Western, and Western Branch.	Manitoba and North-Western Branch.	Edmonton Branch.	Alberta Railway and Coal Co. Branch.	Prince Albert Branch.	Emerson Branch.	G. N. W. Central Branch.	Okanagon Branch.	Morris and Brandon Branch.	MacLeod Section.		Selkirk, West, Branch.	Stonewall Branch.	No destinations recorded.
January	2,869	995	265	276	225	24	42	29	38	8	23	9	13	14	227	227
February	1,296	187	41	41	91	17	11	20	3	3	9	9	9	14	510	510
March	4,738	363	84	88	169	17	52	62	15	4	4	6	6	14	1,689	1,689
April	1,786	193	60	77	62	19	21	7	7	7	4	17	17	1	2,247	2,247
May	1,620	265	40	141	141	23	15	7	3	8	3	3	3	3	2,269	2,269
June	2,019	468	157	86	116	20	35	18	1	6	3	3	25	1	1,949	1,949
July	1,449	209	13	82	94	21	52	4	6	11	4	1	2	1	1,301	1,301
August	1,057	55	17	33	106	17	8	4	2	3	4	1	1	1	1,362	1,362
September	1,120	85	27	24	36	29	29	7	2	5	4	1	1	1	1,362	1,362
October	505	34	12	24	27	15	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	714	714
November	18,949	2,784	716	872	1,067	185	261	133	77	46	38	45	40	27	737	28,577
December																
Total																

CHARLES F. HERRERT,
Travelling Immigration Agent.

NORTH BAY, ONTARIO, 31st December, 1893.

Copy of letter from the Assistant Superintendent of the C. P. R. at North Bay, to Mr. C. F. Herbert.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

NORTH BAY, 3rd January, 1894.

MR. C. HERBERT,
Dominion Immigration Agent,
North Bay.

DEAR SIR,—In making out your report to the Government you might tell them that I am highly pleased with the assistance you have rendered this company in handling the large number of immigrants passing over the line, and from expressions I have heard from settlers there is no doubt that they appreciate the action of the Government in having a representative to travel on the trains at this point.

Yours truly,

G. J. BURY,
Assistant Superintendent.

Department of the Interior.

No. 7.

REPORT OF MR. J. M. McGOVERN

(*Travelling Immigration Agent*).

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., 31st December, 1893.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report and brief explanation in connection with my duties during the past year. As instructed by the department, I have met all trains that brought immigrants, including colonist trains, and travelled with the people a sufficient distance to give all needed assistance and advice. In the early part of the season the trains were delayed by washouts on the railway at different points east of Port Arthur. I went to the scene of the trouble to see that the people received good attention, and made every effort to prevent any reasonable cause for complaint at the unavoidable delay. In these and other cases where the trains were long delayed the Canadian Pacific Railway furnished meals for the passengers, and the railway officials were always willing and anxious to do anything possible for the comfort of the people.

Until the month of June I daily, except on Tuesday (there being no train from the east on that day), went east from Port Arthur to meet the trains and accompanied them west from twenty to one hundred miles. After the change of time in June, I met the trains at Port Arthur and travelled with them until meeting the train from the west, returning to Port Arthur in the evening. When the travel was heavy it frequently happened that there would be two or three passenger, as well as colonist, trains arriving during the twenty-four hours, which necessitated my being on duty night and day so as to be able to properly examine all of them. By so doing I was able to make the necessary arrangements for the immigrants to obtain meals and provisions required at Fort William, attend to the exchanging of tickets, tracing of lost baggage and other very numerous wants so common with people who are travelling for the first time in a strange country. I also carefully attended to instructions received about seeing that there was always a good supply of water in the cars, and that they were kept clean and well ventilated, which is most important during the summer months, as there is always danger of disease breaking out among the immigrants who travel long distances by steamer and train. It would be decidedly beneficial if there was a large waiting-room at Fort William—even a comfortable shelter would do, so that the immigrants could leave the cars and give the railway men a fair chance to clean them. This would also better enable me to detect any sickness among the people, as it is not always possible to notice signs of illness, particularly among the children, whose parents frequently try to prevent it being noticed. This was undoubtedly the case with the immigrants who brought the small-pox to Winnipeg during the month of April. There was only one case of the disease discovered here and all the people in the car (72 souls) were detained. A full report of the very serious difficulties in getting these people properly quarantined, procuring medical attendance, furnishing provisions, etc., as well as a statement showing the number of cases, seven in all, and one death, was duly forwarded to the department. I worked most earnestly in connection with this matter, taking particular care to keep down the expense to the lowest possible limit, and was pleased to know by official letter of May 31st that my actions were fully satisfactory.

The Canadian Pacific Railway officials were anxious to do anything possible to assist in stamping out the disease, and I may particularly mention the Assistant Superintendent at Fort William, Mr. Cameron, who was most energetic and obliging at all times.

Besides attending to the trains I have endeavoured, whenever possible, to meet the steamers and assist the small numbers of settlers arriving by them, in being transferred from boat to train.

A considerable number of immigrants, principally Scandinavians, and a limited number from Great Britain, the majority being of the labouring class, remained in the vicinity of Port Arthur, and I was able to render them assistance in obtaining employment.

Although the agency at this point has been closed for a year and a half, I am still in receipt of numerous letters of inquiry, probably on account of my name appearing as agent in publications for the previous ten years. In each case the information required is promptly given. I have carefully looked after the immigration buildings here, and the property has not depreciated in any way. A small expenditure would fit the buildings for use at any time.

I have endeavoured to perform all duties to the full satisfaction of the department, and trust that my actions will meet with your approval.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. McGOVERN,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

Department of the Interior.

No. 8.

REPORT OF MR. B. L. BALDWINSON

(*Icelandic Agent*)

WINNIPEG, 31st October, 1893.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to submit to you my annual report for the year ending to-day. This includes an account of my recent journey through Iceland, for the promotion of emigration from that country to the province of Manitoba, and part of the Canadian North-west, with results.

JOURNEY TO ICELAND.

Acting under instructions from your department I left Winnipeg for Iceland on the 10th September, 1892, and, passing through Ottawa, where I received my final instructions, proceeded to Montreal, where I boarded the ss. "Labrador" of the Dominion Line, whose proprietors afforded me a free passage to Liverpool. The steamer left Quebec on the 22nd, and after a fair passage reached Liverpool on 29th September.

After two days' stay in that city, I took train for Granton, Scotland, where, on October the 4th, I boarded the Danish mail steamer "Laura" bound for Iceland, and landed at Reykjavik, the capital of that country, on October 13th.

ICELANDIC PAMPHLET.

On my arrival in Iceland I immediately commenced the work of issuing a pamphlet descriptive of the condition of the Icelandic settlers in Canada. This work, consisting of 46 pages of "medium quarto" size, gives a general description of Canada on the first 8 pages: such as position, extent of territory, division into provinces, general system of government, natural resources, population, eastern provinces, western provinces, general description of Manitoba, Assiniboia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Athabasca, etc., climate, industries, commerce, education, etc. On page 9 is a review of the Icelandic colonies in Canada, giving their names, location, size, etc. The remaining portion of the pamphlet consists of statistical tables, such as are contained in my annual reports for 1891 and 1892.

INTERESTING DETAILS.

These were collected by me on my journey through the settlements in those years, and are minute and reliable, showing the industrial and financial position of each individual settler in all the colonies in those years as stated by themselves, the whole being a very useful and interesting collection of facts. Lastly, there is a synopsis of these tables, showing the net average annual gain per family in all the colonies as well as the net average resources of each family. This pamphlet was completed and 5,000 copies printed and distributed throughout the country by post towards the end of November.

PROVINCIAL MAP.

I had brought with me from Winnipeg 5,000 copies of the "Map of Manitoba," which I had received from the provincial Government here. These had been prepared specially for distribution in Iceland, suitable matter in Icelandic being printed on the back of them descriptive of the resources and growth of the province and of its cities and towns, while on the map itself were printed in bright colours the location of the various Icelandic colonies with their names. These maps were also distributed through Iceland with my pamphlet.

TRAVELS IN ICELAND.

This work being completed, I at once began to prepare for my extended journey through the island. Having rented and purchased ponies, packsaddles, travelling boxes and other necessary appliances, and, above all, secured the services of an experienced and efficient guide, we started out from Reykjavik in the beginning of December.

We travelled constantly and pretty thoroughly through six counties, until we reached Akureyri, on the 12th January. This is the chief commercial town in the north of Iceland, and is distant from Reykjavik about 300 miles. We had, however, travelled over 400 miles before we reached that town.

DIFFICULTIES.

It had been my intention to travel to the extreme western point of the island, but I was prevented from doing so by two causes:—

1. The roads were impassable on account of excessive snow blockades, and
2. We found on inquiry that the hay crop in that part of the country had been a failure the previous season, and that in consequence we should not be able to secure sufficient fodder for our ponies, and so I was obliged to turn eastward to the north coast.

CO-OPERATION WITH PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT AGENT.

I must here state that the provincial Government of Manitoba, which has been interesting itself in Icelandic immigration during the past year, sent an agent, Mr. Christopherson, to Iceland, in August of last year. Before his departure I had arranged that as he intended to operate in the eastern part of the country I should take the west and north, and that we should meet at Akureyri after the new year. I therefore waited at that town until Mr. Christopherson arrived about the 24th January, when we compared notes and decided upon future action.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

My pamphlet had reached the people ahead of myself, and, as I had expected, was doing good work. The statements in it as to the condition of the settlers here corresponded with the letters received from them by their friends in Iceland, but the fault was found that while the position of the settlers on homesteads was minutely and accurately described, nothing of any practical value was said about all those who lived in cities and towns. I therefore resolved to deliver public lectures at all convenient points along my route of travel, and forthwith advertised two lectures to be delivered at that town on February 4th and 6th. These were delivered to overcrowded houses, many coming a distance of twenty miles to attend them.

ASSISTED PASSAGES WANTED.

About this time Mr. Christopherson and myself each received petitions from hundreds of people on the east coast, asking us to request our respective Governments to assist them to emigrate, or to bring about a market for their live stock so

Department of the Interior.

as to enable them to realize sufficient sums to pay their fares to Canada. I knew that so far as the Dominion Government was concerned any actual assistance to defray the emigration expenses of these people was out of the question. But on the other hand I fully acknowledged the necessity of assisting in bringing about a market for their live stock, and so Mr. Christopherson and myself decided that we should visit England for that special purpose, as soon as we could get a steamer going to that country.

SUCCESS OF LECTURES.

We left Akureyri on the 10th February, and travelled westward. I delivered my lectures on "City and Town life in Canada" at all points where I could get considerable numbers to attend. Each of these lectures took 2½ hours in delivery, the average attendance being about 300 or over. At the little town of Blonduos no less than 17 young women had walked a distance of fully 7 miles to attend the lectures held at that place. These women were attending a ladies' school, and some of them are now in Manitoba.

THOUSANDS READY TO EMIGRATE.

The interest shown by the people in these meetings and their full confidence in the superiority of Canada over their own country convinced me that many thousands are ready to emigrate to this country as soon as they can command the necessary means to do so.

THE "COLD SHOULDER" AT REYKJAVIK.

We returned to Reykjavik in the beginning of March, where I at once advertised my lecture, which was to be delivered in the Good Templars' Hall of that town, on the 8th of the month. But the officials of the Government, headed by the Secretary of State, and the professors of the University, followed by the students of that institution, some merchants and others of a like class, organized themselves into a sort of whistling brigade, so that when I appeared on the stage there arose a volley of whistling which was kept up for more than an hour, until I was obliged to retire, without having effected a speech of a single word, and being unable to obtain police protection.

HOSTILE CRITICISM FROM AN UNLOOKED FOR SOURCE.

Another thing occurred about this time which required my attention. The newspapers had been publishing some unjust and severe criticisms on my pamphlet, but I was unable to induce their editors to publish any replies from me. But there had appeared a leaflet of criticism on my pamphlet—this was 8 pages quarto size. A large number of this leaflet had been published and distributed all through the island and was exercising very detrimental effects on my efforts. It was necessary that this leaflet should be properly and effectively replied to at once, and I wrote a full reply refuting successfully every point that was raised against my book. I issued this in leaflet form, 8 pages quarto size, and had 3,000 copies printed and distributed throughout the country at once. The printing of this leaflet, including cost of postage, amounted in all to 100 kroner, or \$27, and is the only unauthorized item of expenditure that I incurred on the whole trip.

EFFORTS TO FIND MARKET FOR LIVE STOCK.

After having replied to this leaflet, as stated above, Mr. Christopherson and myself left by steamer for England on the 28th March, and arrived in Liverpool on the 10th April, where we at once communicated with some of the largest live stock

dealers in Great Britain, with the object of getting them to take a hold of the Icelandic live stock trade, but without success. Among those to whom we spoke in relation to this matter are the following:—1. Arche, Dawson & Pool. 2. Bate & Williamson. 3. Bobbett & Co. 4. John Sullivan & Co. 5. Emmett & Coonan. 6. George Roddick. 7. William Ramsden. 8. Samuel E. Elliott. 9. Prichard, Munroe & Cruitt. 10. Thomas Thompson. 11. Parker & Fraser. 12. Nelson & Co. Besides these, prominent firms in Edinburgh, Manchester and Newcastle, were seen, with like results. Most of those firms had had personal experience in this trade, which they stated to have been unsatisfactory. One gentleman informed me that he had lost £2,000—\$10,000 in the Icelandic live stock trade in the year 1891, and he did not wish to repeat the experiment. The replies of other firms were of similar tenor.

VISIT TO THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

While in England, I received the permission of the High Commissioner in London to visit that city to discuss with him Icelandic immigration. I also received his authority to have my lectures printed in pamphlet form, 3,000 copies being printed in my paper, "The Letter," and 2,000 copies in pamphlet form, all of which were properly distributed through Iceland on my return to that country on the 30th April.

A SECOND PROVINCIAL AGENT.

When leaving England this time we were joined by Captain Jonasson, who was also going to Iceland as the representative of the provincial Government of Manitoba, who were inaugurating a novel and interesting, if perchance somewhat dangerous experiment of assisting people to emigrate by advancing a portion or all of the fares for select settlers and domestic servants.

REDUCED STEAMSHIP RATES.

An arrangement had also been made by the same Government with the "Beaver Line" to carry Icelandic immigrants direct from Iceland to Quebec, and thence by rail to Winnipeg, all for the sum of 123 kroners—\$32.50 for adults; 61 kroners 50 aura—\$16.25, for children from five to twelve years; and 40 kroner—\$10.80, for children one to five years of age; and 12 kroner, or \$3.24, for infants under one year old. This was a clear reduction of 20 per cent on former rates established by the other lines, which were \$40 for an adult, and corresponding rates for others according to age. For having effected this substantial reduction in the rates of passage for Icelandic immigrants, due credit must be given to the provincial Government of Manitoba, as also for their assistance to those who without it would not have been able to emigrate, at the present time, at any rate. This assistance is to be repaid by the emigrants into the provincial treasury as soon as they shall have made sufficient money in this country to redeem their obligations.

POLICY OF MANITOBA GOVERNMENT.

The principle of promoting emigration on the lines above mentioned, so far at least as it relates to select female domestic servants, is in my opinion a very laudable one, but the propriety of an indiscriminate assistance of all classes of people may, and no doubt will, be seriously questioned by many.

Whether the provincial Government will continue to promote Icelandic immigration on the lines it has already begun will depend entirely on the success or otherwise of this experiment.

Department of the Interior.

FURTHER WORK IN ICELAND.

On my return to Iceland on the 30th April I at once issued my lecture and had it properly distributed throughout the country by post. When that work was completed I began travelling on the west and north-west coast of the island, and may be said to have been continually travelling until the 6th day of August, when I returned to Reykjavik, and where I then remained until the 14th September, when I left Iceland for my home in Canada.

THE RESULTS ATTAINED.

The result of this year's work has not in my opinion been equal to the amount of work that has been done in Iceland by representatives from this country. Yet considering the poverty among the people of that country and the absolute impossibility of realizing on the live stock or other property of the people, the returns may be considered fairly satisfactory, as no less than 732 souls have come to Canada during the year from Iceland, besides 84 who have moved into the Dominion from various parts of the United States, thus bringing the total Icelandic immigration to Canada during the present year up to 816 souls, as follows:—

1892—November.....	16	
1893—June.....	7	
July.....	171	
August.....	536	
September.....	2	
Total from Iceland.....		732
1893—April.....	14	
June.....	30	
July.....	27	
August.....	13	
Total from United States.....		84
Total Icelandic immigration.....		816 souls.

DISTRIBUTION OF ICELANDIC IMMIGRANTS.

Owing to my absence from this country during the year, I am unable to give you a detailed statement of the distribution of the immigrants. But I can state generally that they were distributed through the various Icelandic settlements in this province and the territories.

ICELANDERS IN THE STATES.

In recent years very few Icelanders have emigrated to the States, and of those who went there the major portion have already returned to this province where they are likely to remain.

DESIRABLE CLASSES.

This year's immigrants were generally of a desirable class, consisting of well-to-do farmers with their families, a number of single agricultural labourers and a big proportion of female domestics; of this latter class there were no less than 117 in a party of 526, who came out by the "Lake Huron" in August last.

EMPLOYMENT FOR ALL.

Employment was found for all who came out, although the demand for farm labourers was not so active as in previous years, but at the time of writing most of the harvest work is done and there is little prospect of any profitable work for men during the coming winter. But domestic servants are in great demand and wages for that class of labour are fully up to the standard of previous years. New arrivals, who neither spoke or understood any English, have this summer received as high as \$10 per month to commence with. This is more than the highest annual wages received by them in their native land.

HOSTILITY OF THE NATIVE PRESS OF ICELAND.

Speaking generally of my work in Iceland during the past year, I may say that during all the years that I have been working in that country since 1886, I have not met as much opposition as I experienced during the past winter. The press of the whole country joined with the officers and merchants in a most systematic and stubborn opposition. I was actually obliged to institute a criminal libel suit against one of the editors, which suit, I am pleased to state, I won. This opposition and unpleasantness was caused by fear that we would deplete the country of its inhabitants, as we were annually taking a large number of people to Canada, and the country was thus losing a valuable portion of its taxpayers as well as the wealth belonging to these people.

PLEASANT RELATIONS WITH PROVINCIAL AGENTS.

I should state here that while working in Europe there was perfect harmony and co-operation between Mr. Christopherson and myself, he doing his work privately by visiting farmers and describing Manitoba, while I issued the literature and defended it in print, as stated above, and delivered public lectures.

LEPROSY IN ICELAND—A WARNING.

There is one thing in connection with future immigration from Iceland which must not be lost sight of, and that is, the undoubted existence of a species of leprosy in the south-east quarter of that country. This disease is spreading to an alarming extent, so much so that the chief Government physicians of Iceland made a demand on the Icelandic Parliament in July last for a grant of 50,000 kroner for the establishment of a special hospital for such people, but although there is no hospital in Iceland for leprosy, this demand was not attended to.

I am pleased to say that so far as I am aware, and I have watched this matter pretty closely, we have not yet had any people from Iceland in this country afflicted with this loathsome disease. But I deem it a duty to inform you of this, so that instructions may be issued to your immigrant inspector at Quebec to give special attention to this matter, in his examination of future Icelandic immigrants, with a view to having all persons proved to have the disease immediately returned to their native land.

A new emigration law was introduced into the Icelandic House at its last session in August last, but as it was practically a prohibitive measure it did not pass.

The whole respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

B. L. BALDWINSON,
Icelandic Agent.

Department of the Interior.

No. 9.

REPORT OF THE BRANDON AGENT.

(MR. W. H. HIAM.)

DOMINION LANDS AND IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
BRANDON, MANITOBA, 17th January, 1894.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith a schedule of persons accommodated at the Immigration Buildings here during the year ended the 31st October, 1893, showing their respective nationalities and the number of arrivals for each month.

With regard to the present condition of the building and premises, I beg to report that in May last some much needed repairs and improvements were effected, the inside walls having been repaired, and both walls and ceilings thoroughly kalso-mined, and the interior woodwork painted.

During the season I visited the premises and inspected the various apartments as often as I could conveniently do so, and found the place in good order generally, excepting on one occasion when I noticed that the city scavenger had failed to remove some offal from the yard. I reported the nuisance to the Chief of Police, who caused it to be removed at once. Mr. Baker, late Immigrant Agent, has also at my request inspected the premises, and interviewed the inmates very frequently, in fact almost daily, from May to August, looking after their welfare, and giving them needful advice. The caretaker of the building meets the daily through train from the east for the purpose of conducting newly arrived immigrants to their temporary home, and giving them information as required. The names of those who avail themselves of the accommodation provided for them by the department are duly registered in accordance with the rules prescribed, but I find that quite a number come here who do not report their arrival, many of whom subsequently called at my office for advice and information in regard to employment and wages.

Applications for labour as well as employment are duly registered in books provided for that purpose, and the method adopted has been the means of supplying the wants of those requiring help as well as those seeking employment. The demand for farm labourers has not been quite so great in 1893 as it was in the year previous, and the rate of wages has been lower, owing to the low price of wheat and a diminution of the average yield as compared with preceding years.

The various delegates from Great Britain and the United States who have visited this district during the year just closed, have been furnished with teams to enable them to inspect the growing crops and obtain reliable data from the oldest and most experienced settlers, as to the most approved methods of cultivation and the result of their labours since their arrival in this country; and I have no doubt that the reports of these delegates will be the means of inducing many intending immigrants to come and settle in the great North-west of our Dominion.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. H. HIAM,
Agent of Dominion Lands and Immigration.

BRANDON AGENCY.

SCHEDULE of Persons accommodated at the Immigration Buildings, showing the Nationality and Sexes, the Number of those of Adult Age, and Children under 12 years of age, for the year ended 31st October, 1893.

NATIONALITY.	SEXES.				Total.	1892.		1893.										Total.
	Adults.		Children.			November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.														
English.....	1	1	2	4	4													4
English.....	2	1	2	1	6			6										6
English.....	9	1			10				10									10
Canadians.....	2				2				2									2
United States.....	2				2				2									2
Germans.....	1	2		1	4				4									4
English.....	38	6	5	3	52					52								52
Irish.....	3	1			4					4								4
Scotch.....	10	3	1		14					14								14
Germans.....	3				3					3								3
Hollanders.....	21				21					21								21
Canadians.....	22				22					22								22
English.....	35	10	6	4	55						55							55
Scotch.....	5	4	4	5	18						18							18
Belgians.....	3				3						3							3
Germans.....	6	2	8	4	20						20							20
Swedes.....	6				6						6							6
United States.....	1	1	2	2	6						6							6
Canadians.....	6				6						6							6
English.....	21				21							21						21
Scotch.....	14	2	3	1	20							20						20
Irish.....	2				2							2						2
Germans.....	2				2							2						2
Bohemians.....	1	1	1	1	4							4						4
Canadians.....	11				11							11						11
English.....	7	1			8								8					8
Germans.....	2	2			4								4					4
Danish.....	1				1								1					1
Canadians.....	7				7								7					7
English.....	4				4									4				4
Swedes.....	5				5									5				5
Icelanders.....	18	2			20									20				20
Canadians.....	4				4									4				4
English.....	2				2												2	2
Scotch.....	1	1			2												2	2
Bohemians.....	1	1	2	3	7												7	7
Canadians.....	6				6											6		6
English.....	2				2												2	2
Scotch.....	1				1												1	1
Germans.....	1				1												1	1
Canadians.....	3				3												3	3
Totals.....	298	42	36	25	401	4		6	24	116	114	60	20	33	17	7		401

Department of the Interior.

No. 10.

REPORT OF THE ESTEVAN AGENT

(MR. C. E. PHIPPS.)

ESTEVAN, ASSINIBOIA, 7th, November 1893.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The colonies in this district are the Jewish colony, in Township 3, Range 5, west 2nd (which was reserved for them by your order), and a Franco-Belgian colony in Township 8, Range 7, west 2nd. The former of these does not appear to be a complete success. I believe there are about two hundred families in the colony, but from what I have seen it appears to me that such a large number of aliens, whose religion, manners and customs differ so materially from those of the country, are not likely to succeed very well when placed together in one colony.

The Franco-Belgians numbering some thirty families, are, however, I believe, doing well. They are hard working, industrious and frugal, and, being near an old settled part of the country, have profited by the example of their neighbours.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. E. PHIPPS,
Agent of Dominion Lands and Immigration.

No. 11.

REPORT OF THE REGINA AGENT

(MR. A. J. FRASER.)

REGINA, ASSINIBOIA, November 6th, 1893.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your circular letter of the 24th ultimo, ref. 341445, and to state that the arrival of immigrants this year has been considerably below the average of former years; but I am pleased to be able to state that the settlers who did arrive are of a better class, nearly all of them bringing sufficient capital to give them a good start, besides retaining sufficient to support them comfortably for the first few years.

The action of the department in furnishing land guides to settlers has been highly appreciated, owing to the absence of corner stakes and tins on mounds, which renders such service a necessity, particularly in the new district opened up on the new Soo route, south of Regina.

No record having been kept until September 1st, I am not in a position to give a statement of the number of arrivals for the year ending the 31st of October last.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. J. FRASER,
Acting Agent of Dominion Lands and Immigration.

Department of the Interior.

No. 12.

REPORT OF THE CALGARY AGENT.

(MR. A. ROWE.)

CALGARY, ALBERTA, 1st November, 1893.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—A notable circumstance in connection with settlement in this district during the year is the large proportion of settlers who have come from the United States. Of the 307 homestead entries granted at my agency, 162—or over 52½ per cent—have been granted to immigrants from that country. These 162 homesteaders represent 448 souls. They appear to be of a desirable class. A large number of them (having made entry under the “five year system,” which does not require immediate settlement on the land) have not yet removed their belongings to this country. I have made inquiry, however, of all who have already removed their effects to Canada with a view to ascertain their value to the country, and have been furnished with the necessary particulars by 46. These represent, in cash, stock and other effects, a sum of \$95,577.45, or an average of \$2,077.77 each. A large number of States are represented by these American homesteaders, the distribution being as follows:—From Nebraska, 58 per cent; from Michigan, 13 per cent; from Washington State, 10 per cent; from Idaho, 5 per cent; from Kansas, 4 per cent; from Dakota, 3 per cent; from Minnesota, 2 per cent; from Missouri, Iowa, Virginia, Illinois and California, the remaining 5 per cent. Of the immigrants from the United States it is gratifying to note that 22½ per cent were returning Canadians. Of these 48 per cent came from Michigan, 26 per cent from Nebraska, 12 per cent from Kansas, 8 per cent from Minnesota, and 6 per cent from Dakota. Of those not returning Canadians, the chief proportion were born in the United States, the larger number of the remainder being of Scandinavian extraction. Many of the entries granted to American settlers have been made by delegates who have come to report on the country as a field for American settlement, and there seems every probability that these settlers will form the nucleus of a considerable future emigration from the districts they represent.

The homesteads entered by immigrants from elsewhere than the United States have been taken up as follows: 52 per cent by Canadians from other parts of the Dominion, 27 per cent by Englishmen, 10 per cent by Scotchmen, 4 per cent by Irishmen, and the remaining 7 per cent by Scandinavians, Danes, Bohemians and Frenchmen. Almost all of these homesteaders appeared likely to make good settlers.

The immigration hall here has been utilized during the year by 1,180 souls. The record of immigrants accommodated at this building does not, however, afford an adequate means of estimating the total amount of immigration. A large number of the most desirable settlers prefer hotel or other similar accommodation, and many proceeded to their ultimate destination without stopping off here. Of these two classes, it is, of course, impossible to obtain any record.

Settlement in this district has this year directed itself chiefly to those of the five northerly tiers of townships within the agency limits, lying in the neighbourhood of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway, which are excellently adapted for mixed farming, and where there is more land available than in the central and southern portions of the district. I have no doubt though, that in the course of a few years the southern part of the agency will receive more settlers than it has

recently absorbed. The arrangements which are now pending for the opening to settlement of the older grazing leases will render a large quantity of desirable land available for homesteading, and the extension of the practice of irrigation which is now becoming quite general in South and Central Alberta, will afford a remedy for the occasional dry seasons which have hitherto operated somewhat against the success of general agriculture in that locality.

Besides those who have taken up land in the district, it has been visited by a number of delegations whose mission has been solely to report on it as a field for settlement. The larger number of these have been from the United States, although two parties of tenant farmers from England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales have inspected it. All these delegations have appeared to be favourably impressed with the capabilities of the district for farming, stock-raising and dairying purposes. In connection with immigration from the United States, it has recently been stated that the Government's Cattle Quarantine Regulations have operated to hinder the incoming of settlers from across the international boundary. These regulations, as now framed, are so particularly designed to obviate all inconvenience to settlers bringing in stock, that it appeared impossible such could be the effect. I lately communicated with Mr. James Gadsden, formerly of Nebraska, and who has been very intimately concerned with most of the settlers who have come into Alberta this year from the United States, with the view of ascertaining whether there was any truth in this representation. He reported to me that such was in no sense the case; that the settlers recognized the necessity for the enforcement of Quarantine Regulations, and appreciated the measures taken by the Government to render these regulations as little onerous as possible to the newly arriving.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

AMOS ROWE,

Agent of Dominion Lands and Immigration.

Department of the Interior.

No. 13.

REPORT OF MR. R. L. ALEXANDER

(*Travelling Immigration Agent.*)

CALGARY, ALBERTA, 11th January, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

During the months of January, February and March I was doing office work in the land office in Edmonton the greater portion of that time, and did not begin to make regular trips on the train between Calgary and Edmonton until the latter end of March.

GROUND COVERED.

I travelled during the year 26,728 miles by train, making sixty-seven round trips between the above two points. I also drove about 300 miles at different points along the line of railway, going amongst the settlers, and into some of the unsettled parts as well, thereby becoming acquainted with the country in these localities, the better enabling me to know the country, and hence the better able to speak intelligently thereof to those whom I was daily meeting on the trains.

CHANGE OF HEADQUARTERS.

In July, under instructions from the department, I removed from Edmonton to Calgary, the latter place being the better for my headquarters.

GOOD CROPS.

The crops throughout the whole country were excellent. In fact better could scarcely be wished for. And notwithstanding the unusually late spring the crops all matured, with rare exceptions, and were all harvested before the fall frost come.

The first frost that did any damage came on the 16th September, but all the grain crop was harvested before that date.

Wheat yielded from 30 to 45 bushels per acre, barley from 45 to 60, oats being an immense crop yielded all the way from 60 to 100 bushels, in many instances over 100 bushels having been threshed to the acre.

Roots and vegetables were a large crop all over the country.

At Leduc I was shown a stalk of hemp grown there by a settler from Dakota, a Mr. Krugger, which measured 14½ feet.

INFLUX OF SETTLERS.

The influx of immigration that set into northern parts of Alberta, better known as the Valley of the Northern Saskatchewan, the Battle River, and the country lying adjacent, has continued, and as will be seen from my statement of cars of settlers' effects, out of 200 cars reported, 66 went to Edmonton, 10 to Leduc and 54 to Wetaskiwin, making 130 that have gone into these parts of Alberta.

With an A 1 soil, a bountiful supply of excellent water, abundance of coal, wood and hay to be had always within easy reach of any settler, these parts of our territories have become famous, and our "Cousins from over the border" have not been slow in "catching on" to these facts and are settling there in considerable numbers.

MIXED FARMING.

During my trips into the country, when driving, I was greatly pleased to be confirmed in what I already had heard, viz., that all the settlers were directing their efforts, not to see how much grain they could grow, but laying their plans so as to go into mixed farming, especially stock raising and dairying.

JOURNEYS BY BUCKBOARD.

The parts of the country visited by me when out driving were as follows. In March I drove out west of Red Deer into what is known as the Burnt Lake district near which are settled a number of Icelanders, whom I found doing very well. They are principally engaged in raising sheep and cattle. In August I drove out west of Edmonton to the Stony Plains district in Township 52, Range 27 west of 4th Meridian, thence north into Township 54 same range, then I drove east to St. Albert, from there I drove north through Townships 54 and 55 in Range 25, to Egg Lake, from which point I returned to Edmonton through Townships 55, 54 and 53 in Range 24, crossing the Sturgeon River north of Edmonton.

In October I made a three days' trip into the Pipestone Creek, Bittern Lake and Battle River localities, which lie east of the town of Wetaskiwin.

SETTLERS WELL PLEASED WITH THE COUNTRY.

While on these trips I called upon many settlers, conversed with them, inquired as to how they were getting along, what their prospects were, how they had succeeded and if satisfied with the country, and was pleased to learn and to report that without an exception I found all satisfied, and as some said, "more than pleased with the country." I found good crops everywhere, and was forcibly struck with the home-like appearance which so many of their homesteads presented, and am convinced that such settlers are there "to stay," and all that such a rich country wants with all its natural, and in many places inexhaustible resources, is more of such hardy, industrious and intelligent settlers.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S FAVOURABLE OPINION.

Perhaps I could not do better than insert here an extract from one of Mr. Frank Richard's lectures on Canada, in England, as reported in the *Banbury Guardian*. Speaking of Alberta he says: "We pass the prairies and visit on our way the Ojibways, the Blackfeet, the Sioux, the Crees and the Assiniboines, and find ourselves in a new country on the banks of the North Saskatchewan River and south of the Peace River. If I were to tell of this country one-half of what I have to say, it would take columns in the newspapers and hours to relate. I must content myself with saying that it is the finest country in the whole of the continent of British North America. It is warmer, although in coming north we have been getting nearer to the arctic regions, but we have dropped about 2,000 feet and have got to the arctic slope. The country is watered with grand rivers and is wooded like a gentleman's park in England. It is there for any one to go in and possess. It has only been opened a few months, but people are crowding in now. Over 2,000 people went to Edmonton last year."

NEW CENTRES OF POPULATION.

In my last year's report I mentioned that Innisfail, Red Deer and Wetaskiwin were the leading places between Edmonton and Calgary; since then, in addition to these, Olds, fifty-five miles north of Calgary, and Lacombe, eighteen miles north of Red Deer, have sprung into prominence, and bid fair to rival the others.

Department of the Interior.

OLDS.

The town of Olds has a population of about 100, and has now two general stores, one hardware and furniture store, one hotel, one livery and feed stable, one blacksmith shop, one butcher shop, one flour and feed store, two lumber yards and several good private dwellings. It has a school in which there are fifty-eight pupils. The Episcopal, Presbyterian and Baptist denominations have weekly service, the latter two having resident ministers. At the close of 1892 there were only four buildings where the town now stands. There are settled within a radius of ten miles 175 families, all of whom are doing well, the greater number of whom came from the state of Nebraska.

INNISFAIL.

Innisfail, half way between Olds and Red Deer, is nicely situated, being surrounded by a nice poplar bluff, has made very marked progress during the year. It has now some eighteen or twenty places of business, representing almost every branch of trade. A brick yard has been started during the past year, in which a first-class brick is made, and several nice residences have been built with the brick made therein. A cheese and butter factory has been started, in which a first-class article has been manufactured, and negotiations are under way to organize a large joint stock company with capacity to manufacture butter in large quantities.

In addition to the many fine buildings a new school has been erected at a cost of \$1,500, at which there are sixty pupils in attendance.

RED DEER.

Red Deer, half way between Calgary and Edmonton, on the banks of the river from which it takes its name, has made much progress during 1893, and in addition to its business places of last year has several others. A creamery and butter factory was started here during the past year.

About two and a half miles west of the town, and on the west bank of the river an Indian industrial school was built and completed during the spring of last year. It is built of stone taken from the bank of the river close to where it is erected, and has now some fifty Indian children being educated and trained. The Rev. J. Nelson is in charge.

LACOMBE.

Lacombe, called after the Rev. Father Lacombe, the veteran missionary, is now a place of considerable importance. In May last the town site was surveyed and put on the market. At that time there was only one small store kept in a log "shack." The place now has three general stores, one hotel, one boarding house, a blacksmith's shop, butcher shop, livery stable, lumber yard, post office and money order office, and several private dwellings. As yet there is no school building, but a school has been organized with an attendance of thirty-seven children.

There are as yet no church buildings erected, but all the religious bodies hold regular services in temporary quarters.

WETASKIWIN.

Wetaskiwin having received by far the largest immigration of any town along the C. and E. Railway, except Edmonton, has grown rapidly.

It has a population of about 400, and all kinds of business are fully represented. The country around it is filling up rapidly, and the town is keeping pace therewith.

LEDUC.

Leduc, a station situated some eighteen miles south of Edmonton, since my last report has assumed the position of a small town, and has several stores and other places of business. There is quite a settlement adjacent, the greater number of the settlers being Germans, and doing well.

EDMONTON.

Edmonton during the year 1893 has gone ahead rapidly. It has had many fine private residences erected, and quite a number of business blocks, several of which are of brick.

It has a complete system of fire protection, having, in addition to its chemical engine, purchased a first-class steam fire engine from Ronald & Co., of Brussels, Ont., capable of coping with any fire that may occur. So now, with its first-class fire protection, extensive sidewalks built during the past summer, and its electric light, it is fast coming to the point as the leading town in Alberta.

SOUTH EDMONTON.

South Edmonton has since my last report grown rapidly. Many buildings, business and private, have gone up during the year now closed, and its population has increased remarkably.

In the spring of 1893 they erected a nice frame school-house, which was then considered large enough to do them for some years. In this they have been disappointed, and now they are compelled to rent a building for a time in which to open a second school-room, and have engaged a second teacher.

A bridge across the Saskatchewan at this point is very urgently needed, and when built will connect these two places and no doubt eventually merge the two into one.

CALGARY.

Calgary, as in past years, continues to grow, and many fine stone structures, both business and private, have been erected during the year. It has cast off the name of town and become a city, the first in the territories, and is now at the date of my writing busily engaged in the first election of its mayor and aldermen.

FURTHER INFORMATION.

Herewith I send two schedules or statements, one showing the number of arrivals, males and females, and where they came from; the other the number of cars of stock, etc., from where they came and to what points they went.

The number of people coming from the United States is more than one-half of the whole; those from the other provinces of the Dominion, about one-third, the remainder coming from Great Britain and the European continent.

Out of the 200 cars reported it will be seen that 122 came from the United States. Dakota contributed 36, Nebraska 38, Washington State 22, and Minnesota 17 cars.

The statements herewith only show the number of people and cars of stock, etc., that arrived by the trains I travelled by, and I am quite satisfied that the actual number of arrivals, if all had been recorded, would be about 4,000, and quite a number more cars of effects, and to this would require to be added all the cattle, horses and other effects that were driven across country from Montana, Idaho, Washington and other states.

EFFECT OF CATTLE QUARANTINE ON IMMIGRATION.

The restrictions regarding quarantine retarded immigration considerably from the United States. This I found out from those who came in during the year, and if the quarantine should be raised a much larger immigration will no doubt come in this year. However, judging from the reports of those who have come in, I am of opinion that a large immigration may be looked for this year in any case.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. L. ALEXANDER,

Dom. Govt. Travelling Immigration Agent.

Department of the Interior.

SUMMARY of Settlers recorded during 1893, between Calgary and Edmonton.

Where come from.	Number.	Where come from.	Number.
Ontario.....	621	Idaho.....	62
Quebec.....	61	Iowa.....	19
New Brunswick.....	10	Kansas.....	27
Nova Scotia.....	29	Michigan.....	203
British Columbia.....	78	Maine.....	24
Prince Edward Island.....	22	Minnesota.....	198
Manitoba.....	163	Montana.....	30
From Dominion of Canada.....	984	Massachusetts.....	116
England.....	161	Nebraska.....	170
Ireland.....	17	New Hampshire.....	38
Scotland.....	33	New Jersey.....	2
Wales.....	9	New York.....	66
From British Isles.....	220	Oregon.....	55
Russia.....	82	Pennsylvania.....	1
Sweden.....	82	Rhode Island.....	1
Germany.....	72	Texas.....	3
Prussia.....	17	Vermont.....	43
Austria.....	23	Virginia.....	4
Belgium.....	9	Washington.....	227
Denmark.....	9	Wisconsin.....	8
Bohemia.....	7	From U. S. A.....	1,620
Hungary.....	4	India.....	5
France.....	3	Iceland.....	3
Poland.....	2	<i>Recapitulation.</i>	
Norway.....	1	Dominion of Canada.....	984
Europe.....	311	British Isles.....	220
Dakota.....	284	European Countries.....	311
California.....	18	United States.....	1,620
Colorado.....	3	India.....	5
Illinois.....	18	Iceland.....	3
		Total.....	3,143

SUMMARY of Car Loads, recorded during 1893.

Where came from.	No. of Cars.	Where went to.	No. of Cars.
Ontario.....	43	Didsbury.....	1
Quebec.....	3	Olds.....	28
Nova Scotia.....	3	Bowden.....	2
British Columbia.....	3	Innisfail.....	13
Manitoba.....	26	Red Deer.....	9
From Dominion of Canada.....	78	Lacombe.....	15
Dakota.....	36	Penhold.....	2
Idaho.....	5	Wetaskiwin.....	54
Kansas.....	3	Leduc.....	10
Michigan.....	1	Edmonton.....	66
Minnesota.....	17		200
Nebraska.....	38		
Washington.....	22		
	122		
From Canada.....	78		
do U. S. A.....	122		
	200		

CALGARY, 1st January, 1894.

R. L. ALEXANDER.

No. 14.

REPORT OF THE WETASKIWIN AGENT.

(MR. T. B. FERGUSON.)

WETASKIWIN, ALBERTA, 4th November, 1893.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—A considerable number of the settlers in this district are of Swedish and German origin. A portion of the Swedes have colonized, under the direction of Mr. Swanson, Townships 43 and 44, Ranges 21 and 22 west of 4th Meridian. These townships have recently been surveyed, but the lands in them are not yet in the market.

The Germans have formed a colony in Townships 49, Ranges 24 and 25 west of 4th Meridian. These townships are entirely settled by that people. I have no means of ascertaining their numbers or condition. A number of Germans have settled also in Township 46, Range 25 west of 4th Meridian.

The direction of settlement has been chiefly towards Townships 45, Ranges 19, 20, 21 and 22, and Township 46, Range 22 west of 4th.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

THOS. B. FERGUSON,
Agent of Dominion Lands and Immigration.

Department of the Interior.

No. 15.

REPORT OF THE EDMONTON AGENT.

(MR. THOS. ANDERSON.)

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, 6th November, 1893.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The number of homesteads granted in the Edmonton district is 570; pre-emption sales 20; general sales 35. This is independent of Wetaskiwin district, where an office was opened last spring, being taken from my district and lying between that and the Red Deer district, both of which last year formed part of the Edmonton district. The homestead entries granted at Wetaskiwin were 309; sales 4. By adding the Wetaskiwin entries to the Edmonton entries they show an increase of 84 entries as compared with last year. This is independent of Red Deer entries, an account of which I have not received, and which were included in my last year's report.

I anticipated an even larger increase, but the following reasons given by delegates no doubt account for our not getting more homesteaders, and others from the States, viz.:—(1) The general failure of the banks on the other side, in which many who intended emigrating to this country had their money for that purpose, and could not get it when wanted; (2) others wished to sell their lands and effects, but could not do so from the general disaster. One gentleman, Mr. Hudson, from Nebraska (farming 1,000 acres in that state) came on, having independent means, and is now looking about to settle. He told me his grain (wheat) in Nebraska would not pay for cutting and would not average more than 5 bushels per acre.

The Chicago fair was another drawback to many settlers coming.

Mr. Alphonse Vereecken, a Belgian gentleman, who settled near St. Albert this year, where he has expended \$10,000, has left for home intending to return with a number of others with means. He is delighted with the country and his prospects therein.

Last spring scarlet fever was brought in from Washington State by two families. The immigrant shed where they were placed was quite full of immigrants, and the moment I learned the fact I took Dr. Braithwaite over with me and placed him in charge with instructions to stamp it out; he placed all the occupants under canvas and thoroughly scrubbed and fumigated the sheds. By these prompt actions the disease was mastered. Two deaths occurred in the sheds during the year, both from cold taken on the cars on the way in: one an old German, 70 years of age, the other from Ontario, a young man, very far gone when he arrived here.

The sheds have been under the management of Mr. Kildahl, who has given every satisfaction by his untiring work, meeting every train at whatever hour of the day or night it arrived, and looking after the comfort of the immigrants.

Although we have had a fair immigration, I fully expected many more, and no doubt we would have had them but for the causes stated above. Still all that have come are well satisfied, and our crop in this district has been a very good one and generally well saved.

Our weather during the year has been more unsettled than I have known it during the twelve years I have been here.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. ANDERSON,

Dominion Lands and Immigration Agent.

145

No. 16.

REPORT OF THE PRINCE ALBERT AGENT.

(MR. JOHN McTAGGART.)

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK., 3rd November, 1893.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The direction that settlement has taken during the year is about the same as last year. Shell River and Stony Creek, for the English speaking population; St. Louis de Langevin and Duck Lake, for the French, are the favourite places for the new-comers. The condition of the settlers is most excellent, and this year's crop has been exceedingly abundant, the grain being everywhere of the first quality.

The only colony we have in this district is that of the Mennonites. They are steadily coming, some from Manitoba, others directly from Russia. They occupy a stretch of country lying south of Duck Lake, between the two Saskatchewan Rivers, in Townships 40 up to 44, in Ranges 2 to 5 west of the 3rd Meridian.

It is said that they are very prosperous, the people of the neighbouring settlements doing a good business with them.

According to the entries, I should say that they number not less than 200 persons.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McTAGGART,
Dominion Lands and Immigration Agent.

Department of the Interior.

No. 17.

REPORT OF THE NEW WESTMINSTER AGENT.

(MR. JOHN MCKENZIE.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., 6th November, 1893.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—As to immigration, as before stated, the arrivals were few and far between.

I have made tours through the district and made inquiry as to the progress of the new settlers. They have much to contend with in the want of passable roads and the labour in clearing of land. Nearly all are obliged to raise by mortgages from \$400 to \$800 on their homesteads on the approval of the applications for patent. The vegetable crops are always good, and this year has not been an exception in that respect, although the spring was unusually cold and wet.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN MCKENZIE,
Agent of Dominion Lands and Immigration.

REPORTS OF UNITED STATES AGENTS.

No. 1.

REPORT OF MR. A. F. HOLMES,

(Inspector of Agencies in the United States.)

OTTAWA, 21st November, 1893.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following synopsis of the work done in the United States in connection with immigration since the 1st of January, 1893.

THE WESTERN STATES.

I received instructions on the 6th January to make a trip of inspection through the Western States, beginning with Michigan, for the purpose of putting in agents where prospects seemed good for obtaining settlers for the Canadian North-west.

MICHIGAN.

Accordingly I left Ottawa on the 7th January, and went to Port Huron, where I met Agents Code, McInnis, Anderson and Scatchard, and made arrangements for having a systematic canvas made of the several counties south and east of Saginaw, with a view to taking up a party to the North-west in the spring from that locality, and afterwards transferring the work to the counties north and west of Saginaw and the Upper Peninsula.

Mr. Anderson was afterwards sent to Chicago to take charge of World's Fair advertising, and Mr. Scatchard sent in his resignation having obtained permanent employment elsewhere. Two other men were employed in their places in Northern Michigan, and the result of their joint work up to November 1st last was something over 200 entries made from Michigan, and a colony of about 40 families of German Lutherans from Lapier county, who have selected their land and will move up next spring to the Carrot River district, Assiniboia.

ILLINOIS.

The report of Agent Code, who had direct superintendence of this work, will show the Michigan work more fully. From Michigan I went to Chicago, where I met several parties who wanted information and literature, which I gave them with instructions to work the matter up, and give me a full report later, as to the prospects.

From Chicago I went to Nebraska, stopping at two or three points in Iowa from whence we had inquiries.

IOWA.

I found we should be justified in sending an agent to Iowa, whenever we could spare a man for that purpose, as there are many renters in the northern counties who would prefer land of their own, and who could take from four hundred to a

Department of the Interior.

thousand dollars with them, in addition to team, cattle and implements. Mr. Crawford was sent down into Humbolt Co., in the spring, but was obliged to return home for personal reasons. I spent a few weeks there distributing literature and giving general information, and as a result we have had numerous inquiries, and delegates have gone up from Sioux, Grundy, Humboldt and other counties during the past season. If we are able to send an agent to Northern Iowa next spring, I have no doubt but that we shall get as good results as we have had from other states where our work has been more thorough.

NEBRASKA.

At Schuyler, Nebraska, I met Mr. James Gadsden who had been corresponding with the department, and who gave me much valuable information and got up a meeting of parties interested. I gave them information and literature and arranged with Mr. Gadsden to work up a party. The result was that about the 1st of April a party of some 90 settlers left Nebraska for Olds, on the line of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway, taking some 18 cars of stock, implements and effects, representing over one hundred thousand dollars in cash.

In addition to homesteading, they bought railroad lands. They have been joined by friends during the summer, and now own most of two townships near Olds. They have comfortable buildings, raised an excellent sod crop, and are well satisfied. Their colony is a first-class proof of what can be accomplished in one season by men who have a little means and are familiar with western life.

From here I went to Creighton, Nebraska, where I found that Mr. Harry H. Smith, an agent of the department, had done valuable work, and that another man could be successfully employed in the southern part of the state. Mr. Hetherington was accordingly sent there after the spring opened. The result of their joint work was the sending of over 40 families with their stock and effects to Prince Albert, Calgary and Edmonton districts during the past summer, with prospects of many more for next season if we are able to keep up the interest for a few months longer.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

From Creighton I went to South Dakota, calling at Mitchell, White Lake and Redfield, where I left some literature and arranged for parties to correspond with Mr. W. A. Webster, our agent in Aberdeen.

I saw Mr. Webster, and together we mapped out a plan to have Mr. Pettit go through the western tier of counties and distribute literature, referring those wanting further information to Mr. Webster, at Aberdeen. The result of this work was over 100 entries, principally in the Prince Albert, Yorkton, and Calgary and Edmonton districts. Some four families from South Dakota also settled in Manitoba among friends.

NORTH DAKOTA.

From Aberdeen I went to Grand Forks, North Dakota, and Crookston, Minnesota. I did not see our agent in Grand Forks, but learned that the people were well posted regarding the Canadian North-west, and several contemplated going there in the spring.

MINNESOTA.

At Crookston I found good work could be done by sending in a good agent, and about the middle of March Mr. Munson was sent there. I went with him and put him in communication with those from whom I had inquiries, and gave him general instructions. Mr. McCrea was afterwards sent to assist in Minnesota. The result of their joint work was some 40 families of first class Scandinavian settlers during the summer, with about 25 more to move up this fall, after threshing, and many more next season if we are able to look after them.

I returned to Ottawa by way of Chicago, and found that much interest was taken by those who had previously made inquiry in Chicago, and that some of their number were desirous of visiting the country.

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

After returning to Ottawa I went to the New England States, where we had agents, calling on D. J. Waggoner, at Barre, Vt., and Messrs. Wiswell and Childs, at Lewiston and Aurora, Me. Mr. Waggoner's parties from Vermont made about 30 entries during the season, principally in the Prince Albert district, and those from Maine and New Hampshire between 30 to 40 more, principally in the Edmonton district.

MASSACHUSETTS.

From Portland I went to points in Massachusetts, where Messrs. Caron and Allaire were working among the French population. My judgment was that while the factories were running it would be impossible to get desirable settlers from that state, as the joint wages earned by a family would be a more direct result than what could be obtained from a new farm, saying nothing of the predilection for town life among the younger members of a family and which would operate against us.

NEW YORK.

On my return I went through the Black River Valley in New York, stopping off at Utica, Carthage, Watertown and Philadelphia. I believed this would be a good field to employ an agent in, and Mr. W. H. Hall was sent there about the middle of March.

He took up a large party during the summer, several of whom made entries for land and will move up in the spring. They all made a very favourable report on the country, and if followed up this work will give good results next season. A party of Hungarians from Pittsburg, Pa., represented by Rev. Mr. Kovacs and two other delegates, visited the North-west in company with Mr. Hall. The result will be some 50 families in the spring.

GERMANS IN CHICAGO.

Letters having been received from Rev. Mr. Phillips, in Chicago, representing some 70 families in Chicago, and from parties in Idaho, Washington and Oregon, I was instructed by the department to visit these places and make arrangements for representatives of these people to visit the North-west.

In Chicago I saw the Rev. Mr. Phillips, and met several of the people about whom he had corresponded. They made arrangements for a mass meeting on the following Sunday evening at Rochester Hall, where I met some 700 people and explained the requirements for homesteading. I found them a mixed lot, consisting of Germans, Poles and Hungarians principally, with about 25 per cent Jews among them, the remainder being Lutherans, Roman Catholics and other persuasions. They selected four of their number to go to the Calgary district and select land, and asked to have an agent familiar with the country sent with them. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company kindly furnished transportation for the party over their lines, the delegates paying for their own transportation to the boundary and return.

As a result of this expedition some twenty heads of families left Chicago in the month of June and took up homesteads on the line of the Calgary and Edmonton railroad. They took with them sums of money averaging about \$500 per family. Some of them have since sent for their families and all have been self-supporting.

Department of the Interior.

WITHDRAWAL OF AGENTS FROM NORTH DAKOTA.

From Chicago I went to Minnesota and North Dakota, leaving Mr. Munson in charge of the work in Crookston, and, believing that the North Dakota people were well posted, I recommended that we dispense with our agents in that state, which was done.

MONTANA.

Having had inquiries from Montana, I went to Butte and Anaconda, but found the inquiry was mainly on account of the prospect of the mines at those points shutting down and that it would be impossible to get a desirable class from those points for the present. The mines have since shut down, and by using judgment in selecting we can get some good settlers from Montana.

IDAHO AND WASHINGTON.

From here I went into the Palouse Country in Idaho and Washington. I found that good work had been done by agents of the department in giving information, but so far nothing special had been accomplished. I made arrangements with local men to get a party together and meet me at Calgary about the 10th of April. This was done, and some 50 entries have been made from that vicinity during the past season, and several hundred acres purchased from the railroad company.

This was mainly accomplished through the work of Mr. Fitzgerald during the winter, and Mr. Shields, the local man, during the spring; but Mr. Shields having gone to Beaver Lake to live, and Mr. Fitzgerald having withdrawn, nothing further was done during the past season in those localities. But judging from the inquiries which have been made during the summer we should have had many more if they could have been looked after.

Since the middle of October Mr. Munson and Mr. Day have been out in the Walla Walla valley and report much interest taken in our North-west, and that many families will go there in the coming spring.

OREGON.

They have instructions to work west through Washington and Oregon, giving out literature and information and referring inquirers to the department, after which they will assist in giving out literature and information in California, returning to Oregon and Washington about the middle of April, and going up with the parties from those states, who will be ready to leave about that time.

WORK AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The work of the staff in Chicago this season has been the giving out and mailing of many thousands of publications referring to the Canadian North-west, the result of which will be more apparent next year; but as an immediate result we have sent up some 12 families and about 40 individuals to Manitoba and the North-west, some of these individuals representing as many as twenty families. Most of these people have taken up homesteads and some have purchased land. Some of them were from the outskirts of Chicago, two or three from Ohio, two from West Virginia, two or three from Iowa, two from England, one each from Wales and Scotland, and all were induced to visit our country through information received at the World's Fair and our office down town in connection therewith. We are now in communication with quite a large number representing most of the Northern States and several of the Southern States, and, taken altogether, the World's Fair has done more to call the attention of people in the United States and Europe to Canada than all that has been done hitherto, and, looked at from the immigration stand-

point only, I believe it will be the means of inducing thousands to settle in the Canadian North-west during the next few years, many of whom had never heard of the country previous to this year.

WISCONSIN.

Mr. Montague sent up some 20 heads of families from Wisconsin, but the great difficulty in that state was want of means to move. There was no lack of inclination. This was also the case in all other places where we had agents, and I have no hesitation in saying that we could get at least a hundred good settlers if they could be assisted to the extent of three or four hundred dollars, to one we are now getting.

Owing to the poverty of those who wanted to move from Wisconsin, we found it impossible to do satisfactory work there, and Mr. Montague was transferred to the World's Fair during the month of July, where he did excellent work explaining the resources of the country to all inquirers.

SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

The net result of the work of the United States for the past season up to date has been about 700 actual entries, with the prospect of over one hundred more for the months of November and December. Several thousand acres of railroad lands have also been sold in small parcels to actual settlers brought in by our instrumentality, many of whom do not appear in the list of homesteaders and have to be added thereto in estimating the work actually accomplished in the growth of settlement.

PROPOSED NEW PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

The plan lately submitted by Mr. Fortier to dispense with the great number of paid agents and pay local agents a commission on the number of entries I believe to be in the best interests of the work, as I think it will be much cheaper and more certain in its results than the system now in vogue.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

ALFRED F. HOLMES,
Inspector of Agencies in the United States.

Department of the Interior.

No. 2.

REPORT OF MR. A. R. CODE

(*Agent in the United States*).

SAGINAW, U.S., Mich., 16th Jan., 1894.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Interior,
Ottawa.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1893.

SIR,—I beg leave to send you report of work done as Immigration Agent in Michigan, during the year 1893.

From the 1st of January to the latter part of May, my field of labour was in the northern part of Michigan. During the months of January, February and March, I was kept very busy answering correspondence, mailing literature, etc., and travelling around, personally interviewing as many of my correspondents as I possibly could. My correspondents then numbered close upon four hundred, and nearly all of these talk of going to the Canadian North-west. I organized an excursion from that part of the state to leave Sault Ste. Marie on April 12th. I made arrangements with the Canadian Pacific Railway to have two of their colonization cars come into St. Ignace and take the people straight through to Wataskiwin without change. I am pleased to be in a position to state that I had a lot of good, industrious, well-to-do settlers; several of the families have considerable means with them. There were about seventy-five settlers in the party, but they represented really a great many more, as several intended taking up land for their friends who will go out next spring. A great many more intended going then, but when the time came they found they could not sell their stuff and raise the necessary amount of money to enable them to go, but fully intend going to our country in the near future.

Shortly after my return from taking these people out, I received instructions from the department to proceed to Saginaw and take charge of the work being done by our immigration agents in Michigan, which I immediately did, and established an office for the distribution of literature, to answer correspondents and to send out general information.

On July 16th, a delegation of about forty influential farmers, a fair representation from each agent's district, left Sault Ste. Marie for the Canadian North-west to see that country, not only for themselves, but also on behalf of their neighbours, and the results from this party are very encouraging indeed, for they not only nearly all located for themselves, but for a number of their neighbours, some locating for as many as four. I have since got from them a very nice report of their trip through that country, which I have had printed and distributed broadcast, and it will no doubt bring good results in the near future. As nearly as I can ascertain, I find all these people intend moving in the spring, along with a large number of their neighbours if they can possibly get rid of their property here, and as I have received letters from several of them, I find they have taken their homesteads under the five year system, and they state that it is their intention to move in the spring following, at the farthest, if they can get things in shape, as they one and all claim they have no use for Michigan after seeing that country. I also sent up two delegates, very influential, representative men, in August—Alex. Lymburn, Fairview, Oscoda county, and Wm. Holstander, Flint, Genesee county, who have since returned and left me a very favourable report of the country.

The actual results are not as encouraging as I would like them to have been, but the financial depression in this country has had a great deal to do in detaining

a great number who fully intended going this fall, as they were unable to dispose of their property, and I find in the northern part of this state a good many who were going but have not been able to even mortgage their property; but from letters I am now receiving I find that some have managed to dispose of their places, and will be prepared to move in the spring, when I confidently expect a large number to take advantage of the April excursion that will be organized. I now have on my books a list of 953 names of people with whom I am corresponding. I am also sending literature and general information to in Michigan and other states, and I have disposed of five cases of maps, pamphlets, &c., and I think upon the whole the outlook for immigration in the spring is very encouraging.

I am in receipt of letters from several of the colonists that I moved up there in the spring, and one and all speak in glowing terms of the country; they have also written to their friends in Michigan to the same effect, which no doubt will be of great assistance to us in our work of immigration.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. R. CODE.

Department of the Interior.

REPORT OF MICHIGAN DELEGATES AS TO THE FREE FARMS OF 160 ACRES IN THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

CALGARY, Alberta, Aug. 4, 1893.

We, the undersigned delegates from the state of Michigan, wish to make the following report for the benefit of intending settlers.

We left Sault Ste. Marie July 17th *via* C.P.R., under the supervision of W. J. Crossthwaite and W. B. Williams, Dominion Colonization Agents; arrived at Winnipeg July 20th; were there introduced to H. H. Smith, Esq., Dominion Land Commissioner, and were heartily welcomed. We here had the pleasure of visiting the Agricultural Exposition of the province of Manitoba and the territories, and were agreeably surprised at the fine exhibits made, namely the fine showing of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, grains and grasses, which compare in excellence with exhibits made in the east, dairy produce included.

The city, with its wide streets and fine substantial buildings, was a surprise to all. Through the kindness of H. H. Smith, Esq., Dominion Land Commissioner, and officials of the C.P.R. Company, we were furnished with a private car on which we left Winnipeg on the 21st and arrived at Moosomin on the morning of the 22nd, and here we received a cordial welcome from the Hon. J. R. Neff, John McCurdy and other officials, who kindly showed us their prosperous town, and conveyed us in different directions through the surrounding country, thereby giving us the privilege of seeing their magnificent crops of wheat, oats, barley, timothy hay, and garden produce.

The next point visited was Indian Head, where we were met by Mr. Angus McKay, Superintendent of the Experimental Farm, who kindly escorted us over the Experimental, Bell and Sunbeam farms. The visit to these several farms proved without a doubt that the reports from that district are not exaggerated, for we found by measurements made at the experimental farm two-rowed barley four feet high; six-rowed barley, four feet two inches high; No. 1 hard Fife wheat, four feet high; rhubarb leaves, four and one-half feet in width, the stalk nine inches in circumference and twenty-two inches in length, and all other products in proportion. Just before leaving this place we visited one of the large elevators, where we found two thousand bushels of wheat just received for shipment, bought in at 52 cents per bushel.

The next stopping place was Regina, where we arrived on the 24th. We found a thriving town of 2,500 inhabitants. Much of interest was found at this point. A ride to the country was furnished the party. Crops looking well, but in the judgment of some not as good as at other points, with the exception of Brown Bros. and a few others whose names we did not learn, whose crops show that the fault is not so much in the soil as in the man who tills it. We left this point and arrived at Calgary on the 26th, which brought us into the heart of the ranching country of the west. Calgary is a beautiful town, whose substantial buildings are principally of stone, situated on the Bow River, a fine stream of clear water flowing from the Rockies, and having a population of about 4,500. We here had the pleasure of being conveyed by the Mounted Police teams a few miles south into the country. Ranching is carried on here extensively and successfully.

On the 27th we took the C. and E. road to Edmonton, arriving there in the evening. Edmonton is comprised of two towns, South Edmonton and North Edmonton, the beautiful Saskatchewan River being the dividing line, which is crossed by two ferries. Considerable gold is found on the sand bars of the river, where men can be seen washing the sands for the precious metal, realizing from two to five dollars per day. Coal is also found here in abundance, which can be seen jutting out from the banks of the river while crossing the ferry. Some of the beds are being mined, and coal can be had for \$1.50 at the mines, or \$2.50 delivered, proving to the public that fuel can be had at very low figures. The surrounding country has an abundance of timber suitable for the wants of the settlers, consisting of spruce, poplar and willow. On the banks of the river we visited the garden of Mr. Ross, where we saw vegetables of all kinds growing luxuriantly. Here part of the

delegation was taken out to St. Alberts, from there to Mr. Sutherland's farm, where we were all received by the family. After partaking of refreshments we were shown the crops of wheat, oats and barley, which were just excellent, and all along here the crops were number one. Clover and timothy were seen growing. The soil here is very rich. About twenty-two of the delegates were conveyed with teams across the country, a distance of forty miles, to Wetaskiwin.

The country between these two places is but sparsely settled. The soil is rich, and the natural grass grows immense and wild hay in abundance. We arrived at Wetaskiwin on the 29th, and were taken out 20 miles east to Bittern Lake, and down to Dried Meat Lake and Battle River. The country here is a nice rolling prairie, dotted over with nice poplar and willow bluffs, with some timber along the lakes and streams. The soil is a rich black loam for twelve to fifteen inches in depth, with a clay subsoil. The entire prairie is covered with rich pasture about knee high, and natural hay in the low places over six feet high. At this point part of the delegation was received by Oneil Hayes, Government Land Guide in our over-land route. We were compelled to resort to the duck ponds for ducks and prairie chickens, being out of provisions. Part of the delegation were escorted by A. D. Foster, also Government Land Guide, to the east side of Battle River. We found most of the homestead lands near the railroad taken, so we had to go back from twelve to twenty miles, where twenty-two of the delegates took up claims for themselves, and as many more were filed for friends at home.

August 4th we started for Calgary. The party did not leave the train on the way, but as far as they could see the country looks good. This delegation on their return home will have travelled 5,630 miles, of which 208 were by carriages, 25 on foot, and the remainder by rail and boat.

We, as a delegation, would recommend to all those desirous of securing good homes to come to this country. Lands can be had here from the Government free, and the C. P. R. lands can be had on the usual terms.

WESLER SCHLICHTER, Brown City, Sanilac Co., Mich.
 WM. HARBRON, Rapson, Huron Co., Mich.
 WALTER P. DAVIS, Onaway, Presque Ile Co., Mich.
 WM. KENNEDY, Bolton, Alpena Co., Mich.
 ROBERT MCKEE, Donaldson, Chippewa Co., Mich.
 WM. REED, Applegate, Sanilac Co., Mich.
 E. ARNOLD, Slight, Grand Traverse Co., Mich.
 MARTIN JOHNSON, Chief, Manistee Co., Mich.
 C. J. HASPHAM, Traverse City, Grand Traverse Co., Mich.
 FRANK WISNER, Au Sable, Iosco Co., Mich.
 WARNER SIMMONS, Melvin, Sanilac Co., Mich.
 A. T. NOBLE, Sault Ste. Marie, Chippewa Co., Mich.
 JAMES MORROW do do do
 GIDEON AITKEN, Donaldson do do
 WM. HUNSBERGER, Brown City, Sanilac Co., Mich.
 CHAS. ENGELHARDT, Grasmere, Huron Co., Mich.
 ANDREW LEACH, Traverse City, Grand Traverse Co., Mich.
 JOHN BOWRON, Rapson, Huron Co., Mich.
 CELY LEACH, Viola, Mackinaw Co., Mich.
 GEO. BANKS, Traverse City, Grand Traverse Co., Mich.
 JACOB CRYSLER, Omard, Sanilac Co., Mich.
 J. C. WILLIAMS, Lockport, Niagara Co., N. Y.
 C. W. WALKER, Ocquoc, Presque Isle Co., Mich.
 AARON KELLY do do do
 CHAS. CONISINOW, Alpena, Alpena Co., Mich.
 OLE HOLTER, Chief, Manistee Co., Mich.
 GRANT HARTWICK, Applegate, Sanilac Co., Mich.
 JACOB SCHLICHTER, Burnside, Lapeer Co., Mich.
 JOHN BROWN, Donaldson, Chippewa Co., Mich.

Department of the Interior.

No. 3.

REPORT OF MR. M. V. McINNES

(Agent in U. S.)

PORT HURON, MICH., 31st October, 1893.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present to you my annual report *re* my immigration work in Michigan during 1893.

I devoted my time chiefly to the counties of Macomb, Sanilac, Lapier, St. Clair and Genesee.

I pursued much the same plan of working as in 1892; holding meetings, giving lectures and distributing the pamphlets, circulars and reports issued by the department, as well as reports of various delegations who had visited Manitoba and the western districts.

In the months of March and April I placed five excursions from various points in Michigan to our Canadian North-west, with the result that one hundred and six good farmers took advantage of the cheap rates and left Michigan for Winnipeg and western points. I continued the work on this line during the summer and sent a few west every week.

In September I found that my work together with the reports of last year's settlers in our western provinces (which I always distribute liberally) was attracting the attention of a class of farmers among whom I had spent a good deal of time.

At a meeting I suggested that they should send a small delegation of their best representative men, and their report would be more likely to satisfy them than anything further I could say.

They acted on this advice, and seven of the best farmers in those counties went west, to spy out the country, with the result that they entered for seventeen homesteads, and a whole settlement of about sixty families will move west in the early spring of 1894.

These people are principally Pennsylvanian-Germans or their descendants, and are progressive and prosperous and not excelled by any class of settlers.

The work altogether during the past season has been satisfactory. One hundred and eighty-six farmers have left this district and settled in the North-west provinces and territories. The favourable reports of the various delegations, the encouraging letters that have been received by the friends of those who have settled in the Canadian West, together with the grand prize winning record of Canada's exhibit at the World's Fair, and our sound financial condition contrasted with the 720 bank failures and the very depressed condition of business in the United States, should all tend to throw a large immigration into our Canadian West during the coming year.

During the month of October, accompanied by Mr. L. O. Armstrong, General Colonization agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, I drove all through the counties of Lapier, Macomb and Sanilac, distributing our advertising literature, and having interviews with many of the farmers.

Mr. Armstrong delivered his lecture "Around the world in sixty days" in Pt. Huron, Emmet, Capac, Imlay City, Yale, Brown City, Peck, Orchard, Macaffray School-house, and Elmer City. These lectures are of very great benefit to the district agent, They were illustrated by powerful lime-light dissolving views of the great ranching and farming scenes of the North-west. The lecturer's wonderful

descriptive power accompanied by the scenic illustrations aroused an interest in the different localities that will be of incalculable benefit in the near future. I have thus utilized every means at my disposal to arouse the attention of a good class of people to move westward. I believe the results next year will as far surpass those of 1893, as those of 1893 surpassed those of 1892, and as my associations with the people of Michigan increase, I believe the results will correspondingly increase each year, and as the volume of settlers increases in our western provinces, so will the volume of agricultural immigrants from this state increase.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Yours faithfully,

M. V. McINNES.

Department of the Interior.

No. 4.

REPORT OF MESSRS. CARON AND ALLAIRE.

(*Special Agents for promoting the repatriation of French Canadians.*)

ST. BONIFACE,
MANITOBA, 30th November, 1893.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—We, the undersigned, having been appointed jointly to promote immigration from New England States, and more especially to work for the repatriation of French Canadians who are now residing in those states, have the honour to make our report. We have visited the most important towns and cities of Maine, Massachusetts and a few others in Connecticut and Rhode Island, where we have given lectures, held meetings and attended private gatherings. These lectures were given before a good audience, taking a great interest in what we had to tell about Manitoba and our vast Canadian territories.

We have already brought some families to Manitoba and the Edmonton district; but the real efficiency of our efforts and works is to be shown, we believe, in a year or two, for we cannot expect to harvest at seed time.

Mr. P. Cloutier, immigration officer at Winnipeg, can say how often he has to reply to further inquiries from people who heard Mr. Caron's lectures, two years ago, in Dakota and Minnesota. We have received fifty letters from New England people inquiring more particularly about Manitoba and the North-west; these letters were promptly replied to.

We expect that next spring at least seventy-five families will come and settle in this province and the North-west.

Before closing this report we must express our regret to your department about the discontinuation of immigration agencies in the Eastern States, even temporarily.

We have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servants,

J. P. O. ALLAIRE,
G. C. CARON.

List of delegates from Eastern States, who visited the Canadian North-west under the auspices of Messrs. Caron & Allaire:—

Messrs. A. Chartier, Adams.

S. Ruel, Adams.

A. Gazaille, North Adams.

O. Poulin do

A. Ledoex, North Webster.

O. Langevin, Oak Lake.

Fr. Dufault, Spencer.

P. Graveline do

S. Dauphinais, Waterbury.

E. Chabot do

A. C. Mars, Greenville.

The above made very good reports of their journey and their impressions of Manitoba and the North-west.

REPORT OF MR. C. O. SWANSON

(*Special Scandinavian Agent in the New England States.*)

WATERVILLE, P.Q., 16th Dec., 1893.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit my report for 1893.

I have this year visited many places in each of the following states, viz., Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York and New Jersey.

I have made three trips to the North-west, taking delegates with me each time, who were invariably well impressed with the country, and took up homesteads for themselves and those they represented, who will all go out to settle next spring.

I do not suppose it necessary for me to give further details, as they have been reported to you at different times during the year. But would say that the prospect looks fair for a large Scandinavian immigration from the United States to the North-west in the future. Of course the work will largely depend upon the success of those who go, and of those who are already settled there, some of whom have been there through the different seasons of the year, and seem perfectly satisfied with the country, having had good crops upon the first breaking up of the land.

I remain, your obedient servant,

C. O. SWANSON.

Department of the Interior.

No. 6.

JOINT REPORT OF MESSRS. MUNSON AND DALY.

(SPECIAL AGENTS IN THE WESTERN STATES.)

Spokane, Wash., 31st December, 1893.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions received by us from Captain A. F. Holmes, requesting that at the end of the year we should send to the department a statement of our work in Idaho, Washington and Oregon during the past two months, and the prospect for getting settlers for the Canadian North-west during the coming year, we beg to report:

That we arrived in Spokane, Washington, on the 23rd day of October, 1893, and immediately began our work there, giving information to farmers in what is known as the Palouse country, and other territory adjacent to and tributary to Spokane, a city of thirty thousand inhabitants.

Spokane was selected by us as the base of operations for the following reasons, subject to the consent of the department:—

- (1) Its central position.
- (2) Its being the point at which the best railway rates can be procured for points in the North-west.
- (3) On account of the large number of farmers who come into Spokane to sell their produce, and whom we are able to meet in that way.
- (4) Spokane being a railway centre, we can, at any time when it becomes necessary to go to a given point to meet intending settlers, do so at a much less cost than if we were located on some side line.

When we came to Spokane, each of us brought a considerable quantity of literature from Chicago, which we have distributed among the farmers in the different districts which we visited. We have held meetings throughout the Palouse country, the Big Bend country, and down through the Boise valley, five hundred miles south of Spokane, the people in these farming communities being so eager to learn about the Canadian North-west that the school trustees in several instances offered us, free of charge, their school-houses in which to hold our meetings. These meetings were largely attended, and will, we believe, give splendid results in the spring.

During our short residence here we have already sent about thirty settlers to the North-west, who are now located there and writing to their friends to go to Canada and take up homesteads; in confirmation of which please find inclosed statement by agent of the Great Northern Railway. We are arranging with several different parties of intending settlers in Washington and Idaho to start for Canada in the spring, as soon as it is possible to cross the mountains with their cattle and other stock.

The conditions under which the farmers of this state, and especially the state of Idaho, are working, has made these states splendid recruiting grounds for the Canadian North-west. Hardly any of the land in Idaho can be cultivated and made to produce unless large capital is first expended for irrigation. When a farmer makes application to one of these irrigation companies for water, he must, before he is allowed to take it from the ditch, pay according to location from ten to twenty-five dollars per acre of his farm, and also has to pay from two to three dollars per acre per annum for the water he uses.

Except in the mountains no timber grows, and the farmers are compelled to use sage brush, the only available fuel. Besides these drawbacks, the farmers and ranchers in Eastern Washington, Oregon, and throughout almost the whole state of Idaho, are offered such low prices for their farm produce and stock that they simply eke out an existence, and are very anxious to learn something of our North-west. From the fact that over two hundred families left the Palouse country for Alberta last spring, some idea can be formed of the value of this territory from which to draw settlers. Over seventy carloads of settlers' effects were hauled over the Spokane and Northern and Great Northern Railways, bound for Alberta last spring, in proof of which please find inclosed statement made by Mr. St. John, agent of the Great Northern Railway at Spokane. The numbers of cars shipped over the Spokane and Northern Railway we were unable to get, but the agent assured us there were about fifty.

In March last, from Palouse City, two coach loads of settlers left for the Canadian North-west in one day. Besides the settlers above mentioned, a great number drove in wagons into Canada, from as far south as Utah. A number of farmers we have met and talked with in Idaho and Washington have expressed a desire to meet Captain Holmes, whom they know.

We have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servants,

P. F. DALY.
C. A. MUNSON.

LETTER FROM THE AGENT OF THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY
TO MESSRS. MUNSON AND DALY.

SPOKANE, WASH., 31st December, 1893.

MESSRS. MUNSON & DALY,
Spokane.

GENTLEMEN,—In answer to your request, I beg to say that we have shipped over our lines during the past two months, to the Canadian North-west, *via* Selby Junction and Lethbridge, from Spokane, over thirty settlers.

These people informed us they were going to Canada for the purpose of taking up land for themselves and friends, and that they would move their families over in the spring. They were a fine class of men, and will, no doubt, make good settlers.

I am, sir,
Yours truly,

C. G. DIXON,
Agent, Great Northern Railway.

Department of the Interior.

LETTER FROM THE FREIGHT AGENT OF THE GREAT NORTHERN
RAILWAY TO MR. MUNSON.

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, 31st December, 1893.

C. A. MUNSON, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your request for a list of the cars of settlers' effects that went over our line this year to the Canadian North-west, I beg to say that the following is a true list of the same:—

March	7th	—2	cars	Blackfoot.
do	12th	—3	do	Shelby Junction.
do	16th	—5	do	Blackfoot.
do	21st	—4	do	do
do	23rd	—2	do	Shelby Junction.
do	27th	—5	do	Blackfoot.
do	30th	—3	do	do
April	10th	—4	do	do
do	15th	—3	do	do
May	5th	—1	do	Shelby Junction.
do	8th	—4	do	Blackfoot.
do	12th	—8	do	Little Dalles.

Total number of cars as per above being 44. These effects were all bound for the Canadian North-west. The goods being taken from the cars at the different points above mentioned, and teamed into Canada.

Yours very truly,

H. H. ST. JOHN,
*Freight Agent, Great Northern Railway,
Spokane, Washington.*

No. 7.

REPORT OF MR. JAMES ANDERSON ON THE WORK OF THE TEMPORARY CANADIAN BUREAU IN CHICAGO AND OF THE OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF THE IMMIGRATION INTERESTS OF CANADA AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, 1893.

CHICAGO, 1st November, 1893.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to herewith submit my final report on the work of this office, and at the World's Fair for the past summer. We have mailed out from this office to persons whose addresses were procured at the Main exhibit 10,000 packages, each of which included one pamphlet, a map and other matter. The amount distributed by this office, and at the grain exhibit, was in all 40 cases, weighing about 14,000 pounds, an average of about 1,000 in each case, in all about 40,000. We also sent out in addition to the above 20,000 folders, 10,000 of which were enclosed in the sample grain bags.

The number of samples of grain given away in bags with our advertisements was 10,000. We were, as I advised you, stopped from any further distribution, owing to the weevil getting into the agricultural building. I mailed you the report of the entomologist of the United States department on the same. The stopping of giving samples was unfortunate, as there is no doubt it was our best means of getting our advertisements into the farmers' homes.

The number of persons sent out to settle in our West was eighty-nine in all, principally heads of families and others having authority to take up lands for friends. I have also had the assurance of about 200 more who will go out next spring.

The mammoth cheese, I may say, was a good advertisement for Canada. The "Free Farm Advertisement" on the cheese, and the advertisement given out in the description leaflet will do us a great deal of good. The inquiries for the cheese were general throughout the agricultural building, and I am informed the same inquiries were made in other buildings as well.

I am of the opinion that our work in this office and at the exhibit should be of great value to Canada, as it has been the means of educating the masses as to the resources of that country, of which the people are very ignorant. The false reports that have been circulated for many years by interested railway companies have had a set-back, and those interested now have the true information, or know how to get it. The immigration should be very large next year; this has been a very difficult year to work in, owing to the financial crisis, and the unsettled state of the country.

I have sent you the immigration register of the grain exhibit Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4; also the list of names to whom literature was sent, Nos. 1, 2 and 3. In the register kept at the exhibit, the public were not allowed to register, but only those who required information about our West. A few Canadians entered their names, but this was unavoidable.

The work in this office, and at the grain exhibit, was very satisfactorily done. Those representing the Government were well informed, and able to give practical and personal experiences of farming in western Canada; also as to its resources, and where free farms could be obtained.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES ANDERSON,
Superintendent Immigration Bureau.

Department of the Interior.

PART IV.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK

Department of the Interior.

PART IV.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK,
BANFF, 8th January, 1894.

The Honourable T. MAYNE DALY,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the following report on the works carried on in the Rocky Mountains Park, and other matters relative thereto, during the year ending the 31st of October, 1893.

ROADS.

The first week in November was occupied in completing the road to Anthracite, after which the men were discharged for the winter, with the exception of two or three who were employed in clearing up and burning the dead timber and rubbish on the Sundance avenue till the 19th, when a heavy snow-storm prevented any further work for the season.

It was hoped that the process of clearing up much of the dead timber would have continued during the winter months, as being the fittest time for that class of work, but the snow continued deep throughout the winter, and this work could not be carried on advantageously. A few men were occasionally employed, after heavy snow-storms, in clearing the drifts on the mountain roads, to prevent accidents. This operation is not often required however, as drifting does not occur to any great extent in the mountains.

As the spring approached the usual work for that season was carried on, which consisted of opening the culverts, and clearing the ditches, to allow the melting snow to pass off freely. The spring opening later than usual, this work was continued to the middle of May, when the roads were in excellent condition. A quantity of dead timber was cleared off in the early spring and burnt before the ground became too dry. The repairs to the roads being completed, the regular work of grading new roads was begun on Spray avenue.

This avenue had been graded in previous years for about half a mile beyond the Canadian Pacific Hotel, and remained unfinished, while other and more important works were carried out.

Beyond the portion previously completed, the lumbermen had opened a winter road for some distance up the Spray some three years ago for the purpose of transporting supplies to the camp.

It was found that this road could, to some extent, be utilized and improved. This was done, and although not to be compared with some of the roads of the park, it will be very serviceable and opens up many beautiful prospects, and can be improved in future years.

The work on this road occupied less than three months, with a very limited force of labourers. It extends about three miles beyond the Canadian Pacific Hotel, and is pronounced to be one of the most romantic and interesting drives in the park. To make it complete, however, it should be extended a few miles further the coming season.

After the first September the regular work on the roads was suspended for the season, and most of the labourers discharged, a few only being kept on hand to watch and extinguish the still smouldering fires.

WHARF AT MINNIWANKA.

During the winter and early spring the wharf at the lake suffered some injury from the action of the ice. This damage was repaired before the opening of navigation, so that no inconvenience was experienced from that cause.

FIRES.

The park was visited by several fires which, however, were not of a very serious nature; they were stopped generally at or slightly within the park boundary. One fire, however, occurred within the park north of the railway station, and might have been serious under a high wind, but the season being late and the ground wet, a heavy fall of snow completely extinguished it.

This fire was no doubt occasioned by tramps. There is no other way of accounting for it. People of this class are frequent visitors to the park in summer, and, although every effort is made to capture them, they have so many means of hiding in the woods and rocks that it is difficult to follow them up. Some of them had been seen in the vicinity of the place where this fire afterwards broke out, and no doubt were the culprits.

The law will have to be very stringently enforced against this class of visitors. They might be the means of destroying the park under circumstances favourable to that end.

HAY CROP.

The crop of hay on the meadows of the park was good. The river, however, not rising to its usual height in the spring, the irrigation was not so complete, and some spots did not yield their usual crop. Other places, however, that got too much water other years, made up for this loss by a heavier yield, so that the produce on the whole was satisfactory.

CAVE AND BASIN.

Some slight repairs were made at the cave and basin, such as replacing plank in the platform, the nails of which were corroded and eaten away by the sulphur water. The new furniture placed in these buildings in 1891 shows no signs of injury from the fumes of the sulphur water.

VISITORS.

The gradually extending knowledge of the park is illustrated from year to year by the number of persons from all parts of the world who visit it. The increase of visitors in 1893 over 1892, as recorded in the books of the hotels, is 1,432, and slightly below the year 1891, which was the highest attained. The register at the cave and basin also shows a falling off in the visitors to these baths. This reduction, as well as that at some of the hotels, is easily accounted for by the unusually short season.

The Canadian Pacific Hotel, as is generally known, is open only during the summer season, and for a much shorter period last summer than usual, owing no doubt in some measure to the late spring and early fall.

It was remarked by visitors of the year before that the Chicago Exposition would have the effect of bringing many people to the park in 1893. That effect was not realized to the extent anticipated.

Some of those who did come stated that many who intended coming had spent their last dollar at Chicago and could not afford to go further. Also the financial crisis in the United States prevented many from travelling who were in the habit of taking their annual trip.

It must be borne in mind that the number of visitors recorded in the books of the hotels does not by any means indicate the number of persons who visit the

Department of the Interior.

park. Many come on the trains without going to an hotel, who, after taking in the park for the short time at their disposal, return again to their cars.

Many of them come for the summer months, rent houses, live in tents or stop with their friends, and of course their names do not appear on any hotel register. This was particularly the case this last year, so that if the number of visitors this year appears disappointing, there is good reason to believe that it exceeds that of any previous year. To hold out and create greater inducements towards the development of this annual influx of visitors should be a primary object. With this view all the attractions that the park is capable of should be brought out and developed.

Many persons arrive here in the summer months bent on scientific explorations in the mountains. Others come for the sake of gain; others again to gratify a desire for mountain climbing and artistic studies. These persons should understand before leaving their homes that Banff is the point to strike for in the first place. Here they can get the best of accommodation in the meantime, and find every facility for prosecuting their journey to any place in the mountains from this place as a centre. This scheme has been kept in view for years, and as the park has developed its advantages have become more apparent.

Persons writing from a distance either in Canada, the United States or Europe for information regarding the exploration of the mountains, have always been answered by recommending them to make their way to Banff, where they will obtain every facility for maturing their plans and forwarding their views.

Some parties acting on this advice, who visited the park this year, procured their outfits and guides here, and were so satisfied with the results that they have intimated their intention of returning next summer with large parties of their friends "to do the mountains."

To meet the increase in this class of visitors, reliable guides will be called for a few of which are here now, and more will be required. These guides should be steady, young men of good physique, temperate habits and the necessary experience of camp life, in the selection of whom too much care cannot be taken, and those only who are competent should be licensed. Such a person is here now; he has acted as guide for years and knows the mountains thoroughly. He has started business in Banff in that capacity, and is having and will have more completely as required, every facility for providing the tourist with full outfit of horses, tents, bedding and cooking apparatus.

BRIDLE ROADS.

It is hoped that during the coming season the bridle roads will be extended up the several valleys radiating from the centre of the park and the small lakes reached, which abound with fish. Here the sportsman can luxuriate to his utmost satisfaction.

At present the means for reaching these lakes is rather difficult, and consequently but few persons find their way to them; but a moderate expenditure would open a way quite sufficient for the requirements of the sportsman.

THE SPRINGS.

The reputation of the sulphur springs continues to increase from year to year, as their beneficial and curative properties become more widely known and recognized.

The three principal hotels, namely, the Canadian Pacific, the Sanitarium and the Grand View are all supplied with hot sulphur water for the use and benefit of their guests. A register is kept at the latter hotel and bath-house, in which persons going there to take the springs record their experience, and the result of their treatment. It is satisfactory to read this record and see the number of persons therein who so strongly express their satisfaction at the cures that have been effected on them. Some eighty persons were relieved of their sufferings at this bath-house alone this last year.

At the Sanitarium, and in connection therewith, a very comfortable and efficient hospital is in operation, where medical treatment is administered with skilled nurses in attendance on the patient.

At the Canadian Pacific Hotel, of course, patients are not taken in for treatment. The baths are only used by the guests of the hotel, but medical attendance is available at any moment in case of sickness.

MUSEUM.

Another year it is hoped will not pass without seeing the museum established in a central and convenient position with the articles selected for exhibition placed therein. These it is understood will arrive here from the Chicago Exposition. This museum will add one more to the many attractions of the park.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. A. STEWART,

Superintendent.

Department of the Interior.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK.

READINGS of the Thermometer and general state of the Weather as taken at Banff
between 1st November, 1892, and 31st October, 1893.

Date.	Temperature.			Weather.	Date.	Temperature.			Weather.
	7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.			7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.	
1892.					1893.				
Nov. 1.	30.0	50.2	36.0	Fair.	Jan. 1.	37.2	39.8	38.2	Snow, drizzle.
do 2.	31.0	48.8	32.2	do	do 2.	36.8	44.2	44.0	do
do 3.	31.2	48.5	31.0	do	do 3.	39.2	45.5	39.0	do do
do 4.	29.5	40.0	29.5	do	do 4.	37.5	41.0	38.0	Cloudy.
do 5.	22.8	41.2	24.5	do	do 5.	38.5	45.0	39.0	Fair.
do 6.	20.0	43.0	26.2	do	do 6.	35.0	37.0	27.0	do
do 7.	17.0	46.2	30.0	do	do 7.	32.2	34.0	32.0	do
do 8.	17.0	34.5	31.0	Cloudy.	do 8.	31.8	34.8	33.0	do
do 9.	22.8	34.0	36.0	Fair.	do 9.	31.8	39.8	32.5	Cloudy.
do 10.	36.2	48.2	44.0	Squally.	do 10.	28.2	32.8	26.2	Fair.
do 11.	36.8	43.0	36.8	do	do 11.	22.5	28.2	23.8	do
do 12.	32.0	37.2	36.0	Fair.	do 12.	18.8	24.2	23.0	do
do 13.	22.2	35.8	35.5	do	do 13.	20.5	26.2	18.8	Cloudy.
do 14.	27.2	29.2	26.0	do	do 14.	2.5	16.8	1.0	Fair.
do 15.	21.0	29.5	19.8	do	do 15.	8.2	11.8	3.0	do
do 16.	12.8	24.0	23.0	do	do 16.	4.0	10.8	4.0	do
do 17.	21.0	32.2	30.0	Overcast, snow.	do 17.	5.2	24.8	16.0	do
do 18.	16.8	29.5	18.8	Cloudy.	do 18.	8.8	22.0	13.2	do
do 19.	14.5	19.0	11.5	Snow 21 inches.	do 19.	5.5	22.0	26.5	do
do 20.	-8.5	18.8	3.0	Fair.	do 20.	24.2	29.5	24.0	do
do 21.	-2.0	20.0	3.0	do	do 21.	23.0	30.2	32.5	do
do 22.	3.0	19.5	19.0	Snow.	do 22.	32.2	42.5	37.2	do
do 23.	2.8	15.0	-3.2	Fair.	do 23.	35.2	34.0	23.5	Squally, rain and snow
do 24.	-21.0	1.8	-13.0	do	do 24.	-2.2	1.0	-9.5	Snow.
do 25.	-24.8	-5.8	-7.8	do	do 25.	-26.0	-14.8	-33.8	Fair.
do 26.	-15.5	-3.8	-2.8	do	do 26.	-46.5	-14.0	-26.2	Cloudless.
do 27.	2.0	29.8	24.8	do	do 27.	-31.0	-8.0	-8.8	Overcast.
do 28.	1.2	4.8	-1.2	Snow.	do 28.	-27.2	-8.5	-17.2	Fair.
do 29.	-12.0	0.5	-4.5	do	do 29.	-24.5	-16.8	-30.2	Overcast.
do 30.	-11.0	-4.0	-5.2	do	do 30.	-55.2	-35.0	-38.0	do heavy squalls
Dec. 1.	5.2	30.0	30.5	Fair.	do 31.	-45.8	-35.0	-32.0	Fair.
do 2.	15.2	30.8	26.5	do	Feb. 1.	-42.0	-24.0	-29.8	Overcast, squally.
do 3.	12.0	29.8	14.0	Gloomy.	do 2.	-41.2	-32.0	-41.0	Cloudless.
do 4.	1.8	18.0	6.0	Fair.	do 3.	-42.0	-30.5	-36.0	Overcast, snow 2.75 in.
do 5.	1.0	22.5	8.2	Squally.	do 4.	-36.8	-27.2	-34.0	do do 3 in.
do 6.	-4.0	14.8	-1.5	Fair.	do 5.	-45.0	-24.0	-28.0	do do 2 in.
do 7.	-5.0	17.8	11.5	do	do 6.	-29.0	-8.5	-21.0	Fair.
do 8.	-9.2	10.5	9.2	do	do 7.	-27.2	...	-4.0	do
do 9.	5.2	19.8	13.5	do	do 8.	6.0	26.2	20.0	Cloudless.
do 10.	-6.2	15.2	14.5	do	do 9.	10.0	27.2	5.2	Fair.
do 11.	-4.8	16.8	15.8	do	do 10.	-2.0	10.5	-7.0	do
do 12.	14.0	24.0	20.2	do	do 11.	-7.8	9.5	-4.2	do
do 13.	1.0	19.8	20.8	do	do 12.	-2.0	10.5	-7.0	Cloudy.
do 14.	14.2	30.0	24.5	do	do 13.	-7.8	9.5	-4.2	Fair.
do 15.	23.5	30.8	21.8	Gloomy.	do 14.	2.2	25.2	23.8	do
do 16.	0.5	17.5	22.5	Fair.	do 15.	24.0	28.8	28.0	do
do 17.	15.2	28.8	27.0	do	do 16.	30.2	39.0	33.0	do
do 18.	16.2	26.8	10.2	do	do 17.	22.8	37.0	26.5	Cloudless.
do 19.	-4.8	17.8	-2.0	do	do 18.	10.0	36.0	28.2	do
do 20.	-7.0	...	-6.8	Gloomy.	do 19.	26.8	37.2	31.0	Cloudy.
do 21.	-24.0	-18.0	-29.5	Fair.	do 20.	14.2	37.0	32.0	Fair.
do 22.	-41.5	-20.0	-28.8	Cloudless.	do 21.	28.2	36.8	30.0	Cloudy.
do 23.	-7.2	-17.8	-1.8	do	do 22.	22.2	24.0	26.0	Fair.
do 24.	-16.2	3.2	-0.2	do	do 23.	14.0	31.8	22.0	do
do 25.	-3.2	27.6	5.0	Fair.	do 24.	7.0	26.8	23.5	do
do 26.	-0.2	32.0	12.0	do	do 25.	8.0	24.5	12.8	Overcast, snow.
do 27.	4.8	33.0	20.0	do	do 26.	-12.0	10.2	4.0	Fair.
do 28.	18.8	34.0	17.0	do	do 27.	-19.0	17.0	14.0	do
do 29.	12.8	24.8	20.0	do	do 28.	-4.0	19.0	16.0	do
do 30.	17.0	38.5	30.0	Overcast, squally.	Mar. 1.	8.2	22.0	13.8	do
do 31.	31.0	35.0	35.0	do snow.	do 2.	-6.0	22.8	4.0	Cloudless.

READINGS of the Thermometer and general state of the Weather, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Temperature.			Weather.	Date.	Temperature.			Weather.
	7 a.m.	1 p.m.	9 p.m.			8 a.m.	3 p.m.	10 p.m.	
1893.					1893.				
Mar. 3.	-12.0	24.0	12.0	Cloudless.	July 3.	44.8	58.2	47.2	Fair, showery.
do 4.	-12.0	27.2	6.0	do	do 4.	48.5	65.9	41.7	do
do 5.	-7.0	35.2	26.0	do	do 5.	54.7	52.9	44.8	Overcast.
do 6.	7.0	39.2	34.0	Fair.	do 6.	44.8	61.1	49.8	Fair.
do 7.	30.0	42.2	32.8	do	do 7.	51.1	66.7	51.0	do
do 8.	23.2	40.8	34.0	do	do 8.	51.9	70.7	59.7	do
do 9.	24.2	28.0	19.8	Overcast, snow.	do 9.	56.5	66.9	52.7	do showery.
do 10.	10.2	29.0	18.0	Fair.	do 10.	47.8	62.9	48.8	do
do 11.	18.2	34.5	20.0	do	do 11.	47.7	68.4	53.1	do
do 12.	16.2	28.8	15.0	Overcast, squally, snow	do 12.	53.5	60.9	53.7	do
do 13.	12.8	32.8	20.0	Fair.	do 13.	57.2	66.1	54.9	do
do 14.	8.2	29.8	9.5	Cloudless.	do 14.	51.3	66.4	55.7	do
do 15.	-3.8	28.2	14.0	Fair.	do 15.	54.7	72.0	60.6	do
do 16.	-3.5	27.8	17.0	Cloudless.	do 16.	61.6	67.8	59.7	do
do 17.	9.2	26.2	10.0	Fair.	do 17.	55.7	74.9	55.2	do
do 18.	4.0	26.0	14.0	Cloudy.	do 18.	62.4	78.6	57.2	do
do 19.	28.0	34.0	25.0	Fair.	do 19.	53.4	75.3	56.7	Cloudless.
do 20.	17.0	30.5	19.8	do	do 20.	53.9	79.6	60.2	Fair.
do 21.	-4.0	35.0	14.2	Cloudless.	do 21.	49.8	82.2	67.9	do
do 22.	0.2	38.2	19.0	Fair.	do 22.	56.9	62.9	57.7	do showery.
do 23.	6.0	39.0	30.0	Cloudy.	do 23.	57.9	65.4	49.8	do
do 24.	19.2	39.2	28.2	Fair.	do 24.	51.7	62.9	44.0	do
do 25.	11.0	39.0	35.2	do	do 25.	51.7	72.9	48.7	do
do 26.	26.5	42.0	30.0	do	do 26.	54.7	70.1	50.8	do
do 27.	12.2	39.0	30.0	do	do 27.	58.0	68.7	58.2	do
do 28.	33.0	43.2	35.5	Overcast, rain and snow	do 28.	52.2	68.5	57.7	Cloudy.
do 29.	29.2	40.8	29.8	do	do 29.	57.3	72.3	53.2	Fair.
do 30.	30.2	37.8	30.0	Cloudy.	do 30.	50.8	81.8	56.3	do smoke from forest fires.
do 31.	28.0	34.2	29.0	Overcast, squally.	do 31.	53.7	83.2	57.7	Sky obscured by smoke
	8 a.m.	3 p.m.	10 p.m.		Aug. 1.	62.7	55.7	62.6	Fair, smoke.
June 1.	42.0	50.0	45.0	Fair.	do 2.	65.3	75.8	54.7	do do
do 2.	39.8	49.2	41.1	Cloudy.	do 3.	49.6	83.0	58.4	do do
do 3.	44.8	53.5	36.1	do	do 4.	51.0	83.5	58.8	do
do 4.	45.1	55.9	36.1	Fair.	do 5.	52.9	88.9	53.7	do
do 5.	46.8	69.3	43.6	Cloudless.	do 6.	67.7	69.7	56.2	do
do 6.	51.2	73.3	35.5	Cloudy, squally.	do 7.	52.7	59.7	54.4	do
do 7.	51.2	58.7	46.8	do	do 8.	53.9	59.7	55.0	do
do 8.	49.8	60.2	49.1	do	do 9.	47.0	46.8	40.9	do
do 9.	47.2	55.7	43.8	do	do 10.	43.1	66.7	48.7	do
do 10.	53.7	57.7	46.0	Fair.	do 11.	48.8	72.9	55.5	do
do 11.	41.8	50.6	43.8	Cloudy, rain.	do 12.	46.8	74.0	59.7	do
do 12.	44.4	59.7	49.8	Overcast.	do 13.	51.0	53.0	47.3	do showery.
do 13.	46.3	53.9	44.2	Fair, showery.	do 14.	42.8	59.8	45.0	do
do 14.	43.3	44.8	41.8	do do	do 15.	58.3	62.0	49.5	do
do 15.	41.1	53.9	36.1	do do	do 16.	40.4	71.8	48.8	do
do 16.	41.8	56.2	39.5	do do	do 17.	53.6	76.0	46.8	Cloudless.
do 17.	44.6	57.0	36.5	do do	do 18.	42.8	68.6	48.5	Cloudy.
do 18.	39.9	49.0	41.8	do	do 19.	56.6	71.0	43.8	do
do 19.	39.9	49.0	31.8	do	do 20.	43.5	76.8	46.8	Fair.
do 20.	41.4	54.5	51.7	do	do 21.	42.8	68.6	48.5	do
do 21.	51.7	64.9	41.4	do	do 22.	56.6	71.7	43.8	Cloudy.
do 22.	54.4	61.2	50.2	do	do 23.	43.5	76.8	46.3	Cloudless.
do 23.	52.0	59.7	48.4	do	do 24.	50.6	77.3	48.8	Cloudy.
do 24.	51.2	54.2	49.6	do	do 25.	54.6	69.1	59.7	Fair.
do 25.	54.0	54.5	51.7	do	do 26.	57.7	72.8	52.6	do
do 26.	51.1	59.1	46.3	do do	do 27.	50.8	68.8	52.9	do showery.
do 27.	55.7	63.3	42.8	do	do 28.	51.3	59.7	50.0	do
do 28.	52.1	58.7	50.0	do	do 29.	41.3	62.3	53.6	do
do 29.	53.7	45.2	39.3	Overcast, rain.	do 30.	46.4	79.6	54.2	do
do 30.	46.2	52.9	40.2	Fair.	do 31.	42.8	76.8	53.4	do
July 1.	54.7	68.7	48.3	do	Sept. 1.	47.5	78.8	55.7	do smoke.
do 2.	49.8	73.8	57.2	do	do 2.	49.7	77.4	70.1	do do
					do 3.	46.5	80.0	47.4	do do

Department of the Interior.

READINGS of the Thermometer and general state of the Weather, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Temperature.			Weather.	Date.	Temperature.			Weather.
	8 a.m.	3 p.m.	10 p.m.			8 a.m.	3 p.m.	10 p.m.	
1893.	°	°	°		1893.	°	°	°	
Sept. 4.	43·4	75·8	46·8	Sky obscured.	Oct. 3.	30·8	42·3	31·9	Fair.
do 5.	41·6	73·0	50·8	Fair, smoke.	do 4.	31·9	43·0	38·7	Cloudy, hail.
do 6.	46·6	74·8	51·3	do do	do 5.	33·7	43·0	38·7	do
do 7.	49·5	71·7	58·7	do do	do 6.	29·6	40·9	32·7	Fair.
do 8.	52·9	54·8	47·9	do do showery.	do 7.	30·0	39·7	35·7	Cloudy.
do 9.	44·6	48·2	46·3	do showery.	do 8.	35·6	40·7	28·6	do
do 10.	39·3	56·2	48·4	do	do 9.	20·9	42·7	25·6	Fair.
do 11.	44·3	60·5	39·7	do	do 10.	18·4	38·7	29·8	Cloudy.
do 12.	34·4	62·7	41·7	do cloudless.	do 11.	35·2	33·6	33·7	Fair.
do 13.	48·8	62·2	51·8	do	do 12.	38·2	41·8	34·7	Cloudy.
do 14.	54·6	52·6	39·7	do shower.	do 13.	27·6	42·3	36·7	Cloudless.
do 15.	36·4	64·9	43·0	do cloudless.	do 14.	29·1	53·7	36·7	do
do 16.	37·0	51·7	54·7	Overcast.	do 15.	31·5	53·6	34·7	Fair.
do 17.	28·6	40·4	24·8	Cloudy.	do 16.	27·5	45·8	38·7	Cloudy.
do 18.	31·9	43·8	33·7	Overcast, snow 25 in.	do 17.	27·3	51·7	28·6	Fair.
do 19.	26·9	35·9	30·8	do do 2·50 in.	do 18.	25·0	50·8	33·1	do
do 20.	29·6	35·7	29·6	Cloudy.	do 19.	30·8	54·7	45·2	do
do 21.	26·8	38·7	31·0	Fair.	do 20.	36·7	48·0	48·5	Cloudy.
do 22.	26·9	42·5	37·2	Cloudy.	do 21.	32·6	23·8	17·9	do snow 8 in.
do 23.	38·4	49·8	36·9	Fair.	do 22.	13·4	25·1	9·2	Fair.
do 24.	33·2	52·2	40·7	do	do 23.	6·8	30·6	25·5	do
do 25.	34·0	58·4	47·8	do	do 24.	26·0	32·2	26·6	Cloudy.
do 26.	42·3	61·9	40·2	Cloudless.	do 25.	19·2	35·4	33·5	Fair.
do 27.	53·4	61·9	39·7	do	do 26.	36·4	37·7	33·7	Cloudy.
do 28.	39·7	53·1	39·7	do	do 27.	25·3	31·5	34·7	do
do 29.	29·6	42·8	36·9	Cloudy.	do 28.	27·7	42·6	33·5	Cloudless.
do 30.	30·9	52·7	32·7	Fair.	do 29.	31·7	47·2	37·5	Fair.
Oct. 1.	36·9	49·8	44·8	Cloudy.	do 30.	36·5	42·6	33·5	do
do 2.	39·7	38·4	30·6	Fair.	do 31.	16·5	13·3	—	1·3 Cloudy, snow 4 in.

GEORGE MacLEOD,
Observer.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL.

VISITORS during the Year ending 31st October, 1893.

Where from.	Number.
Canada	331
United States	80
	411

BEATTIE'S HOTEL, HOT SPRINGS.

VISITORS during the Year ending 31st October, 1893.

Where from.	Number.
Canada	486
United States	14
Scotland	5
Ireland	1
	506

SANITARIUM.

VISITORS during the Year ending 31st October, 1893.

Where from.	Number.
Canada	2,048
England	285
United States	211
China	26
Australia	2
Japan	3
Germany	10
Chili	2
New Zealand	6
Ceylon	1
Switzerland	1
Holland	1
India	1
France	2
Austria	1
Honolulu	1
	2,601

Department of the Interior.

MOULTON'S PARK HOTEL.

VISITORS during the Year ending 31st October, 1893.

Where from.	Number.
Canada.....	911
United States.....	92
	1,003

CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTEL, BANFF.

FROM the 1st of May to 1st October, 1893.

Where from.	Number.
Canada.....	510
United States.....	1,227
Great Britain.....	340
France.....	18
Japan.....	21
Germany.....	19
Ceylon.....	27
India.....	27
Holland.....	3
Honolulu.....	28
Austria.....	20
Denmark.....	1
China.....	18
Spain.....	1
Jamaica.....	1
Switzerland.....	1
Madeira.....	2
New Zealand.....	11
Mexico.....	2
Corea.....	4
Australia.....	17
Belgium.....	6
Hungary.....	1
Buda-Pesth.....	8
Africa.....	6
Finland.....	1
Netherlands.....	3
Trinidad.....	2
	2,325

CAVE AND BASIN.

NUMBER of Persons registered from the 1st November, 1892, to 31st October, 1893.

Where from.	Number.
Canada.....	1,868
United States.....	1,305
England.....	329
Scotland.....	50
Ireland.....	21
India.....	7
Australia.....	40
China.....	29
France.....	26
Japan.....	19
Finland.....	14
Belgium.....	6
Germany.....	16
Italy.....	18
Wales.....	20
Austria.....	10
South Africa.....	6
	3,784

EXPENDITURE ON WORKS.

On what Expended.	Amount.
	£ cts.
Roads.....	3,948 32
Water-works.....	189 43
Contingencies.....	579 05
	4,716 80

Department of the Interior.

PART V.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES

Department of the Interior.

PART V.

REPORT CONCERNING THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES FOR THE YEAR 1893.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, REGINA, 19th February, 1894.

The Honourable
The Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR—I have the honour to submit the following report, concerning Legislation and Territorial appointments, for the year ending 31st of December, 1893. Having entered upon the performance of my duties in November, 1893, I deemed it advisable to reserve any extended comments upon Territorial affairs until such time as experience enables me to speak with a full knowledge of the correctness of statements made.

LEGISLATION.

The following Ordinances were passed in the Fourth Session of the Second Legislative Assembly:—

1. An Ordinance for granting to the Lieutenant-Governor certain sums of money to defray the expenses of the Public Service of the Territories for the fourteen months ending 31st August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, and for other purposes relating thereto.

2. An Ordinance to amend "An Ordinance respecting Revenue and Expenditure."

3. An Ordinance respecting Unincorporated Towns.

4. An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 21 of 1892, respecting Elections to the North-west Legislative Assembly.

5. An Ordinance to make regulations with respect to Coal Mines.

6. An Ordinance to amend and consolidate as amended "The Judicature Ordinance" and amendments thereto.

7. An Ordinance to amend Chapter 46 of The Revised Ordinances, 1888, intitled "An Ordinance respecting Partnership."

8. An Ordinance to amend and consolidate as amended "The Game Ordinance."

9. An Ordinance to enforce the destruction of Noxious Weeds.

10. An Ordinance respecting Infectious diseases of Animals.

11. An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 20, of 1892, intitled "The Agricultural Societies Ordinance."

12. An Ordinance to amend and consolidate as amended the Statute Labour and Fire Ordinances.

13. An Ordinance to amend the Ordinance respecting Mortgages and Sales of Personal Property.

14. An Ordinance to further amend "The Interpretation Ordinance."

15. An Ordinance to amend Chapter 39 of the Revised Ordinances, 1888, intitled "An Ordinance to prevent the profanation of the Lord's Day."

16. An Ordinance to amend Chapter 45 of The Revised Ordinances, 1888, respecting Exemptions from Seizure and Sale under Execution.

17. An Ordinance to amend Chapter 36 of The Revised Ordinances, 1888, respecting Masters and Servants.

18. An Ordinance to alter the boundaries of certain Electoral Districts.

19. An Ordinance respecting Municipal Assessment and collection of Taxes and Licenses.

20. An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 6 of 1892, regulating the Practice of Dentistry.
21. An Ordinance for advertising Stray Animals.
22. An Ordinance to amend "An Ordinance respecting Juries."
23. An Ordinance to amend "The School Ordinance."
24. An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 24 of 1891-92, respecting the Herding of Animals.
25. An Ordinance to abolish priority among Execution Creditors.
26. An Ordinance to amend "An Ordinance respecting the Legal Profession" and Ordinance No. 19 of 1890, amending the same.
27. An Ordinance to amend and consolidate as amended the several Ordinances relating to Prairie and Forest Fires.
28. An Ordinance respecting the limitation of actions relating to Real Property.
29. An Ordinance to further amend "The Liquor License Ordinance, 1891-92."
30. An Ordinance to give Levi Thomson a certain status as a Student-at-Law.
31. An Ordinance to confirm a certain agreement between the Municipality of the Town of Edmonton and the Edmonton Electric Lighting and Power Company, Limited.
32. An Ordinance to empower the municipality of the Town of Edmonton to construct and operate a Tramway.
33. An Ordinance to incorporate the City of Calgary.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following is a complete list of the Territorial appointments made since the Lieutenant Governor's last report.

Justices of the Peace.

Names.	Address.	
Gilbert Percy Ashe.....	St. Mary's River	Alberta.
John Edward Annable.....	Moose Jaw	Assiniboia.
Thomas Barton.....	Hednesford	do
Frederick Stuart Brown.....	Bowden	Alberta.
Charles Eugene Boucher.....	Batoche	Saskatchewan.
William Broley.....	Qu'Appelle Station	Assiniboia.
George Bossange.....	Morinville	Alberta.
William Thomas Blyth.....	Wapella	Assiniboia.
Alexander Roderick Chisholm.....	Bresaylor	Saskatchewan.
William Reid Carson.....	Forest Farm	Assiniboia.
Michael Corrigan.....	Whitewood	do
Frederic Champness.....	Lethbridge	Alberta.
William Douglas.....	Le Duc	do
Joseph Doolittle.....	Qu'Appelle Station	Assiniboia.
Richard Dinwoodie.....	South Edmonton	Alberta.
George Evans.....	Yorkton	Assiniboia.
Thomas Ellis.....	Ellisboro'	do
George Fleming.....	Penhold	Alberta.
Sidney Philip Fream.....	Bowden	do
Edward Field.....	Sheho Lake	Assiniboia.
James Grierson.....	Whitewood	do
Charles Grasley.....	Calgary	Alberta.
Inspector E. G. O. Hopkins.....	North-west Mounted Police	
Henry Lyman Hinman.....	Cardston	Alberta.
Inspector A. W. Jarvis.....	North-west Mounted Police	
Jeremiah Knowles.....	South Edmonton	Alberta.
Hilton Keith.....	Carlton	Saskatchewan.
John Tait Lunn.....	Gleichen	Alberta.

Department of the Interior.

Names.	Address.	
William Allen Munn.....	Sunnymeade	Assiniboia.
Charles Millham.....	Hazlecliffe	do
Anthony Thomas MacLellan.....	Katepwe	do
William Holt Murison.....	Grenfell	do
Alexander Middleton.....	Dunmore	do
Joseph Henry Millward.....	Calgary	Alberta.
Samuel Marling.....	Pense	Assiniboia.
Henry J. Moberly.....	isle à la Crosse	Saskatchewan.
Charles Frederick Gow.....	Coalfields	Assiniboia.
John Livingston.....	Calgary	Alberta.
William Gilbert Mitchell-Innes.....	Olds	do
Daniel Maloney.....	St. Albert	do
Alexander McBeth.....	Puckahn	Saskatchewan.
Alexander McClay.....	Edmonton	Alberta.
Inspector J. A. McGibbon.....	North-west Mounted Police	
John Joseph McHugh.....	Calgary	Alberta.
Robert Sutherland McKenzie.....	Duck Lake	Saskatchewan.
J. A. McPherson.....	Edmonton	Alberta.
Percy Reginald Neale.....	St. Mary's	do
Adelard Ouimet.....	Morinville	do
Arthur Okell.....	Maple Creek	Assiniboia.
Oscar Fitzallan Orr.....	Battleford	Saskatchewan.
Walter Hall Pariby.....	Lacombe	Alberta.
Albert Peebles.....	Fort Saskatchewan	do
Robert Stevans.....	Puckahn	Saskatchewan.
Inspector D. E. Strickland.....	North-west Mounted Police	
James Slemmon.....	Pasqua	Assiniboia.
John Smith.....	Bowden	Alberta.
Dugald Strachan.....	Clare	Assiniboia.
Charles William Sutter.....	Edmonton	Alberta.
Christian Schantz.....	Wetaskiwin	do
John Simpson.....	Innisfail	do
Gerald Spring-Rice.....	Pense	Assiniboia.
Dieudonné T. Tellier.....	Morinville	Alberta.
Onesime Tourignay.....	Wolseley	Assiniboia.
Robert Telford Taylor.....	Leduc	Alberta.
Samuel Varley.....	Pincher Creek	do
David Warnock.....	High River	do
John West.....	Wetaskiwin	do
Harry Wilson.....	South Edmonton	do
Richard Alfred Wallace.....	High River	do
George Wallace.....	Wetaskiwin	do

Notaries Public.

John S. T. Alexander.....	Lethbridge	Alberta.
John Ford Burne.....	Macleod	do
Isaac Sydney Cowan.....	Calgary	do
Thomas C. Gordon.....	Carnduff	Assiniboia.
Frank Llewellyn Gwillim.....	Moosomin	do
Charles Farley Harris.....	Macleod	do
Horace Harvey.....	Calgary	do
Henry Claud Lisle.....	Edmonton	do
Mervyn Mackenzie.....	Calgary	do
John F. McNamara.....	Wetaskiwin	do
George Smith McCarter.....	Calgary	do
Malcolm McKenzie.....	Macleod	do

Names.	Address.	
John Alexander McCaul.....	Prince Albert	Saskatchewan.
Reginald Rimmer.....	Regina	Assiniboia.
Charles M. Woodworth.....	Edmonton	Alberta.
William Roland Winter.....	Calgary	do

Coroners.

Thomas MacNutt.....	Saltcoats	Assiniboia.
Arthur Wellsley Allingham.....	Broadview	do
John George Hardy ..	Cannington Manor	do
Robert James Campbell.....	Carnduff	do

Issuers of Marriage Licenses.

Albert Carmen.....	Estevan	Assiniboia.
Thomas Cope.....	Oxbow	do
Joseph Z. Cyr-Miquelon.....	Wetaskiwin	Alberta.
Louis H. Doll	Calgary	do
Joseph A. Fraser.....	Battleford	Saskatchewan.
Charles Fisher.....	Duck Lake	do
John W. Harrison.....	Hednesford	Assiniboia.
George B. Knowles	Innisfail	Alberta.
Robert McKernan.....	South Edmonton	do
James E. Spence.....	Kinistino	Saskatchewan.
William I. Spencer.....	Lethbridge	Alberta.
Clarrie A. W. Stunt.....	Moose Jaw	Assiniboia.

Advocates.

Thomas Hart.....	Prince Albert	Saskatchewan.
John Ford Burne.....	Macleod	Alberta.
Malcolm McKenzie.....	Macleod	do
Frank Hedley Phippen.....	Winnipeg	Manitoba.
Ford Jones.....	Regina	Assiniboia.
Horace Harvey.....	Calgary	Alberta.
Mervyn McKenzie.....	Calgary	do
Charles M. Woodworth.....	Edmonton	do
Isaac Sydney Cowan.....	Calgary	do
John S. T. Alexander	Lethbridge	do
John Edmund Hooper.....	Calgary	do
Thomas C. Gordon.....	Carnduff	Assiniboia.
Henry W. C. Meyer.....	Calgary	Alberta.
F. L. Gwillim.....	Moosomin	Assiniboia.
William R. Winter.....	Calgary	Alberta.

Commissioners for taking Affidavits.

Albert E. Boake.....	Saltcoats	Assiniboia.
Thomas Blake.....	Saltcoats	do
Francis S. Booth	Glen Adelaide	do
William H. Baker	Hirsch	do
Alexander Campbell	Grenfell	do
Henry C. Collis.....	Cardston	Alberta.
Samuel K. Colquhoun.....	Gainsboro	Assiniboia.
John W. Connell.....	Carnduff	do
James Peers Dill.....	Wolseley	do
William E. Flummerfelt.....	Estevan	do

Department of the Interior.

Names.	Address.	
Reverend James Flett.....	Prince Albert	Saskatchewan.
Samuel Gilmer.....	Moosomin	Assiniboia.
Reverend David Gillies.....	Wapella	do
Alfred Hutchison.....	White Sand	do
John Hewgill.....	Moosomin	do
Charles S. Lowrie.....	Kinistino	Saskatchewan.
Richard C. Laurie.....	Battleford	do
George H. Morrison.....	Wapella	Assiniboia.
Gustav Michaelis.....	Balgonie	do
John Milne.....	Boscurvis	do
Ronald McDonald.....	Arrochar	do
Peter McCormick.....	Wapella	do
David McCormack.....	Fleming	do
Duncan McEwen.....	Regina	do
James W. Ockley.....	Fish Creek	do
Samuel L. T. Rankin.....	Maple Creek	do
William Ramage.....	Wawota	do
Charles G. Ross.....	Innisfail	Alberta.
William Rothwell.....	Regina	Assiniboia.
August F. Reusch.....	Ebenezer	do
Willys D. Shattuck.....	Davisburg	Alberta.
Thomas T. Thomson.....	Oxbow	Assiniboia.
R. A. Troyer.....	Oxbow	do
John A. Thompson.....	Carnduff	do
Frederick Whitlock.....	Glen Adelaide	do
John J. Kingsmill.....	Toronto	Ontario.
George Birchall.....	London	England.

LETTERS PATENT OF INCORPORATION.

- The Moosomin Printing and Publishing Company.
- The Lethbridge Building Company, (Supplementary Letters Patent.)
- The Grenfell Turf Company.
- The Prince Albert Electric Light and Power Company.
- The Whitewood Milling Company.
- Thorburn & Sons.
- The Edmonton Real Estate and Investment Company.
- The Canadian Pacific Railway Transfer Company.
- The Farmers' Joint Stock Grist Mill of Eastern Assiniboia.
- The Edmonton District Telephone Company.
- The Moose Jaw Creamery Association.
- Carnduff Mill and Elevator Company.
- The Alberta Transfer Company.
- The Souris Coal Mining Company.
- Companies registered under "The Companies Ordinance."
- Standard Loan and Savings Company.
- The Cotham Company, Limited.

I append hereto, under the provisions of "The North-west Territories Act," a Return of Liquor Permits issued by the Lieutenant-Governor during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. H. MACKINTOSH,
Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west Territories.

RETURN of Special Permissions for the Importation of Intoxicating Liquors into the North-west Territories during the year 1893.

PERMITS.	QUANTITY IN GALLONS OF EACH INTOXICANT IN EACH PERMIT.				TOTAL QUANTITIES.				REMARKS.
	Whisky.	Brandy.	Wine.	Rum.	Whisky.	Brandy.	Wine.	Rum.	
7	2				14				
2	2	1			4	2			
6	2	2			12	12			
1	2½	1			2½	1			
1	3½	2			3	2			
1	4	1			4	1			
1	2½	2½	2½		2½	2½	2½		
1	1		1		1		1		
2			1		4		2		
1			2		2		3		
1			3				3		
2				2	4			4	
1		1				1			
6		2				12			
1		3				3			
1		4				4			
1		1	1				1		
3		2	2			6	6		
2			3				6		
			64						Sacramental.
1				1				1	
2				2				4	
					56	47½	23½	9	

RETURN of Special Permissions for the Importation of Intoxicating Liquors into the North-west Territories, &c.

RECAPITULATION.

Spirits—	Galls.
Whisky.....	56
Brandy.....	47½
Rum.....	9
	<hr/>
Wine.....	112½
	23½
	<hr/>
Total.....	136

Department of the Interior.

PART VI.

REPORT OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF KEEWATIN

Department of the Interior.

PART VI.

REPORT OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF KEEWATIN.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
WINNIPEG, 30th December, 1893.

The Honourable
The Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In making my final report for 1893 regarding the district of Keewatin, I shall, as before, not again refer to the various matters dealt with by me in detail during the year further than to inform you generally of the results of measures adopted for the good government of the district.

I am again able to make to you the gratifying announcement that still another year has passed with an entire absence of crime in the district, the clauses of the Keewatin Act regarding intoxicants having been rigidly enforced, and permits having been only issued on the recommendation of missionaries, justices of the peace, and the higher officers of the Hudson's Bay Company, and then for medicinal and sacramental purposes only.

This continued absence of crime causes me again to acknowledge the value of the aid given me by officers of the Hudson's Bay Company, the missionary clergy of the Church of England and Wesleyan bodies, and by the unpaid magistracy of the district, all of whom have aided in rendering it possible to maintain law and order in a district so extensive. In this connection I had last year to deplore the death, by drowning, of my principal justice of the peace, Horace Belanger, Esq., Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, and this year has been sadly marked by the loss, also by drowning, of that devoted Wesleyan missionary, the Rev. Edward Eves, whose reports and suggestions were of the greatest value to me in governing that portion of Keewatin with which he was familiar.

I have appointed as justices of the peace in and for the district, Alexander Milne, Esq., M.D., of York Factory, and R. LaTouche Tupper, Esq., of the Fishery Department.

The expenditure for that part of the fiscal year ending this day has been within the estimate and the sum voted by Parliament.

When small-pox appeared in this province during the summer of the past year, I caused strenuous efforts to be made for the vaccination of the non-treaty Indians of the district, and, greatly aided by the good offices of the Rev. J. Semmens, Superintendent of Wesleyan Missions, and Dr. Ronald Strath, a medical missionary in the district, a condition of comparative security has obtained among the natives whose conditions of life and methods of treatment of all kinds of fevers, including the eruptive ones, make them particularly susceptible to this disease.

A better condition of health is reported to me throughout the district than during the previous year; the food supply has been sufficient, and much satisfaction is expressed with the measures adopted by the Federal Government to restrict the catch of whitefish and sturgeon at the approaches to and upon their breeding-grounds, and also concerning the benefits likely to accrue to the whole of Lake Winnipeg from the efforts made by fish culture at Selkirk to restore the depleted portions of the lake.

In my final report of last year I directed your attention to the following facts regarding the non-treaty Indians of the district, and suggested the keeping in view, when a suitable time should have arrived for the consideration of the whole ques-

tion, of certain portions of the district believed by me to be suitable for reservations, as follows:—

“The migration from the neighbourhood of a number of points on the sea-coast of the district to places more inland has continued, the cause being the same as reported by me to the honourable your predecessor in office, viz., the diminution and in some cases complete destruction of the food supply of the coast Indians, which at certain seasons was mainly derived from the sea animals frequenting the mouths of the rivers and other places on the coast. These Indians are making new homes, in some cases among the treaty Indians, but generally where fresh water fisheries can be established and hunting grounds reached; and in view of their future permanent location, I have from time to time advised your department of the results of test planting at various places in the district of northern hardy grains, roots and grasses; and in this connection I beg to call special attention to the height of land between the waters of Lake Winnipeg and of James Bay, where alone in Keewatin are found deciduous trees of the character of the soft maple, indicating a soil rich enough for gardens and fields, and a climate which will admit of the growth of barley, oats, and in some places northern wheat, nearly all of the ordinary vegetables, and a hardy variety of Indian corn, the location being within reach of hunting grounds, and reported to be a favourite place for several varieties of northern deer, and a good moose country. For more northern Indians, I commend to your consideration, when deciding upon measures for their location and control, the sources of the Severn, Sachigo, Shamatawa and Hill Rivers, the latter, near Oxford House and Lake, being in some respects preferable, inasmuch as, forming part of the old York Factory route, it is on the line of such mail connections as the Hudson's Bay Company's packets afford, and would be less expensive for the transportation of supplies than other parts of the district I have mentioned. I am of opinion, however, that no separate treaty should be made with the Indians in question, but that instead they be given reservations near fishing lakes and streams, chosen especially with regard to the presence of soil for gardens, which is not, in that Laurentian formation, everywhere obtainable, and in a lesser degree having regard to their employment as voyageurs, trippers and freighters in that difficult region.

“Should the Indian branch of your department find no administrative or other difficulty in such a course, I would suggest the obtaining of their adhesion to Treaties Nos. 3 and 5; but as, at the initiation of our Indian Treaty system, I objected to their annual payments being made in money, and have since had no reason to change my then expressed opinion, I would urge that in the somewhat exceptional case of the non-treaty Indians of the district their payment be made only when they are about proceeding to their winter's hunt, and that then it should be entirely in such articles of European manufacture as may be chosen by the officers of the Indian branch of your department as being of most actual use to the Indians themselves. As fish has always been and will continue to be the staple food of the Swampy Crees of the district, and as their (the non-treaty Indians') numbers are inconsiderable, and inasmuch also as they have not hitherto enjoyed the treaty privileges of their more southern bands, I would ask that an extra annual allowance of twine and backing be granted them, and that their adhesion to one or other or both of the Treaties mentioned should be marked by such distribution of presents as marked Treaty No. 1, and some of the following treaties.”

Since I communicated the foregoing, further inquiry and information have not led me to change my views as then expressed; and I hope, by the continued experimental planting of hardy grains and seeds, to be able to confirm the conclusions I have arrived at from the trees, grasses, soil and mean summer temperature of the points indicated.

The safe return of Mr. Tyrrell, of the Geological branch of your department, after an eventful and successful trip through a portion of the unexplored part of the district of Keewatin, is a matter of congratulation, inasmuch as his route cut in two one of Dr. Dawson's regions known as “Unexplored Canada,” adding materially to our knowledge of the geography, geology, fauna and flora of the district, and determining the possibly very important fact that at the head of two hundred miles

Department of the Interior.

of secure deep-sea navigation of Chesterfield Inlet, there are, after two rapids near its mouth, two hundred miles more of river steamer navigation on Tyrrell's River, to points where the schists of Huronian rocks in a region previously supposed to be wholly Laurentian promise gold, silver and copper.

With reference to the communications, memoranda, maps, etc., furnished by me during our conference regarding the rearrangement of the boundaries of the district, I quite understand the necessary delay in procuring parliamentary sanction to the necessary amendment to the Keewatin Act; but in view of the very great importance, for reasons given in the communications referred to, of rectifying a portion of the western boundary of the district, where a straight line, *i.e.*, "drawn due north from the north end of the portage leading from the north end of Lake Winnipegosis into Cedar Lake, known as the Cedar or Mossy Portage," about long. 100 W., is departed from with no apparent advantage to the district in which the departure places it, while much inconvenience, trouble and added expense is caused the district of Keewatin by the difference of the provisions which relate to intoxicants, and the increased difficulties in the administration of justice in the latter district, I trust that an opportunity may be found at the approaching session of Parliament to obtain the requisite amendment to the Keewatin Act.

For reasons given at length in former communications it is also expedient that provision be made for the incorporation into Keewatin of that extensive district which has for its south-eastern boundary the English River, Lac Seul, the Albany River and the west coast of James Bay, left free for such incorporation by the acceptance by Ontario and Manitoba of the western and eastern boundaries respectively as defined by Imperial authorities; and I will endeavour to meet you at Ottawa for the purpose of a conference upon these and other important Keewatin matters, if possible, before the approaching meeting of the Dominion Parliament.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN SCHULTZ,
Lieut.-Governor of Keewatin.

57 Victoria.

Sessional Papers (No. 13A.)

A. 1894

SUMMARY REPORT

OF THE

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR

1893

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1894

[No. 13a—1894.] *Price 5 cents*

Geological Survey Department.

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Aberdeen, &c., &c., &c., Governor
General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Excellency, in compliance with 53 Vic., Chap. 2, Section 6, the Summary Report of the Proceedings of the Geological Survey Department for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

Respectfully submitted,

T. MAYNE DALY,

Minister of the Interior.

JANUARY, 1894.

ADDENDUM

Page 22, line 13 from top, add the following:—

“The cost of the season’s explorations was \$1,752.76.”

Geological Survey Department.

SUMMARY REPORT

OF THE

OPERATIONS OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR 1893.

4th January, 1894.

The Hon. T. MAYNE DALY, M.P.,
Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual summary report of the executive work, and of the scientific investigations undertaken by the staff of the Geological Department during the year ending 31st of December, 1893. The progress of the work generally has been fairly satisfactory, while in some directions it will, it is hoped, have afforded much valuable, important and interesting information respecting the geography, physical characters and natural resources of two of the most extensive areas of practically unexplored country in the Dominion, viz., the Labrador peninsula; and the western coast of Hudson Bay, or the country which lies between Athabasca Lake, Chesterfield Inlet and Fort Churchill. It may be mentioned that both these explorations were commenced in 1892, and a statement of the result attained that year is given on pp. 12-19 and pp. 32-33 of last year's summary report. It seemed desirable that the work should be continued this year. Instructions were, therefore, given at an early date in 1893, to Mr. J. B. Tyrrell and to Mr. A. P. Low to take whatever steps were necessary to ensure the success of these explorations with, in both cases, the probable contingency provided for, of not being able to return before the summer or fall of 1894. Mr. Tyrrell left Ottawa early in May, and, up to the present date, only one brief communication and a box of fossils collected on his way north have been received from him. The letter is as follows:—

FOND DU LAC, 27th June, 1893.

DEAR SIR,—In coming from Fort Chippewyan to here we followed the north shore of Lake Athabasca, making as good a survey with the boat log as the time would permit. We were delayed very much by storms, but we managed to make the journey in seven days.

The country presents many interesting features. The sandstone occurs on the north side of the lake in several places, and green Huronian schists were seen about the middle of the west side, and also largely developed at the north end of Black Bay. The point south-east of Black Bay consists of a massive quartz porphyry, and south-east and east of it is a wide belt of white quartzite and conglomerate occupying the shore for about twenty miles. Near the east end of this outcrop of Huronian quartzite is an extensive deposit of limonite and hematite. The point where this deposit was seen was in a hill 125 feet high, the scarp faces of which stand out boldly as high red cliffs. The whole hill is a mixture of quartz and iron ore. The deposit is a very interesting one, and I

was very sorry to be obliged to leave it and rush on. However, I have collected a pretty full set of specimens which will give some idea of this ore deposit, and of the shore in general. These specimens I am now sending back from here.*

We are now starting for the Barren Lands, and by the time that this letter reaches you, I hope that we shall have crossed to Hudson Bay.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) J. B. TYRRELL.

From the foregoing it seems probable that Mr. Tyrrell will pass the winter either at Fort Churchill or at the Hudson Bay Company's post on Reindeer Lake. If the latter, we may expect to receive some communication from him during January.

Since writing the above, on the 2nd January, the following telegram was received from Mr. Tyrrell:—

WEST SELKIRK,
1st January, 1894.

Complete success; crossed barren grounds; explored Chesterfield Inlet and west shore of Hudson Bay.

On the 8th of November, the following interesting letter, dated Rigolet, 5th October, was received from Mr. Low:—

DEAR DR. SELWYN,—I am sending with this a preliminary report of my season's field work. From it you will see that we reached Ungava, 27th August, after a summer of very hard work, in fact, the hardest that I have ever experienced, but as every one was in good health, it was not unpleasant. The most important discoveries made were:

1. The immense deposits of Cambrian rocks along the Ungava River. These closely resemble the rocks along the east coast of Hudson Bay, and I believe they cover a great area of country about and to the westward of Ungava Bay. They are essentially an iron-bearing series, as almost every bed holds that metal, and some of them are pure hematite ore.

2. Evidence that the continental ice cap took its rise in the interior of Labrador, and flowed outwards from a gathering ground in the vicinity of the headwaters of the East Main River.

3. That the interior of Labrador is everywhere well wooded, and that the old opinion that it was a treeless wilderness no longer holds.

On arriving at Fort Chimo, I found the natives there in a most deplorable state, owing to the absence of deer last winter, and to the failure of the Hudson Bay Company's agent to supply their needs, as a consequence between 200 and 300 died last winter, and the small remainder are in a state of abject poverty. Such being the case, I considered it inadvisable to send provisions inland, as they would probably be stolen. The stock of pork at the post was also not sufficient to supply the wants of my party, and as the work can as advantageously be carried on from Hamilton Inlet, I resolved to proceed there on the Hudson Bay Company's steamer.

My provisions have been shipped to North-west River post at the head of the inlet, and I leave here on the 8th inst. for that place.

As regards future operations, I at present propose to immediately send my men up the Hamilton River and the canoes, with instructions to take them as far as the Grand Falls portages if the ice will permit. They will remain there until they can return to North-west River on foot, and will then be employed drawing in provisions on the ice, so that by open water in the spring, next season's outfit will be well inland, thus leaving the summer free for exploration in the interior. I at present propose to return by one of the rivers flowing into the gulf, unless I can find a route from Hamilton River to Michicoon, in which case I might descend the Big River to James' Bay, but this is improbable, as there is a wide interval to cross wholly impassable without a guide, and a guide there, I think, cannot be found, as the people at Nitchequon had no knowledge

*The specimens referred to have not yet arrived, 20th January, 1894.

Geological Survey Department.

of Hamilton Inlet. During the early winter, Eaton and I will be employed writing a report on this season's work and plotting the surveys made. After Christmas, I hope to avail myself of the kind offer of Mr. Wilson, to accompany him on his official visits to Cartwright and Davis Inlet; in so doing I will get a fair knowledge of the rocks along the coast between these places.

Mr. Eaton, in the meanwhile, will accompany the men and carry the survey up the Hamilton River to where we are to commence canoe work in the spring. As the mail arrives here early in April, I will await its arrival, and will then start inland for the coming season's work.

Mr. Eaton has proved an excellent assistant, and has performed all his duties in a highly creditable manner.

I remain, dear Dr. Selwyn,
Yours sincerely,
A. P. LOW.

It is thus seen that Mr. Low is now wintering at Rigolet, the Hudson Bay post in Hamilton Inlet, on the east coast of Labrador. Whether he will be able in the spring to make his way west by the Big River waters to James' Bay, thus crossing the whole Labrador peninsula about twenty degrees of longitude, or whether he will be obliged to turn south to the St. Lawrence Gulf, is at present uncertain.

Including the parties under Messrs. Tyrrell and Low above mentioned, there have been sixteen separate explorations carried on during the year as follows:—

British Columbia.....	3
North-west Territories.....	1
Eastern Manitoba and Keewatin.....	1
Ontario.....	4
Quebec.....	2
East Main River and Labrador.....	1
New Brunswick.....	1
Nova Scotia.....	3

Summary statements of these explorations are presented herewith. The work accomplished is almost entirely in continuation and extension of that of previous seasons in the several districts, and it has considerably advanced the preparation of the geological maps which are being published in uniform sheets, as rapidly as the surveys and investigations required for their completion can be made.

No work has been done during the year in connection with the well at DeForaine, but a sum of \$408.72 has been paid the committee since the 1st of July last, on account of the wages and of work due at that date, and a further small balance is still due. The arrangements for placing a pump on the well mentioned, page 6 of last year's report, unfortunately fell through. It was hoped that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company would undertake the work, and it was only on the 18th of October, 1893, that I received intimation that they could not do so. Further effort will, however, be made in the spring to settle this very important question of water supply in Western Manitoba. I was at the well on the 29th of June, and found the water then standing in the six-inch pipe at sixty-one feet from the surface. What the actual supply might be can, of course, as already stated, only be ascertained by pumping. Tenders for the work might be asked for, and it should be commenced as early as possible in the spring. In view of the heavy cost of fuel, and other expenses incidental to the use of a steam boiler, the pump should, I think, be operated by a wind mill.

The analysis of the water was given on p. 6 of the summary report for 1892, the solid contents being then 447.255 grains per imperial gallon. It is, however, quite likely that this defect will be greatly lessened by continued pumping.

In the summary report for last year, page 8, some particulars were given respecting the annual report, Vol. V., for 1889-90-91. During the entire year much of my attention has been devoted to the work of correcting the proofs, and the details of editing this large volume of 1,567 pages, Rvo. with maps and illustrations. It is now published in two

parts, and the first complete copies were received from the printers, Part I. on the 28th of November, and Part II. on the 16th of December.

Since the above was written the following very satisfactory communication has been received from Deloraine:—

DELORAINE, Man., 16th January, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—Replying to your letter of the 13th, received to-night, the engine started pumping at about 10 o'clock on the 10th instant, and worked continuously night and day until Sunday night. I wired Gen. Supt. Whyte to send out an expert, and he came Sunday afternoon. The pump was started again at midnight Sunday to let Mr. A. C. Frith, the expert, off on the Monday morning train. I forwarded a sample of the water to Mr. Whyte on Wednesday, and Mr. Frith took one immediately the pump started Sunday night, another sample two hours later, and another sample at 8 o'clock when the train left. When the pump was first started the sand and mud came for twenty-four hours, and the water became warmer; on Saturday night it was 70°, to-day it is 80°. The pump never stops as we want to test it thoroughly. It smells and tastes to me very much like the Banff hot spring water, this morning especially. I called the attention of a man who went to Banff sick some time ago to the water as it was going into a barrel for some one in the village, and asked him what he thought of it, and he immediately replied, why, that is Banff water sure.

There does not appear to be the least decrease in the supply. There was a terrible famine for water and sheer necessity made the water man try to use the water with the happy result. It has a slight, salty taste, but is not as strong as when first used, and every one is drinking it, and although not pleasant at first, get used to it, and it has no bad effect, it is very soft and does splendid in the boiler. All the cisterns in the village were filled up last week, and now we have a length of pipe and run it out on the street between Montgomery's store and the Revere House, and it is flooding the street and makes fine skating for the school children. It does seem good to see this continued stream of hot water running day and night. The farmers come in from the country and take it away in tanks the cattle like it so well. I cannot express to you how pleased I am and everybody else. After so many years' work at it and no result, I never went anywhere without having to stand all kinds of jokes, but it is all right now. I knew it was a white elephant to the department, and I wish now to put you and Mr. Daly especially, in shape to defend the big expenditure, which I always felt was a serious matter as long as no results were obtained, but now every one says the money was well spent, because those in any other part of the country who want to do the same have the knowledge of the Deloraine well, and with it before them a very large amount can be saved by knowing exactly how far they will have to sink, and start from the beginning accordingly. The success of the Deloraine well has been my ambition from the commencement, and I am amply repaid. And your many kindnesses, and also those of Mr. Dewdney and Mr. Daly, who were always willing to help it along, M.P. or Minister, I shall remember and look back upon with the bright side upward. I shall only be too pleased to do anything I can in the way of information, and hope you will not hesitate to give me a chance to do what you may require.

No steps have yet been taken about caring for the water, but there is to be a meeting of the village ratepayers to-morrow afternoon.

Very sincerely yours,

A. P. STUART.

Dr. A. R. C. Selwyn,
Ottawa.

From the above it appears that the improvement I have above referred to is already taking place. A fresh analysis will be made as soon as a sample of the water which has been sent for, is received.

Geological Survey Department.

The executive details of the department, matters connected, with the Chicago Exhibition, and some special geological examinations which I made in the North-west, entailing visits to Deloraine, Banff, Anthracite, Morley, Calgary and Edmonton, have fully occupied my time and attention during the year now closed. Between December, 1892, and November, 1893, 129 days were spent in Chicago, superintending the installation of the exhibits, and later on giving information to the numerous inquirers respecting Canada and its mineral resources, and in the duties incidental to the position of one of the judges in the mining department. The exhibit made by the Geological Survey of Canada was highly commended, and eight separate awards were granted it as follows:—

1. Collective exhibit of minerals, rocks and fossils.
2. Placer gold and nuggets.
3. Collective exhibit of coal.
4. Coal, bituminous sand and tar.
5. Marbles and building stones.
6. Maps and sections.
7. Photographs of trees framed in their own woods.
8. Collection of medicinal herbs, barks, &c.

To meet the expenses connected with its preparation in Ottawa, and a large part of those incidental to its installation and its superintendence during the exhibition, from the 1st of May to the 31st of October, a sum of \$4,000 was placed at my disposal by the Department of Agriculture. The balance of the expenditure incurred on this account, \$2,786, has been paid from the appropriation for Geological Survey purposes, making a total of \$6,786.

In this sum none of the salaries of the officers of the department, the whole, or part of whose time during the year was devoted to exhibition work, are included.

The undermentioned members of the staff of the Survey were at Chicago for the periods stated, and I have no doubt that the opportunity thus wisely afforded them of becoming acquainted with the aspect and character of the minerals, their associations and geological relations, in the many and widely separated regions from which they were gathered together at the World's Columbian Exposition, cannot fail to be most instructive and beneficial in connection with the prosecution of the future work of the Survey in Canada, which they may be called on to undertake.

	Days.		Days.
Dr. Selwyn.....	129	Mr. Lambe.....	14
Dr. Bell.....	14	Mr. Chalmers.....	10
Dr. Ells.....	16	Mr. Brumell.....	44
Mr. Tyrrell.....	7	Mr. White.....	16
Mr. McConnell.....	8	Mr. Faribault.....	11
Mr. Low.....	17	Mr. McInnes.....	16
Mr. McEvoy.....	8	Mr. Giroux.....	21
Dr. Ami.....	21	Mr. Willimott.....	214
Mr. Ingall.....	16	Mr. Selwyn.....	245
Mr. Ferrier.....	19	Mr. Esdale.....	145
Mr. Dowling.....	13	Mr. Barlow.....	18

The following extract from the *New York Engineering and Mining Journal*, vol. LXVI., No. 26, 24th December, 1893, may be appropriately quoted in the present summary report on the work of the Survey during 1893:—

THE DOMINION GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

“A display of minerals covering the resources, geology and physical aspect of the entire Dominion of Canada was made by the Canadian Geological Survey, under the immediate charge of the veteran director, Dr. Selwyn. As may be imagined the exhibit was made with great scientific exactness, and a careful study by the visitor will enable him to gain a good idea of the geology as well as of the minerals of scientific and economic value throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion. We have already passed

in view the displays made by the several provinces, but these, as they should, made prominent the metal and mineral upon which each province may depend for commercial advantage. The general exhibit therefore very happily filled out any missing numbers in the series and presented a continuous mineral story from one ocean to the other.

“In a number of flat cases, the style adopted in the museum at Ottawa, appeared suites of specimens neatly trimmed and labelled. The specimens were arranged first geologically and then subdivided with reference to geology; thus under Laurentian were in one row all the gneisses of Nova Scotia; on another those of Ontario, and another those of the North-west Territory. The collection in all comprised 1,500 specimens, and was especially prepared for the exposition by Mr. Walter F. Ferrier, of the Geological Survey. The whole collection will form a part of the cabinet collections in the museum of the Survey at Ottawa. In connection with this a palaeontological collection containing many fossils of extreme beauty and rare interest was exhibited. *Eozoon Canadense*, which has caused so much contention among geologists, was illustrated with great completeness. This fossil was shown not only in connection with the minerals associated with it, but by means of drawings of microscopic observations and by photographs.

“As a rule maps are prepared with so little regard for popular taste that they are passed unheeded. Two charts of the Dominion, however, prepared by the Survey and showing the occurrence of economic and precious minerals, caught the eye of nearly every sightseer. Most prominent on these maps was the great Alberta coal field, in the North-west Territory, which in extent seems to outdo the bituminous fields of Illinois. The gold district of the Fraser in British Columbia, and the valley formed by the St. Lawrence River and Lakes Ontario and Erie, seemed to have varied and extensive mineral deposits. In both sides of this valley are to be found coal, petroleum, iron, etc., and the belt projects beyond the mouth of the St. Lawrence River over into the districts of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, where the occurrence of gold and coal has established important mining industries. There was also shown a map geologically coloured, from which was apparent the extent of the great areas of the earlier rocks in Canada, especially the Laurentian and Huronian; sectional maps showed the work of survey expeditions to the Yukon region, the Lake of the Woods and other points. The Survey in all has some thirty men out this year on sixteen expeditions of this kind. Among the most important may be mentioned the party which takes in the Athabasca region of the North-west Territory, and another the British Columbia gold country up to the Alaskan boundary. Special surveys are also being carried on in Manitoba, in Quebec, in Nova Scotia and in New Brunswick. The Ontario survey covers the Algoma, the Sudbury, the Kingston and the Lake Simcoe districts. Some excursions, like that through the North-west Territory to Lake Athabasca, remind one of a Polar Expedition, so far as duration and expense are concerned. The geologists started on this 4000-mile journey from Ottawa in June of this year, and will be absent for a year, with a chance of not returning at all, the country being very wild. The maps exhibited are the result of these surveys. As soon as a party returns to Ottawa its members immediately devote themselves to the presentation of the data secured in the form of charts and maps, and the organization of the specimens into museum collections.

“A special exhibit of the gems and precious stones of Canada was made by a private firm in Montreal. In this the agates were particularly beautiful, and when cut and polished in jewellery form exhibit beautiful surface appearances and markings. Jade, tourmalines, albites, sodalite, quartz-asteria were among the other choice and rare gems native to this rich mineral country.

“In the line of economic minerals, phosphates and building stones headed the list. The specimens showed the many varieties of phosphate mined and a corresponding diversity in colours. The apatites ranged from a deep green to a light pink in colour. A series of pictures above the cases of exhibits illustrated the outcrops of phosphate veins and the methods of mining as practised in Canada. A small trophy of building stones in cubes showed the characteristic limestones and marbles. The most beautiful specimen was one of mottled serpentine and dolomite ranging from pale green to pure white. A cross section of the so-called fossil trees found in Potsdam sandstone, near

Geological Survey Department.

Kingston, was on exhibition. These trees were discovered to be simply concretions in sandstone, although they are perfectly cylindrical in shape, are many feet in diameter, and look like great petrified tree trunks when brought to daylight in the quarry. Canadian plumbago and its uses were illustrated by the commercial exhibit of the Walker Mining Company, which showed both the crude and manufactured articles. Several specimens taken from the quarry show 36 per cent of pure carbon in the shape of disseminated graphite. A number of pictures and photographs arranged along the top of the cabinets gave an idea of the Geological Museum as it appears in the Government building at Ottawa. There were also a number of views of phenomenal geology, such as exposed beds of polished and crumpled gneiss, and pictures of the inspiring mountain and mining scenery of the Dominion.

“This excellent showing of the geology, lithology and mineralogy of the Dominion was undertaken by the Dominion Survey at the request of the Minister of the Interior, Mr. T. Mayne Daly, and in the hands of the veteran geologist, Dr. Selwyn, director of the Survey, possessed, of course, great scientific interest, and presented many new features of Canadian geology. The collections were made up principally of new materials brought in recently from the fields and from duplicates in the Ottawa Museum, and were arranged by Mr. C. W. Willimott, assistant curator, Mr. W. F. Ferrier, lithologist, and Mr. P. H. Selwyn. The fossils were prepared and arranged by Dr. H. M. Ami, palæontologist. The maintenance of the exhibit in Chicago was in charge of Dr. Selwyn and his able assistants, Mr. P. H. Selwyn and Mr. C. W. Willimott.”

From the beginning of the present year and until the month of August, Dr. G. M. Dawson was engaged in London and Paris on work connected with the preparation of the British case in the Behring Sea arbitration. This work related chiefly to the geography and natural history of the Behring Sea region, which had already been examined into by Dr. Dawson when acting, in 1891, as one of Her Majesty's Commissioners to Behring Sea. On the 20th of August, Dr. Dawson returned to Ottawa. A portion of his time has since been occupied with official duties during my absence in Chicago, but his attention has been chiefly devoted to dealing with arrears of work connected with the geology of British Columbia and to the preparation of a report on the geology of the Kamloops region, which has been now unavoidably delayed for several years.

While in London, Dr. Dawson read a paper on the mineral wealth of British Columbia, at one of the evening meetings of the Royal Colonial Institute, which has since been published in the *Journal of the Institute*, and has already led to a number of inquiries as to the present prospects of mining in that province.

During the early part of 1893, Mr. McEvoy was engaged in plotting and compiling the work done in the previous season in the country embraced by the Shuswap sheet of the southern interior of British Columbia, the position of which is more fully described in the summary report for 1891, p. 17 A. Some time was also spent in selecting suitable specimens to represent the rocks of British Columbia in the stratigraphical collection prepared for the Chicago Exhibition.

In June, Mr. McEvoy was instructed to examine the country in the vicinity of the boundary of the southern part of Alaska.

He reports on the season's work as follows :—

“Leaving Ottawa on the 7th of June, Port Simpson was reached on the 22nd. Here two canoes, sent from Peterborough, were found; for the transport of these I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. King, in charge of the British contingent of the Alaska Boundary Commission.

“Proceeding northward from Port Simpson up Portland Canal (as named on late charts) the shores were found to be composed of mica-schists and gneissic rocks, resembling those of the Shuswap series of the Selkirk Mountains, and possibly Archæan. These rocks continue to the mouth of the Nasse River.

“Above this point along Observatory Inlet the bedding becomes more obscure in the gneisses and at a distance of eight miles up they are replaced by granite.

“The rocks of Observatory Inlet are throughout chiefly granite, except near the head of the Alice Arm and over a considerable area around the junction of the Alice and Hastings Arms, where black, slaty argillites and sandstones are developed. This latter area is probably Cretaceous; but no fossils were found in it.

“The upper parts of the inlet contain some valuable spruce and hemlock timber.

“Portland Canal was next examined. The chief characteristics of this inlet are the general uniformity of its width and the straightness of its shores, which are flanked by uniformly steep mountains. It is well named by the Indians ‘Kō-laú,’ which signifies ‘house.’ The predominating rock in this inlet also, is granite; but gneisses and mica-schists, with some grayish and greenish schists, appear for some distance on the east side of the upper part.

“The southern portion of the peninsula separating Portland Canal from Observatory Inlet, is composed chiefly of granite-gneiss like those previously noticed and possibly Archæan. These cross to the mainland on the west, where in places the gneissic structure is rather obscure.

“Returning to Echo Cove, near Nasse Harbour, the Peterborough canoes—being too small to ascend the rough waters of the Nasse River—were left to be returned to Port Simpson, and a suitable Indian canoe was engaged with a crew of Nasse Indians.

“The estuary of the Nasse is wide, to a point about fifteen miles up, with a strong tide; above that point the river narrows and begins to show a fairly strong current, although where the water is low the tide is apparent for twelve miles further up.

“The main channel winds from side to side of the valley, cutting through the flat bottom land of blue clay, with numerous branching sloughs, and making so many islands that the whole river is seldom seen at any one point.

“About thirty-eight miles from the mouth are the Kit-wan-chilt village and cañon. Here the river is confined to a narrow channel which at all times causes a serious obstacle to canoe navigation. When reached this season the water was very high; however, no accident occurred in ascending it, although, owing to an Indian disobeying instructions, we narrowly escaped loss of life and of our whole outfit.

“The Kit-wan-chilt cañon is caused by a recent lava flow on the east side of the river which apparently blocked the river and forced it to cut its present channel along the line of contact between the lava and the black argillites of the hillside on the west. This lava which comes out of the Tseax Valley from the south-east, must have been erupted at least a hundred years ago, but there is no reason to suppose that it is more than a couple of hundred years old. It has long been reported that a recent lava flow occurred in this region, and this report is now found to be correct. No other instance has yet been found within the limits of British Columbia of volcanic eruption later in date than the glacial period.

“Ten miles above the Kit-wan-chilt cañon the river makes an S-shaped bend, above which the foot of the upper cañon is reached. There is no rapid in this cañon but the water is very deep and is narrowly confined, flowing in a succession of eddies. We ascended the cañon for a day and a half then *caching* the canoe with such articles as were not absolutely necessary each man took a load of 110 to 120 pounds and proceeded on foot up the east side of the river along what is known as the ‘Grease trail.’

“The Au-kon River, a tributary from the east, was crossed by an old Indian bridge made entirely of poles and withes, which are now in a rotten and unsafe condition. We followed the Grease trail along the west bank of the Au-kon in a direction parallel to the Nasse, as far as the Fish Houses at the mouth of Gin-mielt-kun Creek. We left the trail at this point turning westward to the Nasse River again, and proceeded in a north-north-west direction following an old indistinct trail.

“It was found that the main branch of the river as shown on Mr. Poudrier’s recent map, does not exist, the whole river occupying approximately the position assigned to the north-west branch on the map referred to.

“In the vicinity of latitude 55° 50′ there is a fine valley, with open grassy land, ten miles in length, in part of which the blue joint grass (*Calamagrostis Langsdorffii*) grows to a height of seven feet and would yield four tons of hay to the acre.

Geological Survey Department.

"We crossed the river in about latitude 56° where the water of Tam-a-tsi-a'-ten Lake empties by a short tributary stream into the Nasse.

"The ownership of this place has long been a disputed point between the Tahltan and the Kit-wan-cool' peoples, and here many battles and massacres have taken place.

"A few miles above this point the Nasse bends sharply to the east, coming from a narrow gap in the hills, and there is no stream coming into it from the north-west where the so-called north-west branch is shown as continuing, on the map previously referred to.

"Tam-a-tsi-a'-ten is a beautiful lake, eleven miles long, lying within the eastern mountains of the coast ranges. From the head or western end of the lake, a low pass runs westward to Bear River which flows into the head of Portland Canal.

"Travelling northward from the lake, we reached a mountain top which afforded a good view of the surrounding country and found that it would be useless to attempt to reach the Stickine River with the supply of provisions we had with us. We, therefore, returned as far as the 'Grease trail' and having sent the Indians to take back the canoe to Echo Cove, I started for the Skeena River accompanied by Mr. Eaton. On the way we fortunately secured the services of two Indian boys to help carry our loads.

"The trail traverses the wide open valley of the Au-kon, in which there is a large area of good land, though it is uncertain whether late and early frosts might not interfere with agriculture. No definite information could be gained upon this point. The average depth of snow is apparently about three feet.

"Latitude observations taken with a seven-inch-sextant were obtained at various points. During the season 300 miles of track survey was made in canoes, and 230 on foot, necessitating 800 miles of travel."

The cost of the season's work, including salary of assistant, was \$1,884.18.

Mr. McEvoy was assisted by Mr. R. B. Eaton. He returned from the field on the 23rd of October, and has since been engaged in plotting and compiling the season's work.

After returning from the field, the 1st of November, 1892, Mr. R. G. McConnell was engaged for three or four months in completing and seeing through the press, his report on a portion of the district of Athabasca (Part D, vol. V., Annual Report, 1889-90-91). The remainder of the winter season was occupied in compiling a geological section through the Rocky Mountains, along the Howse Pass, from the data collected during the preceding summer. A section along the Bow and Kicking Horse Pass has already been published (Part D, vol. II., Annual Report, 1886), and other sections through the more available passes are in contemplation. When these are completed, important progress will have been made towards a proper understanding of the complicated structural geology of these ranges of the Rocky Mountains.

Preparations for taking the field again were begun in April, and on the 4th of May, Mr. McConnell left Ottawa with instructions to make a geological exploration of the Finlay and Omenica Rivers in the northern part of British Columbia. On this work he reports as follows:—

"We arrived at Quesnel on the 24th of May, a few days having been spent at Chicago on the way west, in an examination of the geological and mining and mineral exhibits at the Columbian Exhibition. Owing to difficulties in getting experienced canoe men and transport for our supplies to Fort McLeod, we were delayed for some days at Quesnel, and it was not until the 9th of June that we succeeded in getting away. The party consisted besides myself, of Mr. H. Y. Russell, from the Geological Survey Office, who acted as topographer, and four canoe men, two of whom were Indians. The delay at Quesnel proved most unfortunate, as in the meantime, the Fraser, up which our way led, had risen to its spring level, and the difficulty of ascending it was greatly increased. The men, however, proved both capable and willing, and in ten days hard work we passed safely through the cañons and worst part of the river and arrived at Fort George. At this point one of the Indians, frightened at the length of the journey ahead of him, shammed sickness, and I was obliged much against my will to leave him behind, as he had shown himself an excellent canoe man. A Fort George

Indian was engaged to take his place, and after a day's delay we proceeded up the Fraser to the Giscome Portage, where we arrived on the 23rd of June. At the Giscome Portage we left the Fraser, crossed over the Arctic Pacific watershed to Summit Lake, the source of one of the branches of Peace River.

"The Giscome Portage to Summit Lake is seven miles and a half across, and we were occupied nearly three days in carrying over our canoes and outfit.

"From Summit Lake we followed a chain of small lakes connected by short, crooked, and at times exceedingly rapid streams, down to McLeod's Lake.

"Fort McLeod, situated on the northern end of the lake, was reached on the 28th of June. We expected to meet the pack train from Quesnel here with our summer supplies, but it had been delayed by the incessant rains, and flooded condition of the rivers, and did not arrive until a week later.*

"While waiting we fitted up a canvas canoe and we also made a couple of short excursions into the neighbouring hills. Our provisions arrived at Fort McLeod on the 5th of July; on the next day we started down the McLeod's Lake River and the Parsnip, and on the 7th reached the Peace.

"The water in the Finlay branch of the Peace being still high, I decided to wait a few days before commencing its ascent, and to spend the time making a hasty examination of the mountains along the Peace River pass through the Rocky Mountains. The range was here found to have the same structure as that which characterizes it further to the south, the mountains are built of westerly dipping beds, mostly limestone, but also including shales, quartzites, and conglomerates, ranging in age from Triassic down to Lower Cambrian. The beds are repeated several times by overthrust faulting; along the eastern edge of the range the Devonian-Carboniferous limestones have been thrust up over the Cretaceous sandstones and shales, and in going westward several similar faults are met with. Near the western edge of the range a high overthrust fault cuts through the western slopes of Mt. Selwyn, and has resulted in placing the Lower Cambrian quartzites, conglomerates and shales over Upper Cambrian limestones. Other evidence of the tremendous eastward shove to which the range has been subjected, is afforded by the crushed and contorted condition of many of the mountains.

"After returning from the Peace River we moved our supplies up the Finlay to the mouth of the Omenica, *cached* most of them there, and proceeded up the latter stream. In the first thirty-five miles the Omenica has a fall of from 400 to 500 feet, and its current flows with almost torrential rapidity. Two cañons occur in this reach. The lower or Black Cañon is situated about five miles above the mouth. At this point the river is confined for about half a mile between nearly vertical walls of gneiss. Near the upper end a huge rock rises in midstream in the already narrow channel and by partially blocking it causes a wild rapid when the river is in flood. It was at this point that Butler, in 1873, lost his canoe. About twenty miles further up a second cañon, known as the Little Cañon, was met with, but its navigation is comparatively easy.

"A few miles above the Little Cañon the grade suddenly lessens, and thence upward for many miles the Omenica meanders with a gentle current from side to side of a wide, flat bottomed valley.

"We reached Germansen Landing, forty-five miles from the mouth, on the 21st of July; a short trip was made from this point to Germansen Creek and Manson Creek; very little gold is now being obtained from these two creeks, and the mining population, once numbered by thousands, has dwindled to about fifteen. Gold is obtained both from the river bars and from the glacial gravels underlying the boulder clay. The former have been worked out, to a large extent, but only the richer portions of the latter have been touched, and when cheaper communication with the outside world is effected, they promise to become of considerable value.

"We returned to the Omenica on the 23rd of July, and proceeded up to Old Hogem, which we reached on the 26th. The current in this part of the river is easy, until

*A sketch map on a scale of five miles to one inch was made by Dr. Selwyn of the whole of this route from Quesnel *via* Fort George and the Giscome Portage to Fort McLeod, in 1875, and thence to Peace River, and is published in the Geological Survey Report for 1875-76.

Geological Survey Department.

within a few miles of Hogem, where swifter water is met with. The valley ranges from half a mile to a mile in width, and is bounded on both sides by mountains from 3,000 to 4,000 feet in height. From Hogem I made a trip on foot *via* Vital and Toms creeks to Tatla Lake, a distance of about forty-two miles, while Mr. Russell continued up the river for some distance. Vital Creek was the first paying creek struck in the Omenica district, and the discoverer, Mr. Vital, with a couple of other men, was found still at work on it, although very little gold is now being taken out. Tom's Creek or New Creek was not discovered until 1889, it paid very well for two seasons, but is now also nearly exhausted. From fifteen to twenty men were employed on it during the past summer. About \$100,000 is reported to have been taken out of it since its discovery.

"The rocks exposed along the Omenica consist at the Black Cañon of gneiss, mica, schists, quartzites and limestones. Resting on these but apparently confined to the valley of the stream are soft conglomerates, shales and sandstones, holding plant remains either Cretaceous or Tertiary. Further up hard unfossiliferous limestones were met with. These are succeeded by gneisses and mica schists, followed by shales, quartzites and conglomerates, evidently belonging to the Bow River series (Lower Cambrian), and then by limestones again. The latter probably belong to the Castle Mountain group of the Rocky Mountains: above these and exposed all along the river from below German-sen Landing to New Hogem is a great series of green rocks, distinctly foliated in places, but often passing gradually into a massive eruptive looking variety. Interbedded with it are bands of dark shales, limestone, serpentines, and in one place a red magnesite. At New Hogem granites come in and are exposed along the river as far as Old Hogem, and for a couple of miles along the trail to Vital Creek, when they are replaced again by the green and dark schists. The latter are then exposed all along the trail until the valley of Tatla Lake is reached, when Cretaceous conglomerates and sandstones succeed and continue to the lake. The green and dark shales constitute the gold-bearing rocks of the district.

"After finishing the examination of the section through to Tatla Lake, I returned to the Omenica, and Mr. Russell having already arrived, we immediately commenced the descent of the river and reached our *cache* at the mouth on the 3rd of August. Preparations were then made for the ascent of the Finlay, and on the 5th of August our long journey up it was begun. The water, though still moderately high, had fallen several feet, and some of the bars being exposed, we were enabled, much to the relief of the men, to replace to some extent the pole by the tracking line. The current for some distance above the mouth of the Omenica is moderately easy, and good progress was made. Further up swifter water was met with, and some trouble and danger was experienced in getting round the numerous drift piles lining the banks. On the 8th of August we reached Fort Grahame, a small fur trading post belonging to the Hudson Bay Company.

"We remained there a couple of days for the purpose of climbing the neighbouring mountains, and obtaining all possible information from the Indians about the upper part of the river. Their knowledge of the river as far as the forks was fairly correct, but above that became very vague. On the 12th of August we recommenced our journey and on the 13th came to the In-gin-i-ca River or south branch of the Finlay, a stream about 125 feet wide; it has not yet been explored. On the 15th we reached the Little Cañon, the Deserter's Cañon of Arrowsmith's map of 1854. A portage of half a mile was made here. From the Little Cañon to the Forks, a distance of about sixty miles, the river continues its north-westerly course following closely the western base of the Rocky Mountains. The Forks or the junction of the Finlay and Qua-da-cha (white waters) was reached on the 21st of August. At this point the Finlay River leaves the great valley which it has followed from its mouth, and which separates the nameless ranges bordering it on the west from the Rocky Mountains, and turns abruptly westward. The valley continues and is occupied by two tributaries of the Finlay, the Qua-da-cha and the To-chi-e-ca. The former soon turns eastward and heads in a great glacier situated near the summit of the Rockies; the latter heads in two small lakes about forty-five miles north of the Finlay.

"A short distance further on in the same valley is another lake from which according to Indian report the waters of the Turnagain or Black River, a tributary of the Liard, issue.

"After leaving the valley just referred to, the Finlay cuts through the range to the west and then again turns north-west. The current becomes much swifter, and about twelve miles above the To-chi-e-ca the valley narrows to a cañon, we continued up the cañon for about four miles and then landed in order to examine a dangerous looking rapid just ahead, a portage proved to be practicable here, but as the cañon seemed to be of great length, I judged it better to camp, and explore it throughout before proceeding further, as the Indians reported it unnavigable. Our most experienced canoeman was sent forward for this purpose and returned with an adverse report. Although I had some doubts as to the accuracy of this report, I deemed it advisable, as the men all showed great unwillingness to proceed further with canoes, to endeavour to explore the remainder of the river on foot. A valley led off to our left in a westerly direction and I hoped by following it up to strike the river again above the great southerly bend, which I had been informed the Finlay made near its head.

"The canoes and outfit were *cached* and on the 25th of August we started over land, and after three days hard tramping over windfalls, through muskegs and ice cold mountain streams, we had the satisfaction of again reaching the river, having cut off by our march through the mountains about half the distance. Two of our men were sent back here, while with the remainder I continued on up the river,—here a long succession of rapids and cañons—and in half a day reached the south end of Lake Tchutade.

"Lake Tchutade (narrow water between mountains) is seldom more than 200 yards wide, and is simply an enlargement of the river. Walking along it proved extremely difficult, owing to the fallen timber and dense underbrush, and after proceeding up it for a few miles, I decided, as the lake followed the strike of the rocks and little geological information could be obtained by going further, to climb the mountains bordering the lake on both sides and then return. Mr. Russell ascended the eastern range, while I crossed the lake on a raft and climbed the range on the opposite side. From the elevation reached the narrow lake could be seen for a distance of about fifteen miles. The valley then divided, one branch turning eastwards, while the other bent to the southwest. I should have liked to have followed up the latter, as it may contain a second lake, but the state of our supplies did not admit of it.

"Lake Tchutade must have been originally much wider, but has been silted up and reduced to river-like proportions by the materials brought down from the glaciers which crown many of the neighbouring mountains. It occupies a rock basin, probably produced by an elevatory crustal movement near its outlet.

"We commenced our return journey on the 30th of August, and reached the canoes late on the following evening. On the 1st of September we descended the Finlay to the mouth of the To-chi-e-ca. The Indian route to Dease River, and the Stikine which follows up this stream was explored by Mr. Russell for some distance, and on the way back a short excursion was made by the writer into the Rocky Mountains. We reached the mouth of the Finlay on the 14th of September.

"The geological section afforded by the Finlay is much inferior to that on the Omenica. For the first 150 miles it follows the strike of the neighbouring mountains, and shows occasional sections of the gneisses and mica schists of which they are built. Numerous sections of conglomerates and plant bearing shales and sandstones similar to those found on the Omenica above the Black Cañon are also exposed along this part of the river. After bending to the west the Finlay cuts through green schists, and then in apparently conformable descending section through limestones and calc-schists (Castle Mountain Group) quartzose shales and conglomerates (Bow River series), and gneisses and mica schists probably Archæan. The latter rest on and dip away from coarse grained granite and diorites, the eastern boundary of which follows the western shore of Lake Tchutade. The green schists are probably a continuation of the gold bearing schists of the Omenica, but if so the band becomes much narrower towards the north.

"Gold was found along the Finlay and on all the streams coming into it from the west, in some places in sufficient quantities to deserve the attention of the prospector. It

Geological Survey Department.

would be impossible, however, to indicate these places, until a map has been prepared. No gold was obtained from the streams flowing from the Rocky Mountains above the Little Cañon. The section of country drained by the Finlay has never been prospected to any extent, owing to the difficulty and expense of access to it, and the same may be said of the greater part of the Omenica country also. I have little doubt, judging from the gold indications met with in the hurried explorations of the past summer, that if easier and cheaper communication with the outside world was opened up, paying gold districts would be discovered, and this is a matter which well deserves the attention of the provincial authorities.

“We returned from the Finlay by the Parsnip, McLeod Lake and Crooked rivers, reaching the Giscome Portage on the 24th of September. The run down the Fraser was made in three days, and we arrived at Quesnel on the 30th of September, and at Ottawa on the 20th of October.

“Cost of season's exploration, \$2,642.60.”

Mr. Dowling was occupied during the early part of the year plotting the surveys of the preceding season and compiling a map, on a scale of, eight miles to one inch, of the country included in the explorations of Messrs. Tyrrell and Dowling in the Athabasca district during 1892. This is in manuscript form and in the hands, of Mr. Barlow, chief draughtsman, to be published with the report of the exploration. It embraces the country included between the 54th and 60th parallels of north latitude, and the meridians of 101° and 112° W. longitude. It is noticed by Mr. Barlow in a subsequent page of the present report. In the latter part of April, Mr. Dowling was requested to prepare for an exploration in the southern part of the district of Keewatin and eastern Manitoba, east of Lake Winnipeg, a hitherto wholly unexplored area included between that part of the Beren's River already explored, on the north, and Winnipeg River, and its northern branch, the English River, on the south. Of the headwaters of the southern branch of Beren's River and Blood Vein River, comparatively little was known, even by report, and the present season's work was directed mainly to exploring the southern and eastern branches of the Beren's River, and locating the headwaters of the eastern branches of the Blood Vein River.

In order to obtain information in regard to the best means of reaching the district and obtaining supplies, Mr. Dowling communicated with the officers of the Hudson Bay Company in charge of trading posts in that vicinity. Mattawa, a winter trading post on the English River, below Lac Seul, was recommended as being the most accessible and centrally located point from which to begin the explorations northward. Supplies were therefore shipped from Rat Portage to Wabigoon Tank on the Canadian Pacific Railway. Two canoes were also ordered from Peterborough and shipped to the same point.

Of the season's work Mr. Dowling reports as follows: “On the 29th of May I left Ottawa for Winnipeg *via* Chicago, where I remained thirteen days in order to study the very large and varied geological and mineralogical exhibit of the several states and foreign countries in the Mines building. On the 15th of June I reached Winnipeg, where I was joined by Mr. J. C. Gwillim, a student of applied science, McGill University, who had been nominated as my assistant for the season. We proceeded to Rat Portage, where canoeemen were hired, and on the 22nd of June, the party started northward from Wabigoon. The distance to the first lake on the canoe route is about nine miles and is now made by wagon. The road passes over two ridges, which rise to about one hundred and eighty feet above the lakes between which they form the watershed. They appear to be principally composed of well-rounded boulders, with pebbles and gravel; their summits are narrow and trend in a north-east and south-west direction. Other ridges of a similar kind were seen north of Shallow Lake. The route to Lac Seul leads through Sandy Lake, Minnetakie Lake, and several others on the upper waters of the English River, previously explored by Drs. Selwyn and Bell in 1872.* The geological features proved

*Geological Survey Report, 1872-73, pp. 87, 111.

interesting as a great part of the route is through an area of Huronian rocks. We arrived at Lac Seul post on the 26th of June, where we hired the only available man who was acquainted with the route from Mattawa to the Beren's River. There seems to be little travel through this country, even by the Indians, and the man we engaged knew but one route.

"Before we reached Shallow Lake we were fortunately overtaken by some Beren's River Indians, and one of these was hired to guide us by their short route. We subsequently returned by the one known to our Lac Seul Indian.

"Our course was briefly as follows:—From the western end of Lac Seul we descended the English River about ten miles to the Mattawa River, up which we turned. Five miles brought us to Shallow Lake, which is about ten or twelve miles long in a northward direction. At its northern end two streams enter the eastern one from Little Shallow Lake, into which the waters of Trout Lake River flow. The other stream drains Red Lake and other fair sized lakes, Keg Lake and Gull Rock Lake. We ascended Red Lake River, making three short portages to Keg Lake, where the rock is a red slightly foliated granite. On the next lake, Gull Rock Lake, there are inclusions of the darker rocks of possibly Huronian age in the granite, and the western shore is mainly composed of these rocks, which continue to Red Lake. On entering Red Lake we turned north and ascended a small stream, coming in at nearly the extreme north-east corner of the lake. This stream was followed through Little Red Lake and then, much diminished in volume, through several smaller lakes to the height of land. Two portages, with an aggregate length of two miles and a half, with a small intervening lake, brought us to the White River, or rather a lake out of which a small stream, the source of White River, runs. This we followed down, making a number of short portages and turning around innumerable sharp bends until it had increased in volume to a fairly navigable stream with a straighter course. It joins the southern branch of the Beren's River at Pekangeikum or Dirty Water Narrows Lake. Here is an Indian Reserve on which we saw several houses and on a small island near by, a patch of potatoes.

"Our course thus far had been pretty nearly north from Red Lake. We now turned eastward ascending this branch of the Beren's River, passing through Sturgeon Lake which is about seven miles long with an average width of one mile. The river above this lake has several heavy falls at which everything is portaged, while there are other rapids which are not too rough to pull up by line. A series of three lakes is next reached, the first being Goose Lake on which formerly the Hudson Bay Company maintained a small trading establishment. Next is Fairy Lake, and then a second Goose Lake. Shortly above these lakes a small stream coming from near Cat Lake joins the river. We, however, followed up the southern branch till we portaged about a mile to a long lake called Shaboomene, the waters of which flow eastward to Cat Lake River. From the extreme southern end of Shaboomene Lake we crossed by the Woman portage a mile long, to a series of lakes. The largest, called Woman Lake, draining to Shallow Lake by a stream joining the Trout Lake River.

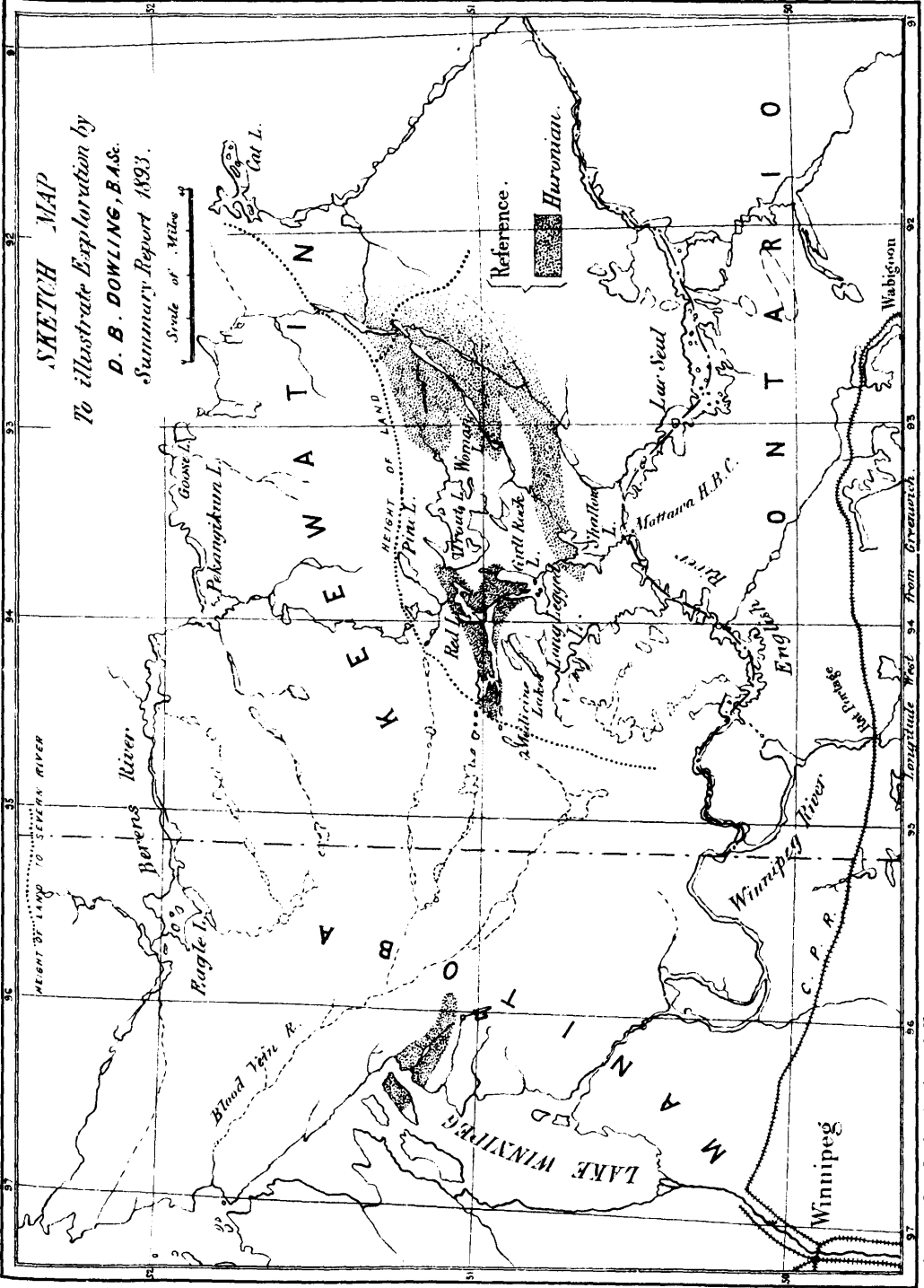
"From Red Lake north to Beren's River and eastward as far as we went on that river Laurentian gneiss and granite only were seen. On the first large lake south, previously mentioned as draining to Cat Lake River, dark green schists similar to the Red Lake rocks make their appearance and are continuous southward through a number of lake stretches and through Woman Lake. Woman Lake is the largest in this basin, and is about ten miles long. In the southern part a deposit of magnetite was noticed on a small island. This might be of some future value except that the quantity appears to be limited by the size of the island which is a mere rock. The stream draining Woman Lake is at first broad and deep with little current to Little Bear Lake where the schists, etc., give place to and are succeeded by granite. The nature of the country then changes somewhat, the hills are rough but of an even outline and lower elevation, a marked difference from those bordering the lakes where the rocks are of a more varied composition. South-westward from Little Bear Lake the stream contracts with several falls and rapids, at which four portages are made. Snake Lake, a small expansion of the river, was next crossed. Below it the river enters a gorge with many rapids and falls, past which we portaged a distance of half a mile. The fall, in that distance, as measured by aneroid, being fifty feet.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT,
CANADA.

SKETCH MAP

To illustrate Exploration by
D. B. DOWLING, B.A.S.
Summary Report 1893.

Scale of Miles



As compiled by C. A. Stewart, C.E.

Geological Survey Department.

"Shortly below this the stream joins Trout Lake River. Our provisions being exhausted, we could not visit Trout Lake. We therefore pushed on to Mattawa, where we expected a supply forwarded by the Hudson Bay Company from Lac Seul. Trout Lake River below this becomes much larger, running in an average south-west direction till it empties into Little Shallow Lake. The rock exposures are very few in this part of the river, owing to a greater accumulation of morainic material. At all but the lowest rapid or fall, however, the rock is exposed and is generally a dark gray and green hornblende and micaceous schist resembling that on the lower part of Red Lake River and on Shallow Lake, and is probably a highly altered band of the Keewatin rocks. Several large dykes or masses of red granite are found to cut these and are most conspicuous at the rapids. The lowest rapid is caused by an accumulation of boulders in the channels, which are derived from a gravel ridge through which the river has cut its channel at this point. Below this the river is quite straight and apparently deep. It enters Little Shallow Lake at its northern end and leaves it at the north-west corner. On the 1st of July we reached Mattawa, where we found some supplies stored for us. Mr. Gwillim was sent with one canoe and two men to Rat Portage for some other provisions which we needed, that the post on Lac Seul had not been able to supply. I took this opportunity to make a trip to Red Lake to study the rocks of that basin and to make a log traverse of its shores. Red Lake is of a very irregular shape and may be described as lying about east and west in a trough of Huronian rocks. It has a length of twenty-five miles with an average width of two miles. Dr. Bell makes fuller mention of it in pp. 5-6 of the summary report.* Mr. Gwillim returned on the 31st July, and the whole party proceeded to Trout Lake of which I made a log traverse and careful examination of the rocks. The Huronian areas both to the east and west were expected, from their strike, to be found on some parts of this lake, but only fragments of the dark rocks included in gneiss and granite were observed. Trout Lake is the largest sheet of water in this district; it is sixteen miles long and about eight broad. The shores, more particularly of the southern part, are thickly strewn with boulders, and the surrounding hills, except a high ridge running parallel to the south-west shore are not of any great elevation. The top of this ridge is a series of closely joined hills steep on their northern face and more gradually sloping to the south, averaging about two hundred and seventy feet above Trout Lake and 1,575 feet above sea. The material composing them appears to be a mixture of sand and boulders all well rounded. The ridge on its summit is mostly of boulders and is probably of morainic origin. It was observed by us pretty continuously from the first rapid on Trout River, to the west end of Trout Lake, and by Indian report extends northward to Mikiame Falls on the Beren's River, where we made a portage over a high ridge of sand and gravel with a few boulders.

"To the south-west of this ridge, in several places, large areas seem to be covered with stratified beds of sand. On Gull Rock Lake exposures of sand occur showing a thickness of twenty to twenty-five feet. At Mattawa the sand gives place to light clay interstratified with sand, and affords better soil for gardens than further north. On Lac Seul several exposures of sand with thin clay partings are seen in the neighbourhood of the Hudson Bay Company's post, and immediately south across the lake a steep cliff of sand which was not visited, appears to be much higher than the rest, possibly rising to eighty or one hundred feet."

"From Trout Lake I went with light canoes to the eastward, crossing the Woman Lake area, finally portaging to a small stream flowing to the western end of Lac Seul. Following this down we reached Mattawa on the 17th of August. We found the Huronian rocks of the Woman Lake area to extend further to the east, and from their strike they may possibly reach Cat Lake River. The southern limit is crossed on the stream about fourteen miles north of Lac Seul, and is about east and possibly a continuation of the belt which touches the northern and western end of Shallow Lake, making this a much larger area, though not as varied a section as the Red Lake trough. In the meantime, Mr. Gwillim was sent to make a log survey of Little Shallow Lake, and the western

*Geological Survey Report, 1882-3-4.

shore of Shallow Lake and collect specimens from the several rock exposures; this he successfully accomplished and arrived at Mattawa on the 16th of August.

"Having travelled all the routes known to our guide, I returned to Lac Seul and discharged him, endeavouring to get a man that knew the country further west. The one obtained professed to know the country south and west of Red Lake, and we therefore started westward going down the English River to Maynard's Lake, going up a river at its west side to a series of three lakes joined by short river stretches or narrows. The name Long Legged Lake is given to this group. After making a survey of the whole we tried to find a way across to Red Lake to the north, but missed the road and as we were likely to lose too much time we returned by the English River to Mattawa, thence to Gull Rock Lake, where we tried another route to the west through Stoney Lake to the two Medicine Lakes lying between Long Legged Lake and Red Lake. The portage of Long Legged Lake was found and paced across. Then by a small stream flowing north we reached Red Lake.

"In the meantime, Mr. Gwillim was completing the survey of a lake north of Gull Rock Lake, the position of which we fixed by bearings from the high ridge south of Trout Lake. This would therefore connect the surveys round by the Trout Lake River and Trout Lake with that up Red Lake River. A small lake or extension of the north-eastern part of Red Lake was also examined and surveyed by Mr. Gwillim previous to joining us on Red Lake. A few days were spent examining a route by a chain of lakes to the south-west of the western extremity of Red Lake before completing the work of the season.

"Of the timber seen during the travels little need be said. South of Lac Seul white and red pine was frequently seen in small groves, and on the lake a few patches only. A few trees of red pine were seen on Red Lake, but none further north. Cedar was noticed in small quantity to the height of land, but none further north.

"The country in the vicinity of the headwaters of the southern branch of Beren's River is generally sandy and covered by a thick scrub of jack pine.

"We left for Lac Seul on September the 20th, and arrived at the Hudson Bay Company's post on September the 25th, where our accounts were made up and guide paid off. We arrived at the end of the Portage to Wabigoon Tank on Friday evening, September the 29th, and had our baggage taken across by team on Saturday. The canoes and heavier camp equipments were stored in the warehouse on Sandy Lake, the rest at the store at Wabigoon Tank. Arrangements were made with the officers of the company to ship the smaller canoe to Rat Portage, to be repaired, so as to be of some use for another season. October the 2nd was spent in Rat Portage, paying off the men and making up accounts with the Hudson Bay Company. I arrived in Ottawa on October the 5th, and have since been engaged plotting the various surveys made during the season.

"Observations for latitude were taken wherever possible, to check surveys, also bearings on the sun near the horizon for variation. About thirty-seven photographs of interesting geological features were taken, and a series of 149 specimens of rocks collected.

"Of the geological results of the present exploration it will be seen from the accompanying sketch map that a very large and long branch of the Beren's River has been found extending much further to the east and south than was previously known or mapped. The eastern limit of the waters flowing westward by the valley of the Beren's River is very nearly 92° W. long., while the southern limit of the basin is in the latitude of $51^{\circ} 15'$ N. This therefore adds to our knowledge of this river, a branch which with its tributaries forms perhaps the largest part of the river, giving a total length of 260 miles from its mouth to its eastern source. The headwaters of the Blood Vein River are also found at a remote distance from its mouth, and show that this river flows in a valley extending south-east to a distance of one hundred and twenty miles from Lake Winnipeg. Of the geological features the most important is the discovery of a large area of Huronian rocks lying to the eastward of Trout Lake. The eastward extension of this area has not yet been defined, and it may cover a large area."

Cost of the season's exploration, \$1,511.16.

Geological Survey Department.

Mr. McInnes's work during the past year has been entirely devoted to the completion of the surveys and observations made by himself and the late Mr. Smith, in 1892, with the object of perfecting for the engraver and for publication the two sheets, No. 6 and No. 9, of the Ontario series of geological maps on a scale of four miles to one inch. These sheets cover an area of 6,912 square miles west of Thunder Bay between the 48° 30' and 49° 15' of north latitude and between the 89° 15' and 92° 30' of west longitude.

From January to May, Mr. McInnes was occupied in plotting, reducing and compiling the surveys that had been made during the summer, as well as all available Crown Lands and other surveys, also in studying and working out the notes made by Mr. Smith and himself in reference to the geological structure of the areas that had been examined. In doing this it was found that some further surveys and examinations were needed to complete the work on sheet No. 6, but that as these were not extensive they could be easily taken up during the summer in connection with the work still required for the completion of sheet No. 9.

Mr. McInnes left Ottawa for the summer's work on the 26th of May; sixteen days were spent, en route, at Chicago.

Mr. Wm. Lawson, B.A., of Toronto, was engaged as assistant for the season. He had already spent several seasons in this field and his services were consequently of great value. He commenced work on the 9th of June, and first completed a micrometer and compass survey of the route from Lankoping station on the Canadian Pacific Railway across to Dog River and thence by Dog Lake and the Kaministiquia River to the north line of the township of Ware, a distance of about sixty miles. Between the 22nd and the 29th of June, and while Mr. Lawson was so engaged, the time was spent by Mr. McInnes in an examination of the Matawin River, where considerable prospecting for iron ore has been done. Mr. McInnes found that much work in the way of stripping and sinking test pits, etc., had been done on various locations and that deposits of magnetite of great thickness, but largely interbanded with cherty and jaspery layers, had been discovered.

An interesting conglomerate band occurs at two points on the river. It shows waterworn pebbles of cherty black slate quartzite, &c.

July the 1st to August the 5th was spent in the examination of a route through Windigoostigwan and Crooked Pine lakes, the Aticokan River, Steep Rock Lake and Seine River, returning to the railway at English River, by way of Turtle Lake, etc., a total distance of about 150 miles. The iron bearing range along the Aticokan was examined at a number of points, and although the trenches and test-pits, which had been made, were largely filled by caving in, enough was seen to show that there exist along the eastern half of the range, extensive deposits of remarkably rich and pure magnetite. Towards the western end of the range the ore bodies are banded in character, and the belts of clean ore are not extensive. Veins at Harold Lake, north of the Seine River, hold galena and pyrite, and show free gold in promising quantities. The very interesting rocks about Steep Rock Lake were examined, and the facts noted were found to be in accord with the views as to the age and stratigraphical relations of the series, expressed by the late W. H. C. Smith, in a paper read at the Ottawa Meeting of the Geological Society of America on the 30th December, 1892,* and by H. L. Smyth, in the American Journal of Science, 1891, vol. XLII., pp. 317-331. The series shows evidence of complicated folding at two different times and caused by forces acting from different directions. It includes heavy beds of limestone, beds of sandstone, slate, greenstone, etc., and seems to occupy a position above the great mass of the Huronian (Keewatin) rocks of the district. Mr. Lawson made surveys of lakes, etc., along the route which will add to our knowledge of the topography of the region.

August the 10th to September the 6th was occupied in a survey of a series of lakes lying between Konepiminanikok and Windigoostigwan Lakes, west of the township of Kars. The whole route was found to lie in gneisses, an extension of those which occur at Pickerel Lake to the west. The route is a difficult one, with long portages, and the total distance traversed in going and returning was about 140 miles.

*Bulletin of the Geological Society of America, vol. IV., pp. 333-348.

The last month of the season, or until October the 8th, was utilized to make a micrometer survey from Lac des Isles, by a series of lakes to the north branch of Dog River and down that river to where the old Red River route leaves it and strikes across towards Savanne River, a distance of about sixty miles. This route was found to be occupied everywhere by gneiss, though the presence of boulders of Nipigon rocks in large numbers along the upper stretches of the north branch, indicate that this series is probably in place at no great distance to the north. The north branch of Dog River was found to have its source in a small lake lying in N. latitude $49^{\circ} 15'$. The total distance travelled in the different traverses and surveys during the summer was in the vicinity of 600 miles. Ottawa was reached on the 18th of October, and office work taken up, attention being first given to the plotting and reduction of the surveys made during summer. When the work is finished it will afford all the data required to complete sheets Nos. 6 and 9 for the engraver.

After the close of the field operations on the 8th of October, 1892, Mr. A. E. Barlow, assisted by Mr. J. F. E. Johnston, was engaged in plotting the instrumental surveys which had been made, copying and reducing township and other plans and in making such rough compilations of the Crown Lands surveys and their own as were necessary for use in the field. The specimens collected had to be permanently labelled and studied in connection with mapping the geological and lithological boundaries. Besides these principal duties some time was taken up in preparing accounts of expenditure in connection with the field work and other matters of minor importance. Before leaving for the field last spring it was thought possible to complete sheet 131 of the Ontario series of geological maps, but a few weeks of next season's work will be required before this map is ready for publication. Mr. Barlow reports as follows:—

“During the whole of the past year I have been assisted by Mr. J. F. E. Johnston of this department, who has had charge of the topographical portion of the work. He left Ottawa on the 18th of May with instructions to make a survey of the roads in the vicinity of Mattawa, and after its completion to undertake a re-survey of Lake Keepawa. He was joined in the field by Messrs. A. M. Campbell, of Perth, and E. M. Burwash, of Victoria University, Toronto, both of whom by the zealous performance of their duties contributed much to the success of our exploration. The old survey of Lake Keepawa, made many years ago for timber limit purposes, was found very inaccurate in places, while in others the survey did not give sufficient detail.

“The re-survey of this crooked stretch of water necessitated a micrometer line of three hundred and thirty-five miles, which served as a base for further triangulation. This survey, when plotted, will represent very faithfully the tortuous shore-lines and numerous islands of this lake. Mr. Johnston completed this survey on the 26th of July, being delayed by violent wind and rain storms, especially in the earlier part of the season. As usual, a great portion of the time was occupied in making such surveys, as they were very necessary to enable me to delineate the geological details with sufficient accuracy, but the division of the work, Mr. Johnston devoting his whole time and attention to the topography, enabled me to work out the geological structure in greater detail.

“From the 18th of May to the 6th of June, in compliance with your instructions, I was in Chicago, engaged in studying the very instructive exhibits of rocks and minerals at the World's Columbian Exposition.

“Leaving Ottawa for the field on the 19th of June, I reached Sudbury the following day and was joined by Dr. Adams, of McGill University. Together we made a further examination of some of the many points of geological interest presented in this district. Mr. H. N. Topley, photographer to the department, accompanied the party and took some additional views of geological phenomena, besides colouring other views previously taken, to illustrate some of the contacts exposed in the vicinity of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

“Leaving for Mattawa on the 26th of June, a few days were spent examining the rocks of that neighbourhood. The greater part of July was occupied in a detailed examination of the rocks exposed on the shores of the Ottawa River and of Lake Temis-

Geological Survey Department.

coming from the old Hudson Bay Company's post to Mattawa. During the same time Mr. Topley took some excellent large geological photographs. During August and September the country lying to the south of the Mattabetchouan River and Rabbit Lake was examined, and Mr. Johnston made careful micrometer surveys of all the available routes connecting with the base and township lines of the Ontario Crown Lands Department as well as with surveys made by me during the previous summer. The streams in this district are very small, and with the exception of the Mattabetchouan River are only travelled by the Indians in winter or early spring, so that a great deal of time was consumed in chopping out the narrow portage roads necessary for carrying the supplies from lake to lake. The country is all densely wooded and is covered with a second growth of very excellent white and red pine, which although rather small, in many cases, for square timber would make excellent saw-logs. The line of the Nipissing and James' Bay Railway, as located last summer, runs north from North Bay passing to the east of Lake Tilden and Lake Marten and thence crosses Wicksteed Lake by a number of rocky islets. It then continues to the west of Boice, Red Water and Rabbit lakes and reaches Temagami Lake at the north-western extremity of the north-east arm. This is as far as the line has been located, and the engineers consider it an eminently feasible route. Most of the country traversed is comparatively flat, but drops suddenly in the vicinity of Lake Temiscaming and the Ottawa River which seems to occupy a very low depression. Lake Temiscaming, as its name implies, is very deep and the captains of the steamers plying on its waters assert that off the mouths of the Keepawa and Montreal rivers the lead only touched bottom at 1,800 feet. A sketch of the geology has already appeared in last year's summary and it is thought unnecessary to go into further detail pending the publication of the finished report. The main geological boundary on the sheet, the division between the Laurentian and Huronian, was examined in further detail and can now be mapped with great precision. A collection of fossils comprising about 500 specimens was made from an outlier of the Niagara formation exposed on the shores of Burnt Island (Mann Island), besides about twenty specimens from a small outlier of limestone (Trenton?) reposing on the gneiss on the north shore of the Ottawa River about five miles and a half below Mattawa. A boulder of diabase was found on the west side of Bear Island, Lake Temagami, containing porphyritically developed crystals of plagioclase. The crystals are very large and exhibit the twinning lamellæ with great beauty. They may represent the original condition of the altered form of plagioclase, Huronite, found *in situ* in many places near Missinaibi station on the Canadian Pacific Railway, in the vicinity of Lake Huron and elsewhere.

"Some fine specimens of microcline (amazon stone) and perthite were obtained from lot 7, concession B of the township of Cameron. These have been placed in the museum. A good suite of about 700 specimens was collected, representative of the Laurentian and Huronian rocks as exposed in this region. These have all been properly trimmed and permanently labelled and samples of over a hundred of the more doubtful ones have been sent to Germany to be cut in thin slices for future study under the microscope.

"The measurements made were: by micrometer and compass 504 miles, pacing and compass fifty-three miles, total 557 miles. Finishing the survey we returned to Ottawa on the 12th of October.

"After the close of the season's field work, Mr. Johnston was occupied till the end of the year in plotting the various surveys made. During November, Mr. Barlow's time was taken up in classifying and arranging the numerous rock specimens collected. In December, it was deemed advisable that he should proceed to Montreal, and with the assistance of Dr. Adams, who has been at work for the Survey on areas of similar rocks in southern Ontario, study sections of the more doubtful specimens under the microscope."

The cost of the season's explorations was \$2,107.

Dr. Bell reports as follows on his work during the past year:—

"Between the beginning of the year and the commencement of field operations the time was spent in the office as usual, in going over the notes of the previous season's

operations, plotting the surveys and explorations which had been made by myself and assistants, and in studying the geological results. A portion of the time was required for correspondence and supplying information asked for, in making preparations for the next season's field-work, etc. A report was partly prepared in reference to sheet 127, but as the geology of sheet 129, which was to be worked out during the summer, is a continuation of the former, it was decided to incorporate the descriptions of these two sheets in one report, as soon as the field work required for the latter should be completed.

"During the season for field operations, I again carried on the working out of the detailed regional geology in the country north of Lake Huron, in continuation of that of the last few years. I was assisted by Messrs. H. G. Skill, W. G. Miller, B.A., R. W. Brock, T. L. Walker, M.A., and W. A. Dent, this having been the fourth season for Mr. Skill, the third for Messrs. Miller and Brock, the second for Mr. Walker, and the first for Mr. Dent. In addition to these gentlemen, canoemen and a cook were employed from time to time as required.

"Our work was principally in sheet 129, which lies within the same latitude as the Sudbury sheet and abuts on it to the west. Sheet 129 may be called, for convenience, the North Shore sheet. But in addition to this we completed the geology of the narrow strip along the lake front with its adjacent islands forming the northern part of the Manitoulin sheet, No. 126. As the French River sheet, 125, was completed last year, we can now show the geology throughout a solid rectangle consisting of this and the three following sheets: Manitoulin, 126, North Shore, 129 and Sudbury, 130, while the work done in sheet 128, in former years, enables us to carry the geological lines with tolerable accuracy as far as the east end of Lake Superior. Some further geological and geographical details will, however, require to be ascertained in the north-eastern portion of sheet 128, before it will be ready to publish with as much completeness as the sheets between it and the Ottawa River.

"Sheet 129 proved a rather difficult one to work out, owing to the want of good canoe routes and of roads except a few very rough ones used by lumbermen for "toting" supplies to the shanties. As a rule the ground is very much broken and encumbered with boulders and the woods thick and tangled, consisting of a dense growth of coniferous underbrush with larger trees growing up through it. Still by perseverance we managed to work out the geology of the district so as to represent it fairly accurately upon sheet 129. In regard to topographical details, we were much aided by the township maps which have been made by the various lumbering concerns for their own purposes. While the outlines of these townships have been laid down by the Crown Lands Department and posts planted at every six miles to mark their corners, a considerable number of them have been subdivided into sections and quarter sections and the topography sketched in by employees of the lumbering companies. The heads of these firms or their agents kindly allowed us to make tracings of any of their maps, and for assistance of this kind our thanks are due to all the lumbering firms in the district gone over.

"I left Ottawa for the field on the 3rd of July, and on the 5th was joined by all my assistants at Spanish River, which we made our post office address for the season. We devoted ourselves first to working at the geology of the shores and islands to the east and west of Spanish River, and on the 18th of July we left this place in two large wooden canoes for an exploration inland by way of Blind River, the mouth of which was reached the following day. From Mountain Lake on this stream we proceeded through Magog Lake and thence explored the country northward. Returning to the south end of Mountain Lake, we ascended Blind River to Chiblow Lake and the two divisions of Tendenenda Lake, all of which had been surveyed topographically by the late Mr. Alexander Murray, of the Geological Survey, in 1863. Besides revising the geology of the shores of these lakes we made explorations inland from them in various directions. After completing this work we arrived back at Spanish River on the 31st of July. Messrs. Walker and Dent were next sent for a few days to make detailed examinations and to collect specimens of the rocks about the mouth of Spanish River and thence westward towards Cook's Mills, Mr. Skill to make a sectional traverse of the peninsula between Lake Huron and Spanish River across McBean Mountain, while Messrs. Miller and Brock accompanied me to some of the islands east of Spanish River.

Geological Survey Department.

"My personal share in the field-work was now interrupted for a short time in order to undertake a journey, with your approval, to the United States for purposes which I shall explain. There had been disagreements or rather misunderstandings between the Canadian and United States geologists, as well as among the latter themselves, as to the interpretation of many facts concerning the Cambrian and Archaean rocks which are common to both countries in the Lake Huron and Lake Superior region. In order to try to harmonize the work on both sides of the international boundary and to come to an understanding more satisfactorily and effectually than would be possible by the mere written accounts of geologists working altogether independently of one another, it was agreed that a party of those interested in geological investigations in the regions in question should proceed together and inspect certain typical occurrences of these rocks in northern Michigan. With your consent I left Spanish River on the 7th of August and joined this party at Ishpeming on the 9th. After looking at the Huronian rocks at this locality, the party went to Haughton and the Calumet and Hecla mines and viewed the Keweenaw or Nipigon formation of that region. From Haughton we proceeded to the Gogebic district and inspected the iron-bearing rocks around Bessemer and Ironwood. These examinations were important as they enable me the better to compare the views and conclusions of the United States geologists with our own.

"With reference to this subject, I may here make a few very brief observations. In addition to the present occasion, I had visited the Ishpeming region in 1860 in company with the late Mr. Alexander Murray, of the Geological Survey of Canada, when the great iron mines were being first opened, and again alone a few years ago. The iron-bearing rocks of this locality appeared to me, as they did to Mr. Murray, to belong to the ordinary varieties of the Huronian series of Lake Superior, and they may be compared with that phase of the System which is developed in the valley of the Mattawa or west branch of the Kaministiquia River.

"The rocks which run through the north-western half of Keewaiwona (now called Keweenaw) Point, and in which the deposits of native copper occur in the vicinity of Houghton, are believed by all geologists to be the equivalents of our Nipigon series,* in which native copper also occurs on Michipicoten and St. Ignace Islands and Isle Royal. By the United States geologists they have been called by a variety of names, all derived more or less directly from the original name of this point, which is the Ojibwé word for northward. These rocks consist of red and gray sandstones, conglomerates, marls, shales, etc., interstratified with a variety of igneous rocks, especially amygdaloids, tufas and greenstones, all dipping at moderate angles to the north-westward. The south-eastern part of Keewaiwona Point consists of red and gray sandstones newer than the copper-bearing series.

"The rocks which we saw in the vicinity of Ironwood consist of a series of silicious schists, quartzites and a flaggy silicious rock containing a considerable percentage of iron carbonate, all dipping at a high angle to the northward and resting upon a gray granite. They were cut at various angles to the horizon by dykes of diorite which are now more or less altered into a soft variety of serpentine. As pointed out by Professor Van Hise, the accumulations or masses of hematite of this locality, which are mostly soft, are formed from the percolation of iron in solution, derived from the iron carbonate, which deposits the oxide upon any nearly impervious floor or receptacle formed either by the inclined dykes or by folds in the underlying rocks. These iron-bearing rocks appear to me to be equivalent to a part of the Animikie series. Their resemblance to the rocks of the Manitounuck group of this series on the East-main coast of Hudson Bay is closer than to those of Thunder Bay, although it appears to be sufficient to identify them with the latter also. In the former region, light gray quartzites, like those of Ironwood, are to be found and a thinly bedded manganiferous carbonate of iron of great purity is largely developed. This series, like the Animikie of Thunder Bay, is clearly unconformable to the Huronian. The two sets of rocks are not only separated in both regions by the most marked unconformity, but the Animikie strata in both instances are unaltered, and have evidence of organic existence, while the Huronian are, as a rule,

* This series is the upper division of Logan's Upper Copper-bearing rocks, *Geology of Canada*, 1863, pp. 77-84.

thoroughly crystalline and belong to the Archæan. In connection with this controverted point in the geology of Lakes Huron and Superior, it is important here to note that last summer we found thinly bedded chert-rocks in every way like those of the Animikie formation of Lake Superior, in an unconformable attitude to the nearest outcrop of Huronian, at about thirty-five miles north of Algoma station on the Canadian Pacific Railway. These thinly bedded cherts, limestones and the light coloured quartzites, forming a small area between Thessalon River and Lake George, may also belong to this series. They appear to me to rest unconformably upon the rocks of the great Huronian area which surrounds them, and the occurrence of this comparatively small inlier may have given rise to all the confusion in regard to the meaning of the terms Huronian and Animikie, and to the false impression that the Huronian rocks north of Lake Huron dip at low angles, whereas they are almost everywhere nearly vertical. The existence of a little patch of Animikie upon the Huronian of this region, would, by no means, justify the attempt to abolish altogether Logan's well founded name Huronian.

"On the breaking up of the above geological party, and with the approval of the Minister of the Interior and yourself, I paid a short visit to the World's Columbian Exhibition at Chicago, stopping on the way for a few days at Madison, Wisconsin, where the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Geological Society of America were holding their meetings. Chicago was reached on the 21st of August, and on the 3rd of September I started back by steamer to continue my geological work, and reached Spanish River on the 6th.

"Before leaving on the above journey, I had given detailed instructions to my assistants and provided them with complete outfits for carrying on the field-work in two sections during my absence, and it was gratifying to find that they had done so successfully and returned to Spanish River two or three days in advance of myself.

"Messrs. Miller and Brock made excursions northward from Webbwood, Cook's Mills and Thessalon, the last extending into the township of Morin; while Mr. Skill made a track-survey of Serpent River, and the lakes upon its course, simultaneously with his geological examinations. From one of the lakes near the source of Serpent River he followed a chain of lakes hitherto unexplored, southward to Tendenenda Lake and thence returned to Lake Huron by the Blind River. Messrs. Walker and Dent were sent to explore the region in the neighbourhood of the Sable River. They followed the roads which have been cut by the lumbermen through the thick woods of that region, and reached the northern part of township 124 on the main Sable and the north-western part of township 130 on one of its western branches.

"Mr. Dent started for home on the 11th of September, in order to resume his duties at the University of Toronto; Mr. Walker left on the 19th of the same month, and Mr. Miller went to Kingston on the 24th, in order to take a lectureship in the school of mining, which was just about opening in connection with Queen's University. From the 14th of September to the 13th of November, Mr. Skill made three trips by canoe and on foot for the purpose of tracing out the subdivisions of the rocks in the central and northern parts of the sheet, at the same time making good track-surveys of the lakes and streams he passed through, and fixing as many points as possible with reference to the posts and lines of the Government land surveyors. He left for home on the 16th of November.

"In township 164, about thirty-five miles north of Algoma, he found thinly bedded black and olive and yellowish-green chert rocks lying almost horizontally, while the nearest outcropping Huronian strata dip at high angles. These rocks appear to be unconformable to the Huronian, and it is probable they may be contemporaneous with the similar beds of the Animikie formation of Thunder Bay.

"From the end of October till the 18th of November, assisted by Mr. Brock, I worked in the eastern part of the sheet, most of the time having been spent in the townships around Massey, where a considerable variety of rocks occur, the boundaries of each of which required to be traced out. Sunday and Monday, the 19th and 20th of November, were spent at Sudbury, where I obtained some information as to the progress of mining in that district, and I reached Ottawa on the morning of the 21st.

"The following is a very brief summary of the leading geological results of the season's operations. Except in the south-west corner, which was worked out by the

Geological Survey Department.

late Mr. Alexander Murray, the distribution and general character of the rocks within the limits of the North Shore sheet turned out to be quite different from what had been supposed. The central part of the sheet is occupied by the stratified members of the Huronian system, together with some massive greenstones, and this central area is surrounded on all sides by granite, with the exception of a gap towards the west, and a narrower one to the south near the south-west corner. The granite also occurs in the form of a rather narrow belt twenty-eight miles in length from east to west in the centre of the sheet. This granite is like that of the Sudbury sheet, of which it is a continuation. It is nearly always red, of medium texture, and consists of about equal parts of orthoclase and quartz, with a small proportion of hornblende and a little mica. It is still uncertain whether this great area of granite should be classified with the Laurentian or with the Huronian.

"The stratified Huronian rocks appear to extend nearly to the north border of the sheet or twice as far inland as had heretofore been supposed. In the north-east corner of the sheet they reach township 115 or the one next west of Craig and are a continuation of the Straight Lake inlier, which is shown on the Sudbury sheet. In the southern part of the sheet a tongue of the granite, twelve miles wide, extends from the main body in the neighbourhood of the south-west bend of Spanish River due west to the townships of Long and McGiverin.

"On the south side of this tongue an arm is given off in the township of Victoria which extends due west or parallel to the main body as far as Serpent Point. It is separated from the main tongue by a rather narrow belt of schists, principally micaeous. Much of the granite within the sheet is remarkable for the large quantities of greenstones which are mixed with it. This is also a feature which characterizes the area of gneiss lying between Sault Ste. Marie and Goulais Bay. The extension to the south-eastward of the greenstone area of Tendenenda Lake has been already referred to as well as the existence of several large areas of this rock among the stratified members of the Huronian series about the south-east corner of the sheet. A belt of greenstone extends from this vicinity westward with some interruptions as far as Black Reef in the North Channel of Lake Huron, a distance of about fifty-five miles. Another interesting point was the discovery within the sheet of rocks like those of the Animikie formation already referred to. Besides the above main features, a vast number of new facts as to details were of course noted. The number of photographs was purposely limited to views of geological interest and a few of characteristic scenery, only about twenty in all having been taken.

"Cost of season's field operations extending over nearly five months and including salaries of all assistants, \$2,480. Cost of journey with United States geologists and visit to World's Columbian Exhibition, \$150."

During 1892, and early in 1893, considerable attention had been attracted to certain mineral discoveries in the townships of Dalton, Digby, Lutterworth, Somerville and Ganway, in Ontario, and as up to the present time not even a preliminary examination of the Archæan rocks had been made by the survey in this part of Ontario, north, east or west of the above townships, it was considered desirable to make some investigations in that district during 1893. Dr. Adams, of McGill College, was requested to undertake this work. He left Montreal on the 17th of June and returned on the 10th of September. His preliminary report is now being printed as Part J, vol. VI. of the Annual Report, 1891-93. Mr. Adams likewise made a preliminary examination with a view to future detailed mapping of the area included in sheet No. 118. It is hoped this will be proceeded with next summer.

Dr. Ells's attention during the past year has been devoted to the work required for the completion of the geological map, sheet No. 121 of the Quebec series, on the scale of four miles to one inch. The eastern limit of this sheet is the western limit of the south-west sheet of the Eastern Townships map, now ready for the engraver and publication, and its western margin is a few miles west of Ottawa city. It covers an area of nearly 4,000 square miles, the south-east corner of which is a part of the province of Ontario.

The winter was devoted by Dr. Ells to the compilation of the many separate and disconnected surveys that had been made by this department and by the Quebec Crown Lands Department, which were required to complete the sheet referred to. Dr. Ells commenced field work early in May, and reports on the season's operations as follows:—

“The surveys and investigations required for sheet No. 121 were for the most part within the counties of Ottawa and Pontiac in the townships bordering the Gatineau River. The examinations were extended northward to the River Desert, about ninety miles from its junction with the Ottawa, and surveys were made of all roads in these townships as well as of those in portions of Lochaber, Buckingham, Templeton, Mulgrave and Ripon.

“Most of the lakes and streams at all accessible for canoes have been explored, and their geological and mineralogical features carefully examined. Further detailed observations in the more immediate vicinity of Ottawa are yet necessary before the somewhat complicated geology of this section can be fully mapped. This can be completed next summer.

“During the season I was assisted by Messrs. W. A. Merkley, an undergraduate of Toronto University, and Christopher Forester, a graduate of the School of Practical Science in that city. Of both these gentlemen I may say they did the work entrusted to them in a satisfactory manner.

“An examination of some of the lakes on the upper waters of the Blanche River in Derry township, was made early in May, but the season being late, the final start for the field was not made until the 29th of that month, when camp was pitched near Wilson's Corners on the line between Hull and Wakefield. From this point a careful examination was made of all the known openings for mica and phosphate in the townships east of the Gatineau, with the view of obtaining and recording all the facts bearing on the mode of occurrence and the geological relations of these minerals, and whether they occupy any definite horizon in the Laurentian rocks.* This work was subsequently extended to the western side of the Gatineau River, the outcrops of the limestone bands were determined, with their relations to the associated gneisses and quartzites. Several excellent photographs were taken of the mica mines, showing the occurrence of the mica in the pyroxene near the contact with the gneiss; also of the great pyroxene-diorite dyke, near the Little Rapids mica mine. This dyke cuts almost directly across the strike of the red orthoclase gneiss. Photographs of the limestone conglomerates† in rear of Calumet station on the Canadian Pacific Railway, were also taken later in the season.”

“A careful exploration of the several chains of lakes on the Upper Blanche, in Mulgrave, Ripon, Lathbury and Villeneuve townships was made in July, in canoes, and several outcrops of limestone were traced through this area, one of which, on the east side of lakes Gull and Hawke, is slightly serpentinous and has been quarried in the search for chrysotile. A more important serpentinous band occurs, however, in the north-east angle of Big Blanche Lake, and openings have been made on it by a Montreal com-

* A very excellent and exhaustive report on this question, with illustrations, was made by Dr. Bernard J. Harrington in 1877 (see part G, Geological Survey Report, 1877-78), and it may be doubted whether further investigation will result in any better explanation of the facts, as affecting the occurrence and the mining of these deposits, than is given by Dr. Harrington in the report referred to.

The facts in relation to these deposits have again been recently studied in detail by Mr. Ingall over an area of some 150 square miles within the townships of east and west Portland, and in a large part of those of Buckingham and Templeton, including small portions of the contiguous townships. This examination includes all the chief working and worked mines of apatite in Ottawa county besides some opened on deposits of asbestos (chrysotile), mica and plumbago, comprising some eighteen to twenty mines in all.

This work has been reported upon by Mr. Ingall in the Summary reports of this Department for 1889 and 1891, and in the report of the Division of Mineral Statistics and Mines for 1890 (part S, pp. 155-157, vol. V., 1889-91).—A. R. C. SELWYN.

† Having examined specimens collected by Dr. Ells of the supposed pebbles from these “limestone conglomerates,” I wish to state that I cannot regard these included gneiss fragments as pebbles in the ordinary acceptance of that term, or that there is any conclusive evidence that the rocks of this series, gneisses, quartzites and limestones, are the result of aqueous abrasion and sedimentation. Some other cause must, I think, be sought to explain the parallelism of the structural layers and their alternating lithological characters. In any case much more detailed and careful investigation is yet required before any decided opinion can be safely expressed on the very obscure and interesting question of the real cause of the parallel structural layers in the Archæan gneisses.—A. R. C. SELWYN.

Geological Survey Department.

pany. Small veins of chrysotile were found, but the fibre, as is generally the case in these rocks, was too short to be of much economic importance, and the quantity is not sufficient to repay the cost of its extraction. These chrysotile deposits are found at many points, in fact wherever the limestone has been serpentized, the quantity, of course, varying at different localities; but in none yet examined does there appear to be sufficient to warrant the investment of capital for its extraction.

"After finishing the examination of the Blanche Lakes, a portage was made to the Lièvre River; and thence by a chain of lakes through the Big and Little Whitefish lakes and the creek connecting the latter with the Gatineau, which was reached in the township of Hincks, and thence descended to the Pagan Falls. The portion of the river above the falls is very rough. Side excursions were made to the Plomb Lakes and to the St. Germain chain in Denholm and northern Wakefield. Mica occurs in several places, among which may be mentioned lot 13, range II., Denholm. The deposit has not been developed, but the specimens from the surface are clear and of good colour. At the foot of the Pagan Falls a considerable area of serpentinous limestone occurs, presenting the same concretionary like structure noticed at the Templeton mine, near Perkin's mill. Veins of fine silky chrysotile occur here, and a number of openings have been made at various points, both on the bank of the Gatineau and in the hills a quarter to half a mile to the east. This chrysotile is for the most part in veins of short fibre a sixteenth to half an inch in length, generally under the half inch, and their distribution is usually around cores and concretionary masses of whitish pyroxenite with which the serpentine zones occur. The deposit at this locality and that of Templeton are among the most important yet observed, but the shortness of the fibre generally, and its small percentage as compared with the quantity of rock necessary to be removed for its extraction, renders its successful mining very doubtful. From the Pagan eastward to the township of Portland the rocks are for the most part gneissic; one small band of limestone was seen on the St. Germain Lake, at the south end, the rocks on the other lakes of this chain being gneiss and quartzite. Near the end of the road east from the Pagan Falls, about four miles from the river, a deposit of mica has been recently opened at Wilson's which has yielded some good crystals, and several tons of mica have been extracted.

"From the Pagan Falls we went to the confluence of the Pickanock River, a branch of the Gatineau, sixty miles from its mouth. This stream was ascended to Otter Lake in the township of Leslie, from the head of which a portage road led to Lake Dumont, at the head of the Pickanock. The rocks about the upper portion of this branch and around the lakes where exposed, are mostly reddish and gray gneiss. A thin band of limestone was crossed on the portage road to Lake Dumont, but could not be traced owing to drift. At the east end of this lake, which is north of the township of Clapham and is the largest body of water in this direction, a band of gneiss, mixed with pyroxene, occurs, but no trace of mica or phosphate could be found. Reported outcrops of mica and phosphate at several points were examined, but the quantity seen in every case was insignificant. West of Otter Lake several bands of pyroxene were seen, but these also appeared to be barren of useful minerals. Returning from Lake Dumont and Otter Lake, the shores of Lakes Landikegama and Kontuagama were examined, but these present no ledges owing to the extensive mantle of sand and gravel which is spread over this area. At the north end of Kontuagama, a band of limestone occurs in the hills to the north, overlying grayish and quartzose gneiss. The limestone is cut by pyroxene dykes carrying a few small mica crystals (phlogopite), but nothing of economic importance was noted. Some dykes of dark hornblende rock at this place have been regarded by the settlers as probably iron ore, but none was observed by us in this vicinity.

"From the north end of Kontuagama Lake a road extends for about fifteen miles to Wright P.O., near the mouth of the Pickanock. This road traverses a gneiss area for eight to ten miles without limestone outcrops, beyond which the calcareous portion of the formation begins and increases in extent as the Gatineau is approached.

"From Wright P.O., an exploration of the lakes lying between this and the Desert River was made. This included the Sturgeon, the Blue Sea, and a chain lying to the

east, and the Big and Little Cedar lakes, from the latter of which a canoe route extends by the Bittobee Creek and Lake to the Desert which it meets about a mile west of its junction with the Gatineau, ninety miles from the Ottawa. The prevailing rock in this direction is crystalline limestone with occasional ridges, for the most part showing an anticlinal structure, of reddish and gray gneiss. Large areas are drift covered, and in the river valleys, as well as in much of the country underlain by the calcareous rocks, soils of good quality occur. A large part of the township of Maniwaki, now an Indian reserve, at the mouth of the Desert and on the south side of the river, is excellently suited for agricultural purposes. The lakes, which will be accessible by the Gatineau Valley railway, abound in trout, pike and bass.

“But few indications of economic minerals were observed. Mica was found near the road along the west side of the Gatineau on lot 36, range I., Bouchette, where several openings have been made in a pyroxene dyke which cuts red and gray gneiss, and on lots 14 and 15, range D of Wright, a mass of mica crystals occurs in a dyke of pyroxene with calcite. The quantity of mica crystals is here very great and some of them are of large size and good colour, but are injured by having, in the centre in many cases, small inclusions of calcite. Similar deposits are found on the west side of Bittobee Lake, south of the Gatineau, near the line between Wright and Northfield, though the quantity of crystals is here much less and they are of smaller size.

“In the township of Aylwin another deposit of mica (muscovite) occurs, about half a mile north of Venosta station. It occurs here in a dyke or vein of felspar and quartz, cutting grayish garnetiferous gneiss, and some very excellent crystals were at one time obtained. The mica, however, appeared to terminate in the place where worked, which was near the centre of the dyke, and the mine was in consequence abandoned. It is possible that following the usual mode of occurrence of this mineral in dykes or veins, it would be better to look for it near the contact with the gneiss.

“In the township of Hincks, on lot 22, range II., on land owned by J. Quinn, of Aylwin, mica (phlogopite) occurs in large smooth crystals in a pyroxene dyke cut by a cross dyke of felspar. The mica is dark amber coloured, but the size of the crystals and the freedom from inclusions and flaws enables plates of extra size to be easily obtained.

“The character of the country north of the township of Low differs very greatly from that nearer the Ottawa River. In the vicinity of Kazubazua, and for some miles to the west, great areas of level drift covered land occur, known as the Kazubazua plains, and this character of country extends northward to the Pickanock River. Occasional ridges of reddish and gray gneiss are seen, but much of this district along the Gatineau Valley railway is well adapted for settlement.

“The month of September was devoted to mapping the sedimentary Cambro-Silurian formations, which occupy the level country along the south side of the Ottawa, and to the examination of the mica and graphite deposits of Grenville, Lochaber and other areas in that direction.

“The surveys of the season have enabled us to outline over large areas north of the Ottawa many of the limestone belts which apparently form the upper member of the Laurentian system as we now interpret the structure. Throughout the townships east of the Lièvre, these calcareous rocks generally occur in narrow but well defined bands, the synclinal structure of which is shown as in the areas on the Rouge and Nation rivers. The limestone bands diminish in extent when traced northward towards the height of land, the underlying red and gray gneiss being there the prevailing rock, the strongly marked hill features become less pronounced, and there is, over great areas, a broad mantle of stratified sand and gravel overlying blue gray clay. On the Gatineau, however, after crossing the generally rugged area which extends upwards for twenty to thirty miles, there is a great development of the calcareous formation. On the east of that river it occupies a large part of the country between the river and the Thirty-one Mile Lake, and on the west side it is well developed for several miles along the lower Pickanock River. It also occupies the greatest part of the country north, to and beyond the Desert River, and is well exposed about the Blue Sea and Cedar lakes.

“The principal minerals found in the area under discussion are apatite, mica, graphite, asbestos and iron ore.

Geological Survey Department.

"The present depressed condition of the phosphate market has had the effect of almost entirely closing the mines of this mineral for the time being. Only two are at present operated, viz., the High Rock mine and the Etna mine, both on the Lièvre River. At the former, about thirty to thirty-five men only have been employed during the season. At the latter, a successful application of the diamond drill has been made by Mr. Smith, the manager, to find further deposits of apatite; the drilling was extended horizontally from the bottom of the present shaft, which is about 135 feet from the surface. The drill worked easily in the pyroxene rock, and several large deposits of apatite were found which are now being mined.

"The graphite deposits of Buckingham have not been worked during the past year. At the Walker mine and at Donaldson's Lake they are very extensive and the percentage of graphite high.

"A deposit of columnar graphite of high grade, in a felspathic rock on the south-east corner of Lake Terror has been worked by Messrs. Lewis, of Montreal. Some prospecting has also been done in the township, and the result has shown the existence of some very promising deposits which will doubtless be developed. There are other deposits of graphite in Lochaber, some of which were worked years ago,* but latterly these have been neglected, though the quality appears to be very good.

"New and important discoveries of mica are still being made, the latest being in the township of Hincks already referred to.

"At present mica is the economic mineral of greatest importance in the district; a careful examination of as many as possible of the openings was made with a view to determine its geological relations, its mode of occurrence, and where it may be usefully sought for in unexplored districts.

"Many of the phlogopite and biotite mica deposits, like nearly all those of apatite, occur in association with pyroxene rocks; but unlike the apatite, muscovite or potash mica of commercial value is found in veins or dykes of pegmatite.

"It appears that the occurrence of mica in workable quantity and size may be classed under five heads, as follows:—

"1. Deposits in which the crystals occur in pyroxene rocks near the contact with the red or gray gneiss. In these considerable quantities of apatite are also often found. In many places the matrix of the mica and apatite is a pink calcite, which forms irregular pocket masses or veins.

"2. Deposits in massive pyroxene, where the mica occurs in irregular bunches apparently along fissures in the pyroxene, as at the Cascade mine.

"3. Deposits in pegmatite veins cutting gneiss, as at the Villeneuve mine, where no apatite occurs, or if at all, merely in small scattered crystals.

"4. Deposits in pyroxene in association with cross dykes of felspar, as in the Quinn mine in Hincks. Apatite occurs in a similar manner at the Etna mine on the Lièvre, where a thick diorite dyke cuts the pyroxene.

"5. Pyroxene and pegmatite veins cutting crystalline limestone in which crystals of mica, for the most part of small size, and seldom workable, are found along the contact, the mica being in these cases generally of a dark bronze colour.

"In regard to the mica, it may be asserted that the 'white' or muscovite mica is always found (or at least in so far as we can ascertain) in pegmatite veins, as at Villeneuve, Venosta and at the new McGee mine at Escoumain, below the Saguenay. In the pyroxene deposits the mica is always of the 'amber' variety, phlogopite or magnesia mica, the lighter coloured occurring in association with the pale greenish-gray pyroxenes, while when the pyroxene is hard and dark, the mica assumes a correspondingly darker tint and a more brittle character.

"During the past season the occurrence of some very large mica crystals has been noted, one of eight feet in diameter being reported from the Cascades mine, while in the Quinn mine, numbers of crystals of three feet in diameter have been found. These last are comparatively smooth and yield plates of large size and good quality.

*Geology of Canada, 1863, p. 794.

"The field work extended from the 10th of May to the 27th of October, and in this is included some time spent at Chicago, from the 2nd to the 19th of October, studying the geological and mineral exhibits."

Cost of the season's work was \$1,221.54.

Mr. Giroux was requested to complete the geological exploration of that part of the north-west quarter sheet of the Eastern Township map to the west of the St. Maurice River, and on this work he reports as follows:—

"I left Ottawa on the 2nd of June, and proceeded to Joliette, whence I went to Quebec to get copies of certain plans of new surveys, and on the 17th reached St. Michel des Saints, on the Mattawin River, in the township of Brassard. On the 20th I started down the Mattawin River with a party consisting of four men and two canoes; we pitched camp near the mouth of Rivière de la Bouteille, and from thence went to a small lake on Creek Lacroix which empties into the Mattawin at the head of Rapide Lacroix. On the east shore of this lake which is to the north of the Mattawin River, and 225 feet above it, there are outcrops of impure crystalline limestone, with much broken, rusty weathering whitish quartz in which are small pieces of magnetite. About half a mile further north and on the same side of the above lake is another crystalline limestone. It dips S. 60 W. < 16 , and rests on gray garnetiferous gneiss, and a short distance further north a bed nine feet thick of white crystalline limestone rests apparently conformably on quartzose gneiss which dips S. 25 E. < 25 a short distance north of this limestone outcrop. North-east of this place, and as far as the Mattawin River, a distance of about four miles, the rocks consist of highly quartzose grayish gneiss.

"From Rapide Lacroix to Rivière à la Chienne, down the Mattawin, the gneisses are much twisted and associated with granitic rocks holding in places thin veins of pink calcite.

"On the 30th of June, we started up the Rivière à la Chienne. It is very crooked and affords no ledges for about three miles, that is to the head of Lac de la Cache. One mile further up stream are falls ninety feet high over reddish gneiss full of small grains of clear quartz and dipping N. 80 E. < 14 . This gneiss varies greatly in composition and texture, being at times coarse and holding hornblende in large quantity, the bedding disappearing as the hornblende increases. From Lac de la Cache we portaged to a small lake on the west, 238 feet higher than the former, and about three-quarters of a mile from it. The grayish gneiss around this lake is much twisted and contains black micaceous patches, and is cut by small veins of coarse crystalline feldspar as seen in many places throughout this district. The gray hornblendic gneiss at the Falls of Rivière à la Chienne is met with on the next lake at a short distance from the last. The rocks there being much twisted the dip could not be accurately determined. About half a mile further, in a north-east direction, there is a small lake which empties into the main east branch of Rivière à la Chienne. On its north-east shore is a cliff eighty to 100 feet high composed of grayish and pinkish gneisses dipping N. 45 E. < 30 to 35. A characteristic feature of this section of the country is that the mountains are not as regular and rounded as they are to the south of the Mattawin River, but are cut almost perpendicularly in the small valleys and on the shores of lakes, forming cliffs 200 to 300 feet high. The lakes are also deeper and their water very clear and with a greenish hue in most of them. Up to the head of Lac à la Chienne, or about twelve miles north of the Mattawin River the rocks consist of reddish gneiss, coarse and whitish weathering with a dip of N. 10 E. < 8 to 10 on the east side of the island, at the foot of the above mentioned lake. The inlet of Lac à la Chienne for about eight miles is very crooked and runs in a north-easterly direction through a low, flat country; but at that distance from the lake it takes a sudden turn to the north, and expands into a small lake at the south-west end of which is a cliff about 150 feet high, composed of heavy hornblendic gneiss, with quartzose and feldspathic bands, which dips S. 40 W. < 40 . From this small lake we went southward to Lac des Aigles and down its outlet for about three miles, where the gneiss is mostly reddish in colour, but holds

Geological Survey Department.

here and there thin hornblendic bands. Having ascended Rivière à la Chienne six miles further, we portaged across to Lac au Sleigh, on the Pabelagnang River, where we experienced a terrible storm, during which a large poplar tree was broken and fell on our canoes which had been carefully placed at the end of the portage. Our bark canoe was broken, and two days had to be spent in repairing it. Lac au Sleigh is narrow and very irregularly shaped; it is about six miles long and surrounded by low hills of brownish gneiss weathering reddish and light gray. The bedding of this rock is generally very obscure, but where discernible it shows a dip of S. 60 W. < 25 to 30. The only large exposure seen around this lake is at the south end, where the bedding is very distinct; the rocks there consist of a brownish gneiss containing more quartz than elsewhere in this locality. Similar gneiss occurs around Lac Dorval, which is situated at a short distance north-east of Lac au Sleigh and between it and Lac à Baude are ledges of hornblendic gneiss. At the northern end of this lake is a mass of quartz and felspar rock with crystals of mica; the gneiss covering this mass is hornblendic and holds at its base layers of reddish quartz and felspar rock like that of the underlying mass. It also contains crystals of hornblende and garnet; it dips S. 80 E. < 35 . At the western end of the above mentioned mass is a vein five feet wide of quartz and felspar rock, holding large crystals of biotite, and at the contact of this vein with the gneiss the quartz is almost black.

“Four miles further in a north-east direction is Lac Wakaumekonke. It is about eight miles in circumference and is surrounded by low hills. At its north end there is a cliff of much broken and jointed red gneiss, which is well displayed for a distance of about two miles and a half. It is followed by a very massive hornblendic rock, which shows neither bedding nor foliation. Following a chain of small lakes and portages in a north-eastern course for about three miles, we come to the Wessonneau River at the dam between Lac Soucy and Lake Steam Boat Rock. The rocks on that distance consist generally of red and brown gneiss, intermixed in places with black hornblendic gneiss. We then went down this last lake about two miles and portaged two miles and a half to a small lake on Rivière à la Pluie, which we followed to its confluence with the Wessonneau River, fifteen miles from Lake Steam Boat Rock. We then descended the Wessonneau River, which is very rough and rapid, twenty-two miles to its mouth on the St. Maurice River. All along these last thirty-seven miles there are ledges of reddish and brownish gneiss, holding blackish micaceous bands. The formation is very much twisted and folded, and the dip varies greatly, being at times S. 60 E. < 28 , then N. 60 W. < 12 and again S. < 18 to 20.

“Our provisions were now exhausted, so we descended the St. Maurice River as far as La Grande Anse, twelve miles north of the mouth of the Mattawin River. Two men were left there, and with two I proceeded to Grandes Piles and Joliette, where the necessary provisions were obtained. We started up the St. Maurice as soon as these were received at Grandes Piles for La Grande Anse, and on the 22nd of July left there for the Wessonneau River by a nine-mile portage road; along this road small ledges of grayish, brownish gray and blackish gneisses crop out here and there. The timber consists principally of hardwood, such as beech, birch, hard and soft maple, with fir, spruce, tamarack and cedar in the small valleys. We ascended Wessonneau River to almost the head of Lac Wessonneau where we made a four mile portage to Lake Steam Boat Rock. On an island situated near the middle of Lac Wessonneau are ledges of a dark brown micaceous gneiss exhibiting a dip of S. 50 E. < 15 . Along the above portage road is a small lake, at the upper end of which are ledges of brown gneiss forming a cliff about 125 feet high. This gneiss is much broken and jointed, reddish-brown on weathered surfaces and partly covered with iron rust. At the outlet of Lake Steam Boat Rock, the gneiss dips N. 75 E. < 25 , and can be seen here and there all along to the head of the lake, whence we proceeded in a general south-western direction to a lake about three miles long at the head of Rivière Gros Castor Noir, where I left two men and proceeded down this stream to its mouth on the Mattawin River, which we ascended for about three miles and one-half, and returned to the above lake by a different route, having thus examined the principal lakes of both branches of Rivière Gros Castor Noir. The rocks are much twisted all along these

lakes: they consist principally of reddish-brown and brown gneiss, forming high, bare mountains. From Gros Castor Noir lakes we travelled westward by a chain of lakes and portage roads to the waters of Rivière Pins Rouges, which we descended to its mouth and along which the gneiss is highly felspathic and quartzose and exhibits an occasional low dip to N. 40 W. From the mouth of Rivière Pins Rouges we ascended the Mattawin River to the foot of Rapide des Aigles and from there started through the woods with two men to go to Rivière des Aigles with the intention of ascending it as far as the small lake which we reached before from the sharp bend of Rivière à la Chienne. But unfortunately my guide cut his knee badly with an axe whilst making his way through a very bad swamp near the first lake on Rivière des Aigles, and this necessitated a change in our plans as the poor fellow could not move for several days. As soon as he could walk a little we marched back to Mattawin River, which we descended to the mouth of Rivière des Ours, where the other two men were awaiting us. Near the lake where the above accident happened, the reddish gneiss becomes much more quartzose and holds large veins and numerous patches of almost pure quartz mixed with very little pinkish or reddish felspar. This gneiss dips S. 40 to 45 W., and as far as I could see extends northward to the limit of our exploration and undoubtedly much further. As far as observed it contains less iron and mica than the gneisses to the south of the Mattawin River, although small quantities of magnetite are disseminated through it in many places.

"We ascended la Rivière des Ours by a series of portages and lakes to its upper waters, whence we crossed to Lac des Îles on the Shawenegan River. In all this distance, about fifteen miles, the rocks consist of gneisses varying very much in the relative proportions of quartz, hornblende, felspar and mica in their composition. At times they are highly quartzose and at others micaceous and hornblendic. In places they are much jointed and twisted and are cut in all directions by veins of felspar and bluish quartz. In a few places their dip is very distinct at an angle of about 20° to the south-westward. At the outlet of Lac Pinz Gonke we took a fresh supply of provisions, and went to Lac à la Coureuse, which is about four miles and one-half from Lac Pinz Gonke in a south-western direction. The rocks between these two lakes consist mostly of brownish quartzose gneiss with thin garnetiferous bands and lenticular hornblendic patches. A short distance north of Lac de la Coureuse they form a small anticlinal, south of which the gneiss is much twisted and folded and holds much quartz and garnet. From Lac à la Coureuse we went to Lac à l'Eau Claire all around which the reddish coarse syenite of St. Didace is exposed. This rock was traced all along the outlet of Lac à l'Eau Claire to Rivière du Loup which we descended to St. Alexis, from which place we returned to Joliette, where we arrived on the 16th of August. Between the 18th of August and the 26th September, the World's Fair at Chicago was visited to examine the geological, mining and mineral exhibits there and thus acquire information which could not fail to be of value in prosecuting my geological work in Canada.

"From the 26th of September to the close of the season I examined the Palæozoic rocks on l'Assomption River and also the country around the village of St. Gabriel de Brandon, St. Félix de Valois and St. Damien, in order to limit certain small areas of a very highly greenish-gray quartzose massive rock, somewhat analogous to that seen on Rivière du Loup, a short distance south of the outlet of Lac à l'Eau Claire and not far from the contact of the St. Didace syenite area. This rock, as far as I could make out, must be a highly metamorphosed portion of the brownish gneiss of the district, this metamorphism being connected with the anorthosite intrusions of St. Damien.

"From the 9th to the 29th of October, I was engaged in examining the most easterly portion of my field from St. Barthélemi in Maskinongé county as far as St. Etienne in St. Maurice county. At St. Barthélemi village there are ledges of dark gray bituminous and fossiliferous Trenton limestone lying nearly flat; but there, as well as on the Chicot River, south of St. Cuthbert village, the extension of such rocks could not be traced on account of the heavy drift deposits. No outcrops of Palæozoic rocks were seen north of St. Justin village nor on the roads north of Ste. Ursule and south of St. Paulin. From Hunterstown to St. Elie and near the former place there are loose pieces

Geological Survey Department.

of brown weathering crystalline limestone which probably come from the four-foot bed which is interstratified with the gneiss at the falls on Rivière du Loup. About St. Elie the rocks consist of grayish and brownish gneiss much twisted in places and holding quartzose bands in which garnet occurs in small bunches. This gneiss extends about four miles south.

“On Yamachiche River, and about two miles east of St. Barnabé village, ledges of gray bituminous Trenton limestone occur in horizontal beds varying from six inches to two feet in thickness. The banks of Yamachiche River vary in height from thirty to sixty feet, and are mostly composed of clay. On the road from St. Barnabé to Shawenegan or St. Boniface the rocks consist of gneiss which in one place holds impure greenish, gray limestone, full of mica, hornblende, tourmaline, etc.

“The superficial deposits south of the Laurentian hills in this area consist mostly of sand often highly coloured with iron ochre. About seventeen years ago an iron ore deposit was worked on range VII. of Shawenegan, but as the results did not prove to be satisfactory the works were soon abandoned. Iron ore occurs in many places south of the Mattawin River, in the northern portion of Berthier, Maskinongé and St. Maurice counties, but where seen it is in small quantity and disseminated in small veins and bands of quartz felspar rock.

“Two deposits of infusorial earth occur in that portion of the province I have explored; one in the concession Trompe Souris of the parish of St. Justin, where it occurs in small quantity at a few feet below the surface in a sand bank sixty to seventy feet high near a small ravine. The other deposit which has an area of three to four square acres and a thickness of about eighteen inches is on lot 15, range V. of Chertsey; it occurs at the bottom of a marshy bay of Lac Michel.

“A few years ago in boring artesian wells near the villages of St. Justin and St. Barthélemi natural gas was met with at depths varying from sixty to eighty feet, but nowhere in sufficient quantity to be of any practical value.

“The Canada Iron Furnace Company of Radnor has raised iron ore all summer in several parishes of Joliette county, where excellent deposits are found; and this fall the company will ship about 200 carloads of ore from this locality to their works at Radnor.

“On the 3rd of November I went down to Quebec to get copies of plans of new surveys and returned to Ottawa on the 16th of the same month.”

The cost of the season's exploration was \$971.13.

The work and investigations in connection with the survey of the superficial deposits was continued in New Brunswick and in part of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island by Mr. Chalmers who has ably conducted this investigation for several years.

In relation to this work, its value and uses, I cannot do better than quote the words of Sir Archibald Geikie, the Director General of the British Geological Survey, who says:—

“The survey of the superficial deposits thus combines a wealth of geological interest with a great deal of practical value. The geologist may find in it the solution of some problems and the presentation of many more. While the farmer, the water engineer, the builder, and the sanitary inspector may each in turn gain some practical information from it for their guidance.”* As regards Canada, the lumberman may well be added to the list.

On the progress of the work during 1893, Mr. Chalmers furnishes the following interesting report:—

“After my return from the field operations of 1892 in New Brunswick, Mr. Wilson, my assistant, and I spent the winter in the office at our usual work. This consisted in arranging and compiling the data collected during the previous summer and laying it down on the maps (sheets No. 2 S.E., No. 4 N.W. and No. 5 S.W. of the New Brunswick series), the latter work being done chiefly by Mr. Wilson. A report on the surface geology of the area embraced in these sheets was also partially prepared, but it was

* Paper read before the Federated Institution of Mining Engineers, 2nd June, 1893.

found that a number of subjects required further study, especially as some intricate problems were presented for solution. Accordingly, it was thought desirable to continue the work another season before publishing the results, thus enabling us to re-examine some of these doubtful points and also finish the mapping of sheet No. 5 S.W., which includes a portion of Prince Edward Island.

"We left Ottawa on the 16th of May with the object of completing the work just outlined, and continuing the explorations in central New Brunswick on sheets No. 1 N.W. and No. 2 S.W., which had been commenced in the season of 1892.

"Investigations were first undertaken in Prince Edward Island in the area embraced in sheet No. 5 S.W. Here a very careful examination of the glacial phenomena, superficial deposits, agricultural character and forest growth was made, and a cursory survey of other portions of the island attempted with the view of obtaining the main facts relating to the surface geology. All the roads were travelled over and the greater part of the coast explored. The elevation of the country, more especially of the ridges and hills, was measured with aneroids, the readings being based on the level of the Meteorological station at Charlottetown, on the profile heights of the Prince Edward Island railway, and on tide marks along the coast.

"No evidence of Pleistocene ice having moved across the island from north to south was observed; on the contrary, the chief ice movement seemed to have been from west to east, but numerous local and divergent courses of striæ were seen trending in other directions. While thus engaged in studying the surface geology of this island, other places around the great south-western embayment of the Gulf of St. Lawrence were visited for the purpose of collecting all the facts available bearing on the questions under discussion. In the early part of July, a few days were spent at Gaspé and other points in the Baie des Chaleurs and Miramichi districts, while Mr. Wilson was left to prosecute the work in Prince Edward Island. In Gaspé Basin and at Cape Gaspé some important facts relating to the glaciation and Pleistocene changes of level were discovered. No evidence of southward moving ice was, however, found.

"On my return to Prince Edward Island, on the 18th of July, Mr. Wilson and I proceeded to the west coast, where Pleistocene fossils occur in Leda clay or Saxicava sand. At Miminigash, a few specimens were collected at a height of twenty to twenty-five feet above the sea, and others were obtained from Leda clay or Saxicava sand at Campbellton and Cape Egmont. Sections of these fossiliferous deposits were measured and their elevation above the present sea level carefully noted.

"In the vicinity of Cape Wolf, two remarkably well defined Pleistocene shore lines occur, the heights of which were levelled with our aneroids as carefully as possible. These were traced all around the coast of Prince Edward Island.

"The result of our investigations thus far, regarding shore lines, tends to show that the Pleistocene uplift was less in Prince Edward Island than on the adjacent mainland of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, but this is, perhaps, after all, only apparent, as the difference may be due, partly at least, to the fact that subsequent subsidence in the recent or prehistoric period was greater there. In the isthmus of Chignecto this subsidence seems to have been about eighty feet.

"On the completion of our work in Prince Edward Island, on the 4th of August, we proceeded to Cumberland county, N.S., to re-examine some doubtful points in the surface geology of the coast district bordering the Straits of Northumberland. This investigation occupied our time a week or more, after which Mr. Wilson went to York county, N.B., to continue the survey and mapping on sheets No. 1 N.W., and No. 2 S.W., which has been in progress during the last two years. On the 14th of August, I took steamer at Pictou, N.S., for the Magdalen Islands, my object being to see how the surface geology there compared with that of Prince Edward Island and the mainland. From the 15th to the 24th of August, I was on these islands and, although the weather was very unfavourable, I nevertheless succeeded in making an examination of the principal features of the Pleistocene on four of the largest of them, viz., Amherst, Entry, Grindstone and Allright. The facts obtained are of great interest and will be given in detail in my forthcoming report. No striation or boulder-clay was observed, and the surface of the solid rocks everywhere, so far as my investigations extended, is covered

Geological Survey Department.

with rotten rock. Well marked shore lines, somewhat higher than those of Prince Edward Island, were noted. The conical-shaped hills, denuded of forest, which rise above them, seem in strange contrast to those of glaciated countries. There is a remarkable development of dunes of white sand fringing the islands and connecting some of the larger ones.

“On returning to the mainland, an examination of the reported gold-bearing deposits at Memramcook, N.B., was made. The Lower Carboniferous here, in which traces of gold are said to occur, is much disturbed, the strata dipping to the east at a high angle. Bosses of granite, dolerite, etc., protrude through it, and the beds in the vicinity of these are considerably altered and contain seams of quartz, calcite, etc. Upon the upturned edges of the Lower Carboniferous lies the Millstone-grit nearly horizontally. It is in the conglomerates of the latter that a gold mine is now being opened up. A 50-stamp crushing mill has been erected, and operations are in progress. I was informed that each ton of rock yielded from \$1.75 to \$2 worth of gold.

“In the early part of September some days were spent in photographing striae, shore lines, boulder clay banks, etc., in different parts of Eastern New Brunswick. The weather being favourable, a number of excellent views were taken, which exhibit new and remarkable phenomena.

“A further exploration of the coal seam in eastern Gloucester, near Caraquette, was made, as it was reported to me that new pits had been opened during the winter of 1892-93. These were, however, found to be partially filled with water and debris at the time of my visit, so that nothing was discovered to further elucidate the question of the thickness or quantity of coal.

“On the 20th of September, Mr. Wilson and I levelled the height of certain well-marked Pleistocene shore lines in the vicinity of St. John, N.B. The highest of these stands, at present, 225 feet above mean tide level. We also made another examination of the boulder-clay bank on the west side of the harbour of St. John (described in Annual Report Geol. Surv. Can., vol. IV., 1888-89; Bulletin Geol. Soc. of America, vol. IV.), as the heavy storms of August had caused landslips and exposed fresh surfaces. Additional marine shells were collected from the boulder-clay.

“As some questions relating to the surface geology of the western part of the Cobequid Mountains seemed to require further elucidation, I proceeded thither on the 26th of September to re-examine the district. The glacial striae on both sides of the range were noted, the heights of several shore lines measured, and some time was spent in re-examining the so-called “Boar’s Back”—a kame stretching along River Hebert. Several features not hitherto observed in it were studied, and it now appears as if our views regarding this kame will have to be modified to some extent.

“From the 10th till the 28th of October, I was, with the permission of the Minister of the Interior, and yourself, absent attending the Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

“Mr. Wilson was engaged studying the surface geology and mapping the deposits, forest growth, etc., of York county, N.B., under my supervision, from the 19th of August till the close of field work, except a few days during which he assisted me in levelling shore lines, copying profile heights at the Canadian Pacific Railway office, St. John, N.B., and barometric readings at the meteorological stations at Charlottetown, P.E.I., and Fredericton, N.B. He also spent two days at Halifax in ascertaining the difference between the Intercolonial Railway datum and tide level there.

“Considerable progress has now been made in the survey and mapping in York county (sheet No. 1 N.W.). The surface geology of this area was reported on by me in 1884 (Report of Progress, Geol. Survey Can., 1882-83-84), but little or nothing was done in delineating the deposits on the map. This work has, however, been in progress during the last two seasons.

“After my return from Chicago, I proceeded to Amherst, N.S., to examine the profiles of the Chignecto Marine Railway, at the office of H. G. C. Ketchum, engineer in charge. These profiles afford valuable information respecting the tidal oscillations at the head of the Bay of Fundy and at Baie Verte, in the Straits of Northumberland. To obtain the levels of the Intercolonial Railway in Nova Scotia, the profiles of that line were examined at the railway office, Moncton, through the courtesy of P. S. Archi-

bald, chief engineer, and his assistant, W. B. McKenzie, C.E. Joseph Unsworth, superintendent of the Prince Edward Island Railway, kindly furnished me with the profile heights of the line under his charge. These and other matters occupied our time till the close of field work.

"The agricultural character of the areas explored may be briefly referred to. Prince Edward Island has long been noted for the fertility of its soil. More land fit for cultivation is found there, within a given area, than in any other part of the Maritime Provinces. It yields all kinds of grain and vegetables in profusion, and is especially suited to the production of oats, potatoes, etc. In Cumberland county, N.S., excellent farms were seen along the Straits of Northumberland, and also around the different arms or inlets of the Bay of Fundy. The Maccan River valley may be referred to as an example of a good farming district; and along River Hebert valley there are also some fertile areas.

"The agricultural capabilities of that part of York county, N.B., explored during the past two seasons was described in my report on the surface geology of Western New Brunswick already referred to.

"The forest growth of Prince Edward Island is for the most part, original, especially in Prince county, in the north-west, but the timber trees have been largely cut away. Queen's county in the central part is almost entirely denuded of forest covering and whatever remains is of mixed growth. The lumbering business has consequently declined on the island.

"The minerals and materials of economic importance observed during the season may be briefly mentioned.

"Peat bogs are extensively developed in the north-eastern part of Prince county, Prince Edward Island, in the vicinity of Richmond and Cascumpeque Bays. They are described in Dawson and Harrington's report, printed under the authority of the Prince Edward Island Government in 1871.

"Brick-yards with kilns in operation were seen at Bloomfield station, also near Indian Point on the south side of Bedeque Bay, and a third small one near Cape Egmont.

"At Marysville, York county, N.B., an extensive brick-yard has been operated by Alex. Gibson for a number of years.

"The large deposits of bog iron ore at Maugerville, N.B., were described in my report already cited (Report of Progress, Geol. Sur. Can., 1882-83-84).

"The field investigations and mapping of the surface geology and forest growth of the three sheets 2 N.E., 4 N.W. and 5 S.W., of Eastern New Brunswick, North-western Nova Scotia and a portion of Prince Edward Island have now been brought to a close, and the preparation of these maps for the engraver will be completed at as early a date as possible. A detailed report to accompany them, which is already partly written, will now be finished.

"Mr. Wilson returned to Ottawa on the 17th of November and I on the 18th."

The cost of the season's explorations was \$1,193.93.

During the past year Mr. Faribault continued and extended the work of previous seasons connected with the detailed examination and mapping of the structural geology of the gold-bearing and associated rocks of the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia. On this work he furnishes the following summary report:—

"According to your instructions, all the time at my disposal was devoted to the further careful study of the Cambrian rocks of the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia and to the gold-bearing quartz veins which cut them.

"After the close of the field operations of 1892, the winter months, from the 1st of January until the 25th of May, were chiefly occupied compiling the map of the area examined. This work included the plotting of the instrumental surveys made during the summer, the revising of plotting done by the assistants, the reduction of plans from the admiralty charts, the Crown Lands Department and other sources; the compiling and adjustment of these various surveys on the projection prepared by Mr. Scott Barlow on the scale of one mile to one inch, the laying down of the geological boundaries and

Geological Survey Department.

other data gathered in the field, and finally, the study of the geology of the region which had been examined during the summer and the working out of the structure and relations of the numerous folds in these gold-bearing rocks.

"A great deal of time was also taken up preparing the manuscript maps of the county of Guysborough for the engravers, and correcting proofs of sheets Nos. 25, 26, 27 and 28 of the eastern part of the same county.

"Besides the principal work of the winter months above mentioned, a certain amount of time was taken up preparing a summary report, making a statement of expenditure in connection with field work, answering inquiries for information and preparing field maps, etc., for the following season's operations.

"From the 25th of May till the 9th of June, fifteen days, were spent, with your permission, at the Columbian Exhibition, to study the mining, mineral and geological exhibits gathered there from all nations.

"I left Ottawa on the 9th of June, for Nova Scotia to commence the season's field work. This was for the most part of a purely geological character. The first month and a half, however, was spent making a topographical survey of the country, lying west of that surveyed in 1890, and south of that surveyed in 1891. This extends from the west side of Bedford Basin and Halifax Harbour to Margaret's Bay and Hammond's Plains, comprising an area of some 200 square miles.

"The southern, and greater part of this area is occupied by a mass of granite. On its northern boundary it comes in contact with the Lower Cambrian auriferous rocks, along a line lying half way between the Margaret's Bay post road and the Hammond's Plains road; it extends eastward to Halifax Harbour, southward to the Atlantic and westward to Margaret's Bay. Apart from the granite quarries in the vicinity of Halifax Harbour, this area of granite is not of economic importance, and it was but hastily examined. In order to complete the Halifax sheet, however, a detailed topographical survey was made and the line of contact between the granite and the Lower Cambrian rocks was carefully traced.

"These latter lying north and east of the granite and extending northward to Hammond's Plains and a few miles east of Bedford Basin, were minutely surveyed and the plications of the strata carefully studied. The only anticlinal fold of importance is that passing through the middle of Birch Cove, where its broad dome dipping westerly at an angle of 25°, is well exhibited along the shore of Bedford Basin. The auriferous quartz veins, partially prospected a few years ago, at Prince's Lodge, are situated on the north slope of this fold, and the many quartz veins met with about Birch Cove and westward along the anticline, as far as the granite mass, are certainly worth prospecting. About one mile inland on the eastern shore of Bedford Basin, along the prolongation of this anticline passing the north end of Navy Island, some mineralized barrel-quartz veins of good appearance were met with.

"The latter part of the season was devoted to the work of re-examining the gold-bearing rocks of the eastern part of the province, comprised between the rivers of St. Mary's, Musquodoboit and Stewiacke and the Atlantic coast, an area of some 300 square miles in the county of Guysborough, 900 square miles in the county of Halifax and 75 square miles in the county of Colchester. This was done in order to complete up to date the geological maps of that part of the province now in course of publication, and to study and locate with more accuracy and detail the nine or ten anticlinals into which the strata have been folded. The gold-mining districts of Cochrane Hill, Wine Harbour, Goldenville, Gegogan Harbour, Ecum Secum, Moosehead, Harrigan Cove, Salmon River, Ragged Falls, Fifteen Mile Stream, Killeag, Beaver Dam, Caribou, Moose River, Gold Lace, Mooseland, Tangier and South Branch of Stewiacke, are all situated along the anticlines. These were all visited and the new developments made since my last examination were noted. The anticlinal folds were followed along their course and the structure of each one carefully studied wherever possible, in order to locate any elevation of the axis forming a dome having the characteristic structure of a gold district. Several such domes were located, and their eastern or western dip will indicate the probable dip of the pay-streak of gold in the quartz veins.

“Numerous faults of more or less magnitude affecting the structure of these rocks were also located.

“Photographs of a few gold mines and of a number of auriferous quartz veins, some of them showing well the barrel-shape of the quartz, were taken.

“Field work closed on the 11th of December, and Ottawa was reached on the 14th of December.

“I was ably assisted for five months, as in previous years, by Messrs. Archibald Cameron and J. McG. Cruickshank.

“The expenditure on the season's explorations, including the salaries of two assistants and wages of one labourer and one cook, was about \$1,597.92.

Part of the winter, after his return to Ottawa in January, 1893, was spent by Mr. Fletcher, assisted by Mr. D. J. V. Eaton, in plotting and revising plottings by Messrs. McLeod and McLean of the surveys described in the Summary Report for 1892, page 40, and in correcting proofs of Part P., published in May, 1893, of Annual Report, vol. V., 1889-90-91, but the greater part in reducing and compiling these surveys, as far west as Parrsboro', to a scale of one inch to a mile in extension of the sheets mentioned on page 61 of the Summary Report for 1892. Between the 25th of May and the 8th of June he was studying the exhibits at the World's Fair in Chicago.

The district examined by Mr. Fletcher in Nova Scotia in 1893 comprises the eastern portion of Hants county, bounded on the south by the gold-bearing rocks, on the east by the Shubenacadie River, on the north by Minas Basin, and on the west by the Avon River. It covers an area of about 600 square miles.

Some parts of the district are well cultivated, producing apples, wheat and other grains, hay and root crops for feeding stock and dairy cattle. Ship-building has been long the chief industry of the little villages along the shores and rivers, and lumbering is carried on to some extent in the woods. Large tracts are, however, barren and useless except for the strips of hay land along the sluggish streams, some of them formed by beaver dams, the remains of which are still to be seen, although the beaver is now extinct in Nova Scotia. Moss and peat cover the treeless bogs at the head of the Tomcod River and elsewhere.

Several largely worked quarries of gypsum, the manganese mines of Tenuycape, Walton, Pembroke and Cheverie, and the iron mines of Selma and Goshen are situated within this district. At Five-mile River and at Walton there are beds of red mangiferous limestone, susceptible of a fine polish, which might be used for ornamental marble; and at several places beds of good building and grindstones have been quarried.

The geological formations include (Summary Report for 1890, page 40), Triassic, Carboniferous limestones and Devonian, also small areas of igneous rocks and a tongue of the Lower Cambrian or gold-bearing slates, veined with quartz, which extends from the district of Rawdon and the Gore to the Barr and Indian Road settlements, as already pointed out by Mr. Faribault. In many places the underlying rocks are concealed by deep accumulations of drift, sand and gravel. At the Gore courthouse, Cambrian slates show glacial striae with a direction N. 43° E., a few N. 81° E. and others S. 67° E. A short distance to the eastward, the slates are rounded and channelled in the direction N. 68° E.; while further east, near the Barr settlement, the course is S. 79° E., and on a road also in this neighbourhood S. 52° E. Boulders of syenite and altered rocks, resembling those from the Cobequid Hills, are very abundant in the valley of the Shubenacadie River and along the Kennetcook.

A large proportion of the Triassic, as at Economy, consists of very coarse conglomerate with a calcareous cement, “vuggs” of reddish compact calcite and veins of calcite and dogtoothspar sometimes four inches thick, interstratified with brick-red sandstone and lenticular beds of limestone, nearly horizontal or with a very low dip into Minas Basin along which they form a narrow fringe. At many points Devonian rocks project through the latter, and their jagged outline makes a fine contrast with the massive or roughly flaggy Triassic beds, which are rounded and carved into pretty caves and basins by the tides. At Tenuycape River, the mouth of Cambridge Creek and on the west

Geological Survey Department.

side of Conley's Brook, the ores of iron and manganese are found at these contacts of the Triassic and Devonian, but nowhere in workable quantity.

The Carboniferous limestone formation was greatly denuded before the deposition of the Triassic and is scarcely met with on the coast ; but inland it occupies several important belts and outliers, the dip being generally low, and extensive outcrops of gypsum and limestone alternate with red and green or gray marls and sandstones. Along the Five-mile River, the contact of the lowest beds with the Devonian is well seen, the former being exposed in cliffs more than 100 feet high, with a northerly dip in the main river, while reddish and gray Devonian sandstones and shales are seen in the tributaries from the south. The lowest band, a red and gray concretionary limestone, is overlaid by a great thickness of gypsum in which, on the farm of Mr. Andrew Hayes, there is a celebrated cave, seventy-five feet wide and fifteen feet high near its mouth, which is somewhat obstructed by fallen blocks of gypsum : but at 350 feet in, the cave narrows considerably. The floor is rough with blocks of gypsum and several small ponds hold the water that drips from the roof. Among numerous smaller caves, those near Miller's Creek, Kempt Shore and Cheverie may be referred to as well as the pinnacles, natural bridges, pits and ponds with underground outlets so characteristic of the plaster-land. Strong saline springs issue from these rocks at Walton, Noel Road, Pembroke, the Bark-mill road and other places. North of Cheverie Creek a cliff of gypseous marl comes against the Devonian without the intervention of the limestone, indicating apparently a fault, and is succeeded immediately by the gypsum of one of the quarries, among the fissures of which a small quantity of petroleum is found, which has been described by Professor Hind in a report on the district. South of the creek the first rocks seen on the shore are Devonian, but on this side limestone is in place and has been worked for manganese ore. The gypsum in the neighbourhood of Enoch Rhines' seems to occupy a narrow basin in the Kennetcook River and the limestone and gypsum of Selma to be in broken patches among the Devonian. One of the most persistent belts is that which is mentioned above and which extends eastward along the Five-mile River for a great distance from its mouth westward. Next to the gypsum the most interesting member of this formation is the red basal limestone, along which the manganese ores are found. It is of considerable thickness, concretionary, brecciated, and associated in places with red conglomerate and grit.

Much of the district examined is occupied by plant-bearing Devonian rocks, similar to those of Union and Riversdale, Clifton (Old Barns), and Economy, with, however, a larger proportion of grit and coarse sandstone. They are well exposed at South Maitland on the Shubenacadie River, on Minas Basin, in the branches of Five-mile River from the south, in Sterling Brook, Mungo Brook, Tenucape River and other streams. They extend north from Noel Lake to the shore road and perhaps occupy a great part of the road from this lake to Kennetcook Corner. The boulders of pyrolusite, one of which is said to have weighed 400 pounds, found one mile north of the Corner, perhaps indicate a contact with the Carboniferous limestone now concealed by drift. In the upper branches of Glen Brook, a narrow belt of hard conglomerate, sandstone and shale separates the gold-bearing slates from the gypsum ; gray and red sandstone occur in Robinson Brook east of Kennetcook Corner and in the little brooks west of the Gore court-house : these perhaps represent the Devonian rocks of Union and Tenucape, but require further examination. Rocks of the Riversdale series are met with at Indian Road and the Barr settlement, and near the head of one of the branches of Nine-mile River contain thin seams of coal or coaly shale. In Rocky Brook, near Maitland, an adit was driven into the bank and several shafts sunk, one of them forty feet, in these rocks, supposed because of their dark colour and the presence of fossil plants to yield coal. A shaft was also sunk, to a depth, it is said, of sixty-five or seventy feet, between two branches of Sterling Brook, in the hope of finding silver. The explorations for coal on the small seams found in proximity to gypsum and limestone along Kennetcook River are described in the Summary Report for 1889, page 30.

On the shore immediately north of Cheverie, massive, compact and fine grained igneous rocks, of limited extent, but great variety of colour and texture, cut red and dark gray Devonian slates and extend halfway to Split Rock. In a compact variety

there are veins of white crystalline quartz with an amethystine tint. Beneath the Carboniferous limestone of the hills of Kempt shore, large blocks of gray diorite are found which perhaps indicate this rock *in situ*. The south side of Minas Basin differs from the north in no respect more strikingly than in the absence of the large masses of syenite and diorite which compose the Cobequid Hills.

At Peter Stevens', on the shore road east of Noel River, a shaft, worked to a depth of thirty feet by a horse-whim, is said to have yielded a ton of crystalline pyrolusite from a crack or vein in whitish flinty, quartzose, Devonian sandstone. The manganese ore of Minasville (Moose Brook) and Bear Brook also belongs to that class of deposits which are not in the immediate vicinity of limestone, the ore being all in red Devonian quartzite and shales or from joints, veins and blotches, varying from a quarter of an inch to five inches in thickness and holding also crystals of calcite. Nearly all the other worked deposits of manganese, however, occur in or near the limestone described above, as lying at the base of the Carboniferous formation, the ore being near the top at Cheverie, at the bottom at Walton, and in thirty-seven feet near the bottom at Tennycapc mines. These are the most largely operated mines in the district, and have produced, since 1861, about 3,000 tons of "the purest and most beautifully crystallized pyrolusite found in America." It has been sold at prices varying from \$40 to \$140 per ton, chiefly in the United States, for use in decolorizing glass and in chemical processes for which only the purest ore can be employed. A number of shafts and open cuts, the deepest about 170 feet, have been sunk and a tunnel driven to drain the mine to the lowest ground. The rock, a twisted, reddish, shaly or brecciated, dolomite, is sometimes separated by two to four inches of hard red clay from the Devonian sandstone or quartzite which forms the foot-wall or floor of the mine. The ore occurs in veins, strings, nodules and masses. One of the latter is said to have yielded a thousand tons, associated with calcite, selenite, barite and limonite, but in some places almost entirely free from foreign matter. It occupies the lines of jointing and bedding, breaks apart the fragments of the breccia and replaces the shale and limestone. The latter dips S. 20° E. at a variable angle beneath a mass of gypsum; it has been worked for about 200 yards on the strike and the whole distance tested is probably less than 500 yards. It has been again found, however, on the east side of Tennycapc River and traced across the Faulkner and Hill lots upon which several shafts have been sunk in a reddish, gray and blackish, calc-veined, bituminous, more or less concretionary limestone, overlaid by gypsum and in contact with Devonian rocks, which contain a quantity of pyrolusite in veins, blotches and threads.

North of Tennycapc mine is the Parker mine, from which in 1881 Mr. William Stephens took about thirty tons of excellent pyrolusite. It is at present leased by Mr. Gould Northup, who late in 1893 put up a small engine for pumping, and before the fall rains stopped the work, had taken about half a ton of ore from prospecting trenches in a disturbed limestone, which apparently forms a small outlier among Devonian rocks.

At the Shaw and Churchill mine on the west bank of Walton River, immediately above the bridge on the shore road, a large quantity of pyrolusite has been found in a small outlier of red and gray limestone, like that of Tennycapc. This fills a hollow in red Devonian quartzite and shale, which projects around the opening in all directions. Large masses of ore of great beauty and purity have been taken out, and a magnificent display of it is made in the storehouse at the old plaster-mill.

Bearing apparently the same relation to the last-named deposit as the Tennycapc mine does to the Parker mine, is the limestone from which the ore on lots owned by the Provincial Manganese Mining Company and by Messrs. Stephens and Davis was obtained. It continues from the workings on these lots to the bank of Walton River, south of the Shaw and Churchill mine, crosses the river to "Miner" Brown's tunnel and is seen in several later excavations among small veins of pyrolusite, it then passes eastward beneath the plaster of the Walton quarries and is perhaps continuous to Hibernia, where a quantity of ore was found in reddish calcareous grit, interstratified with concretionary limestone.

Openings have also been made on another outlier of limestone in the valley of Whale Creek, between the shore and the telephone road, upon the land of Mr. Willie Weir and Mrs. Timothy Parker.

Geological Survey Department.

About two miles west of Walton, at the Sturgis mine, now worked by the Provincial Manganese Mining Company, ore occurs in considerable quantity as strings, veins or films, or impregnating and staining large masses both of the limestone and of the underlying flinty sandstone, in both of which shafts have been sunk and tunnels driven. The dip of the limestone is variable and high.

To the westward, at the Tomlinson mine, the limestone has not been much prospected, but openings made in the reddish, greenish and gray quartzite immediately underlying have developed a large quantity of pyrolusite and hematite sometimes mixed, sometimes in distinct masses.

At the Lantz mine several shallow pits have cut limestone dipping about S. 32° E., from which fine specimens of pyrolusite have been obtained.

Goshen iron mine is situated at the contact of this limestone with the Devonian, just as are those of Clifton, Selma, Brookfield and the East River of Pictou. Here a mixture of limonite, hematite, barite and calcite is found in a dark gray limestone dipping S. 12° E. < 15°. A tunnel was driven 530 feet, by Mr. Browne, from the low land south of the road, but only halfway to the ore cut by the deepest shaft.

Underlying the gypsum of the Cheverie quarries is a reddish and gray concretionary limestone, from which 200 or 300 tons of pyrolusite and manganite are said to have been shipped. The ores occur in plates and veins associated with calcite.

Bog manganese occurs near Goshen, south of Cheverie, at the head of Bass Creek and at other places.

Gypsum was at one time quarried at Pitch Brook, Green Oak, South Maitland and Selma. It is still largely exported from Walton, Cheverie and the widespread deposits of Newport township, the principal quarries being those of Wentworth.

An analysis of a sample from the quarry of Mr. William Stephens, of Tennycape, was made by Professor Kennedy, of King's College, Windsor, with the following result:—

Water	20·60
Oxide of iron, Fe ₂ O ₃ }	37
Alumina, Al ₂ O ₃ }	46·51
Sulphuric Acid, SO ₃	32·52
Lime, CaO	100·00
Insoluble matter	44

This is excellent for farming purposes and for making cement, though it is not as white as the gypsum from Wentworth and Ellershouse.

An analysis of soft plaster from Cheverie is given by the same authority as follows:—

Water and oil	20·78
Carbonate of lime and magnesia	0·72
Sulphate of lime	78·50
	100·00

Cheverie hard plaster or anhydrite is much cheaper than gypsum; it cannot be manufactured into plaster of paris, and yields even for farming purposes slower results than the soft plaster, because less soluble in water.

Limestone quarries to supply local demand have been opened at Northfield, Glencoe, Whale Creek, Maitland, and other places.

Barite occurs in considerable quantity in veins in limestone at Walton and Pembroke.

Whetstones used for sharpening saws are reported from the quarries of gray sandstone at Scotch Village.

Brine springs and "Spa" springs are found near Hibernia, at Walton and on the west branch of Tennycape River, the last depositing a quantity of yellow ochre. A strong spring in Robinson Brook comes probably from the outlet underground of Long Lake which is in greatly broken plaster-land.

Mr. Fletcher was assisted during the summer by Messrs. M. H. McLeod, T. S. McLean and W. B. Almon.

The expenditure on the season's surveys and explorations, including the salaries of all assistants, was about \$1,442.

Dr. Bailey, of Fredericton, assisted by Mr. W. H. Prest, has continued the explorations and surveys in south-western Nova Scotia. He reports as follows on the progress of this work :

"My attention was first directed to the completion of the investigations carried on in previous years in the counties of Queen's and Shelburne. This work included : 1, the more exact delimitation of the main granitic belt inclosing the Cambrian strata on the northern side, with the several smaller areas of granite which protrude through these strata at various points ; and 2, the determination of the position, extent and structure of the various domes or anticlinal axes, so intimately connected with the question of gold mining, which mark the distribution of the Cambrian rocks. With this object in view, the entire coast region between Port Medway Harbour and Barrington was carefully examined by myself, as well as numerous islands which had not previously been visited ; while at the same time an exploration of the interior was undertaken by Mr. Prest. This latter, owing to the nature of the country, and unusual drought, was a work of a peculiarly arduous character, but was successfully accomplished, including not only the accurate determination of the outline of the granite and the nature of the adjoining rocks, but also the location of the position, outlines and relations of the numerous lakes and streams found about the sources of the Port Medway, Liverpool, Roseway and Clyde rivers, with far more correctness than has ever previously been effected. In the same connection careful observations were made on the nature of the soils in the region explored, and upon the distribution of the forest trees. Finally, a detailed and measured section was made along the course of the Port Medway River from the granite hills of Annapolis county to the Molega gold district, including a study of the structure of the latter, and of its relations to the adjoining gold districts of Pleasant River, North Brookfield and Whitebourne.

"The results of the above explorations have already been incorporated with those of previous years, in a report upon the geology of the counties named. The delineation of the geological boundaries only awaits the completion of a more accurate topographical map of south-western Nova Scotia.

"From Shelburne county our explorations were extended into that of Yarmouth, and the data needed for the completion of a report and map of the latter have also been obtained. Contrary to expectation only Cambrian and granite rocks were found, the former, though presenting some peculiar features as the result of local metamorphism, present a sequence in every respect like that of the same system in Queen's county.

"In Digby county also the prevailing rocks are either granitic or Cambrian and their relations were pretty fully worked out through the whole distance between Cape St. Mary and the vicinity of Annapolis. Here, however, there is, in addition to the groups referred to, a belt of fossiliferous rocks, such as those which have been long known at, Nictaux, Clementsport and Bear River. It was thought probable that this belt might extend westward beyond Bear River to near Cape St. Mary, and it was actually traced nearly to the great bend of the Sissiboo River, south of Weymouth, but partly owing to increasing metamorphism, and partly to the depth of the drift covering, we were not able to determine its existence beyond this point.

"In connection with the exploration of Digby county some time was spent in the examination of the volcanic rocks and associated Triassic strata ; collections were made, and sent to the museum, of various quartzose and zeolitic minerals as well as of iron ores from the trappean rocks which mainly constitute the peninsula of Digby neck and Long and Briar islands."

Geological Survey Department.

CHEMISTRY AND MINERALOGY.

Reporting on the work of this division, Mr. Hoffmann says:—

“The work carried out in the chemical laboratory during the past year has, conformably with the practice of preceding years, been almost exclusively confined to the examination and analysis of such minerals, etc., etc., as were deemed likely to prove of more or less economic value and importance. Briefly summarized it embraced,—

“1. The examination of certain fuels, to wit, peat, lignites and coals.

“2. The analysis of natural waters—with the object of ascertaining their suitability for domestic or manufacturing purposes or probable value as a remedial agent—from respectively, the town of Joliette, Joliette county, Quebec; the township of McNab, Renfrew county, and township of Huntley, Carleton county, in Ontario; Moose Jaw in the district of Alberta, and Kamloops, in the province of British Columbia.

“3. The analysis, in regard to nickel contents, of ores from the townships of Eardley, in Ottawa county, Quebec; Hyman, in the district of Algoma; Dalhousie, in Lanark county; Somerville, in Victoria county, and Galway, in Peterborough county; also from the English River, in the district of Rainy River, and Jack-fish Lake, in the district of Thunder Bay, in the province of Ontario.

“4. The assay, for gold and silver, of ores from the provinces of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, and some localities in the North-west Territories.

“5. Analysis of iron ores from Annapolis and Cape Breton counties, Nova Scotia; the townships of Lutterworth, Minden and Snowdon, in Haliburton county; of Galway, in Peterborough county; and of Digby, in Victoria county; also from the district of Thunder Bay, in Ontario.

“6. The analysis of a series of marls—with special reference to their employment in the manufacture of hydraulic cement—from important deposits of this material occurring, respectively, at Marl Lake, island of Anticosti, Quebec; and in the townships of Lavant, in Lanark county; Sheffield, in Addington county; Reach, in Ontario county; and Rockwood, in Wellington county, in Ontario.

“7. The examination, and in some instances complete analysis, of several minerals not heretofore identified as occurring in Canada, certain of which constitute valuable and important metalliferous ores.

“8. Miscellaneous examinations. These include the examination, testing or analysis of brick and pottery clays, of limestones, silts and tufa, supposed to possess hydraulic properties, of some samples of bog manganese and disseminated graphite, and of other material not included under the above headings.

“The number of specimens received for identification or for the purpose of eliciting information in regard to their economic value, amounted to four hundred and sixty-three. Of these the greater number were brought by visitors, to whom the desired information was communicated at the time of their calling, or failing that—owing to a more than mere cursory examination being necessary, or when a partial or even complete analysis was considered desirable—was subsequently communicated by letter. The correspondence, chiefly in this connection, called for the writing of two hundred and fifty letters, many of which constituted lengthy reports. The number of letters received amounted to one hundred and two.

“Mr. R. A. A. Johnston has assiduously, and in all respects most satisfactorily, carried out the work intrusted to him. Apart from a lengthy series of gold and silver assays, he has made complete analyses of many important and interesting minerals, and in addition conducted a great variety of miscellaneous work. Mr. F. G. Wait has been engaged in carrying out complete analyses of a series of marls, also in the partial or complete analysis of several natural waters, and has also made many miscellaneous examinations.

“In the work connected with the mineralogical section of the museum, I have been very ably assisted by Mr. R. L. Broadbent. He has readjusted the systematic collection of minerals, so as to allow of the introduction of species not previously represented, and also readjusted, in accordance with the arrangement adopted in the catalogue, the contents of certain of the cases containing the collection of economic minerals. He

was further engaged in continuing the work of permanently labelling specimens already on exhibit, and in labelling and cataloguing recent additions to the collections. Further, he rendered valuable aid in assisting in the correction of proofs, at the time the catalogue of the mineralogical section of the museum was passing through the press.

"This catalogue, an octavo volume of two hundred and fifty-six pages, which was issued at the close of August last, will, it may be anticipated, prove serviceable not only to visitors to the museum, but also to those at a distance, conveying as it does a good general idea of the mineral resources of the Dominion. A revision of the "Annotated list of minerals occurring in Canada," has been entered upon and is in a fairly advanced state. This work has been rendered desirable on account of the many and important additions that can now be made to the former list.

"The additions to the mineralogical section of the museum consisted of :—

(A) The following specimens collected by members of the staff, and by Dr. F. D. Adams and Mr. Prest who were engaged in field-work in connection with the Survey :

1. Adams, F. D. :—

Magnetite from the townships of Minden, Lutterworth and Snowdon, Haliburton county, and Digby, Victoria county, Ontario.

2. Barlow, A. E. :—

(a) Gersdorffite from lot 12, range III. of Denison, district of Algoma, Ontario.

(b) Nickeliferous pyrrhotite from the Murray mine, lot 11, range V. of McKim, district of Nipissing, Ontario.

(c) Pentlandite from the Worthington mine, lot 2, range II. of Drury, district of Algoma, Ontario.

(d) Six specimens of perthite and ten specimens of amazon stone from lot 7, range B. of Cameron, district of Nipissing, Ontario.

3. Broadbent, R. L. :—

(a) Shell marl from Hemlock (McKay's) Lake, near Beechwood cemetery, Gloucester, Carleton county, Ontario.

(b) Eighteen specimens of argentiferous galena from lot 11, range IV. of Calumet, Pontiac county, Quebec.

(c) Sixteen specimens of sphalerite from lot 10, range IV. of Calumet, Pontiac county, Quebec.

4. Giroux, N. J. :—

(a) Beryl from De Maisonneuve, Berthier county, Quebec.

(b) Iron-ochre from Rivière du Milieu, Maskinongé county, Quebec.

(c) Infusorial earth from about two miles north of Chertsey village, Montcalm county, Quebec.

5. Prest, W. H. :—

(a) Four specimens of selenite from near Elmsdale station, I. C. R., Hants county, Nova Scotia.

(b) Twenty-nine specimens of Thomsonite, one of jaspar and one of apophyllite, all from Margaretsville, Annapolis county, Nova Scotia.

6. Selwyn, Dr. A. R. C. :—

Bituminous sand rock from the south side of Egg Lake, south-west quarter of section 30, range XXV., township 56, west of the 4th initial meridian, district of Alberta, N.W.T.

(B) And the undermentioned presentations :

1. Barlow, Scott (Survey) :—

Marl from concession IV., Rideau front, township of Gloucester, Carleton county, Ontario.

Geological Survey Department.

2. Brophy, G. P., Ottawa, Ont. :—
Slab of limestone showing footprint, from Hull, Ottawa county, Quebec.
3. Caldwell, W. C., M.P.P., Lanark, Ont. :—
Marl from lot 13, range IV., Lavant, Lanark county, Ontario.
4. Christie, P., Manchester, Ont. :—
Marl from Chalk Lake, township of Reach, Ontario county, Ontario.
5. De Wolf, G., Vancouver, B.C. :—
China-stone from Spatsum, district of Yale, British Columbia.
6. Garrioch, W. H. G., Hull, Que. :—
Concretionary nodule from Front Street drain, Hull, Ottawa county, Quebec.
7. Hammersley, A. S., Vancouver, B.C. :—
Roofing slate from the Jarvis Inlet slate quarry, Jarvis Inlet, British Columbia.
8. Haycock, E., Ottawa, Ont., per Dr. R. W. Ells (Survey) :—
Phlogopite with pyroxene from lot 13, range XI. of Hull, Ottawa county, Quebec.
9. Hayes, F. B., Ottawa, Ont. :—
Muscovite from Pied des Monts, Charlevoix county, Quebec.
10. Lewis, Wm., Holland's Mills, Que. :—
Graphite from lots 11 and 12, range III. of Portland West, Ottawa county, Quebec.
11. Mather, J., Ottawa, Ont., per Dr. G. M. Dawson (Survey) :—
Auriferous quartz from near portage from Wabigoon to Manitou Waters, district of Rainy River, Ontario.
12. Moffatt, James, Wakefield, Que. :—
Tourmaline from Wakefield, Ottawa county, Quebec.
13. McWilliams, J. B., Peterborough, Ont. :—
Pyrite and chalcopyrite from lot 30, range X. of Dummer, Peterborough county, Ontario.
14. Poole, H. S., Stellarton, N.S., per H. Fletcher (Survey) :—
Stalagmitic mass from the Acadia Coal Mines, Pictou county, Nova Scotia.
15. Röminger, Dr. Charles, Ann Arbour, Mich., U.S. :—
 - (a) Ten specimens of galena (crystals).
 - (b) Galena inclosed in limestone of secondary origin subsequent to the shattering of the Sub-carboniferous flint ledges.
 - (c) Three specimens of galena with blende.
 - (d) Three specimens of ore-bearing breccia.
 - (e) Ore-bearing breccia inclosing pieces of coal.
 - (f) Blende with galena in a calcareous cement mass, ordinary mode of occurrence of the ore.
 - (g) Three specimens of blende (crystals).
 - (h) Ruby blende.
 - (i) Ruby blende with galena.
 - (j) Carbonate of zinc.
 - (k) Silicate of zinc.
 - (l) Two specimens of calcite (crystals).
 - (m) Porous silicious cement mass from which part of the inclosed blende crystals have been lixiviated by percolating fluids.
 - (n) Dolomite with blende and asphaltum.

Above are all from the Joplin mines, Missouri, U.S.

- (*o*) Ore-bearing breccia, from Belleville, Missouri, U.S.
 (*p*) Calcite with blende, from Webb City, Missouri, U.S.
 (*q*) Two specimens of silicate of zinc, from Mosely mines, Newton county, Missouri, U.S.
 (*r*) Ore-bearing breccia, from Mosely mines, Newton county, Missouri, U.S.
 (*s*) Blende crystals imbedded in a soft calcareous mud, from the Spring City mines, Missouri, U.S.
 (*t*) Carbonate of zinc, pseudomorph after calcite, from Aurora, Missouri, U.S.
 (*u*) Silicate of zinc, from Aurora, Missouri, U.S.
 (*v*) Blende, from Linden, Wisconsin, U.S.
 (*w*) Two specimens of anglesite on galena, from Highland, Wisconsin, U.S.
 (*x*) Blende, from Highland, Wisconsin, U.S.
 (*y*) Blende with galena, from Mifflin, Wisconsin, U.S.
 (*z*) Carbonate of zinc, from Mifflin, Wisconsin, U.S.
 (*aa*) Carbonate of zinc, pseudomorph after calcite, from Benton, Wisconsin, U.S.
 (*bb*) Carbonate of zinc, from Pigeon Creek, Wisconsin, U.S.
 (*cc*) Carbonate of zinc, in fissures of Sub-carboniferous chert, from Cave Creek, Arkansas, U.S.
 (*dd*) Carbonate of zinc, from Rush Creek mines, Arkansas, U.S.
 (*ee*) Carbonate of zinc, in fissures of lower magnesian limestone from Rush Creek mine, Arkansas, U.S.
 (*ff*) Carbonate of zinc, from Dubuque, Iowa, U.S.
16. Rutledge, J., Ottawa, Ont. :—
 Muscovite from lot 16, range II. of Calvin, district of Nipissing, Ontario.
17. Selwyn, Admiral J. H., London, Eng. :—
 Gilsonite from Utah, U.S.
18. Shaughnessy, F. G., Montreal, Que. :—
 Polished cube of black limestone from the Château Frontenac, Quebec City, Quebec.

“ Mr. C. W. Willimott was engaged in the early part of the year in arranging, cataloguing and packing the collection of minerals intended for exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition. On the completion of this work he proceeded to Chicago to attend to the unpacking and assist in the instalment of the same. The duties assigned him called for his presence during the whole period that the exhibition was open. At the closing of the same he assisted in the repacking of the collection in question and further, by permission of the Commissioners for Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec, in selecting from the exhibits of these provinces such specimens as were considered desirable for the forthcoming Antwerp Exhibition. The packing of the whole of this material, which constituted over 300 cases, boxes and barrels, and the making out in duplicate of the necessary invoices and clearance papers for the United States customs, was attended to by Mr. Percy H. Selwyn, who having completed this work left Chicago on the 8th of December and arrived in Ottawa on the following day.

“ Mr. Willimott returned from Chicago on the 25th of December.

Mr. W. F. Ferrier, lithologist, reports on the work of the past year as follows :—

“ At the beginning of the year I was still engaged, assisted by Mr. Percy Selwyn, in the preparation of a preliminary list of the rock specimens in the drawers under the museum cases, but on the 18th of January, having received instructions to prepare a stratigraphical collection of Canadian rocks for exhibition at the Chicago World's Fair, work on this list was, for the time being, discontinued, and the Chicago collection at once commenced.

“ My time was fully occupied until the 3rd of April in this work, and I was ably and energetically assisted by Mr. Percy Selwyn in preparing a manuscript cata-

Geological Survey Department.

logue of the specimens. The preparation of this collection involved the selection, trimming, labelling, naming, arranging and cataloguing of 1,500 specimens of rocks, illustrating all the geological formations known to occur in the Dominion of Canada, from the Laurentian to the Pleistocene.

"After the collection had been shipped to Chicago it was decided to print the manuscript catalogue which accompanied it, and the greater portion of my time for about a month was occupied in the necessary rearrangement of manuscript and in proof-reading. It was published under the title:—'Catalogue of a Stratigraphical Collection of Canadian Rocks prepared for the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893.' It forms a royal octavo pamphlet of 150 pages. Three thousand copies were printed and many were distributed at Chicago to those interested. Copies were also sent to all institutions and individuals on this department's list of exchanges, and the remaining copies will be available for use here, as it is intended to place the collection in the Museum, now that it has been returned from Chicago.

"My acknowledgments to my colleagues on the Geological Survey for their hearty co-operation and assistance have already been expressed in the preface to the above-mentioned catalogue, and I take this opportunity of repeating them. Owing to the short time at my disposal, much work after office hours was necessitated, and these gentlemen did everything in their power to aid me, several of them kindly volunteering to work in the evenings at the museum.

"Several letters have been received from well-known scientists abroad, and handed to you, referring to the information they had derived regarding the rocks of Canada from a study of the collection, and in two cases asking that samples and drawings of the labels, cases, and other museum appliances used by this Survey, be supplied them, as they had decided to adopt the same in the institutions which they represented.

"Although so much of my time has been taken up this past year by the work above referred to; good progress has been made in the microscopical study of the Archæan rocks collected by Messrs. A. E. Barlow, E. D. Ingall and J. B. Tyrrell, and it is hoped to have the reports on these completed at an early date.

"Some fifteen thin sections of rocks have been examined for Dr. Dawson and reported on, and macroscopic examinations of a large number of British Columbia rocks have from time to time been made for him. The total number of thin sections of rocks prepared and received during the year was twenty-seven, but in addition to these, 102 specimens were sent to Germany, and nine to the United States to have thin sections prepared from them. These have not yet been received.

"Two thin sections and a hand specimen of an interesting olivine-pyroxene rock, Harzburgite, were purchased in Germany for comparison with a similar rock, collected by Dr. Dawson in British Columbia. Of the specimens in the Chicago collection, ten were polished and four were slit to reduce their size or to show peculiarities of structure.

"Early in January, a collection of 115 thin sections of crystals of the more important rock-forming minerals, purchased from Messrs. Voigt & Hochgesang of Göttingen, Germany, was received, and has proved to be a most valuable addition to the equipment of the lithological laboratory.

"A large series of rocks collected by myself in 1891, from the Eastern Townships of Quebec, was carefully gone over, packed, and placed in store. As usual, a considerable amount of work of a miscellaneous character has been done, including blowpipe determinations of various specimens submitted to me.

"On the 16th of September, in accordance with instructions received, I left for Chicago, remaining there until the 4th of October, during that period assisting and giving information to those who wished to study the mineralogical and lithological collections exhibited by this department, and also examining the foreign exhibits bearing on my own work. Since my return until the close of the year, my time has been mainly occupied in microscopical work. The specimens in the upright cases containing the stratigraphical collection of rocks were removed and packed carefully in boxes, this being rendered necessary by the extensive repairs which the museum is undergoing. Thirty official letters were received during the year and thirty-six written.

"Expenditure during the year, \$130.25."

MINING AND MINERAL STATISTICS.

Of the work of the division of Mineral Statistics and Mines, Mr. E. D. Ingall, the officer in charge, gives the following particulars :

"From the date of the last summary (31st December, 1892), the office work of the division has been carried out as usual. The time of the staff was occupied in collecting and compiling statistics of the mineral production, and general information regarding the mineral resources of the country, as well as of mining operations and discovery, and in answering inquiries for such information and in office routine.

"In January, 1893, sickness necessitated my absence from duty. Thus the work necessarily fell greatly behind. On my return from sick leave in February, special and urgent work in connection with the preparation of the exhibits of views and maps for the World's Fair at Chicago, called for the co-operation of the whole staff of the division. Four large maps of the Dominion showing the distribution of the deposits of economic minerals were prepared. The localities were largely taken from the Directory of Mineral Occurrences, on which the staff of the division has been at work from time to time as other works allowed.

"These were represented on the map by means of a systematic series of conventional signs prepared by myself with your approval. The collections of rocks made by the various officers of the division were unpacked and gone over in order to select a representative series for addition to the systematic collection prepared for Chicago.

"This work having been disposed of, attention was directed to the annual report of the division for 1891, which would have been attended to several months previously, but for the combination of circumstances above detailed.

"On the 13th of April, the Preliminary Summary of the Mineral Production of Canada, was completed, sent to press and distributed shortly afterwards.

"During the early part of the summer season, my whole time was taken up in putting the before-mentioned report through press, in proof-reading, etc., and in office routine work.

"From the 21st of June to the 3rd of July, I was in the Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie districts, accompanied by Mr. H. N. Topley, directing the taking of photographs of the mines for our series of mining photographs and obtaining general information as to mining and mineral development in the district. Steps were taken which it is hoped will obviate the difficulties which have been experienced in the past in getting returns from some of these mines.

"The three chief operators in the Sudbury district, viz., the Canadian Copper Co., the Dominion Copper Co., and Messrs. H. H. Vivian & Co., were still, as in previous years, mining ore and shipping matte. The Travers mine was visited, but no underground work had been done there since the 1st of February, 1893, all the efforts being directed to completing and improving the surface works.

"Besides the nickel mines above named, two companies were operating on the gold-bearing veins of the district, viz., at the Creighton mine near Larchwood, west of Sudbury, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the Ophir mine near the Bruce mines, on the Algoma branch of the same railway. At both these mines underground exploratory work was in progress and mills were being erected for the extraction of the gold.

"On my return to the office, the proof-reading of the Report for 1891 was completed, the last forms having been signed for press on the 14th of August. I was then occupied at Chicago in connection with the 'World's Fair,' from the 24th of August to the 12th of September, whilst from the 18th of September to the 2nd of October my time was occupied in the field in connection with working out the distribution of the rocks of the area included in the lower or south sheet of the map illustrating the investigation of the River du Lièvre and Templeton phosphate districts, begun by myself, assisted by Mr. White. This work had to be done piecemeal as intervals occurred in the other work.

"Up to 1893 Mr. White had only assisted by carrying out the topographical surveys necessary to construct a map of the district whereon the results of the mining-geological investigations might be shown and in compiling the map in the office. In view, however, of his increasing interest and experience in geological work, I instructed him to move his

Geological Survey Department.

party to Ottawa county and endeavour to finish the tracing out of the distribution of the various lithological subdivisions constituting the Laurentian of the district under investigation. Our work this season thus brings to a conclusion the field work for this investigation, but the office work necessary to work out and report upon the results of these observations yet remains to be completed.

“My time being very fully occupied with the work proper of the mining division, I had planned to work at the above during the evenings of last winter. The complete reversal of all my plans by sickness and family trouble last winter prevented this, and the arrears of the division work will have to take precedence. I still hope, however, that I shall find intervals which may be utilized in completing this work.

“The series of microscopic sections made from rock specimens collected are in the hands of Mr. Ferrier, the lithologist, for detailed examination. I found a little time in the spring to work with him at the sections, but since then the matter remains in abeyance.

“Mr. Brumell reports on his summer's work as follows:—

“I left Ottawa on the 18th of June, going direct to Windsor, where inquiries were made regarding the boring operations going on in search of natural gas in Essex county. After visiting various points in the county I went to Ridgetown, where natural gas has been in use for some time. Here it was found that the whole town was being supplied from shallow wells in the vicinity, which afford large quantities of practically odourless surface gas, some wells affording as much as 5,000,000 cubic feet per day. There have been about 150 wells sunk, many of which are of course valueless, while about thirty of them produce largely. Those of greatest capacity are nearly all in the vicinity of the town and on the southern side, those to the northward affording the least flows. The record of one of the McMaster Bro's. wells is as follows, and may be taken as a fair index of most of those in the vicinity of the town:—

Surface soil.....	6 feet.
Gravel with water.....	23 do
Clay.....	57 do
Hard-pan.....	2 do
Fine white sand and gravel, with gas.....	

“The hard-pan ranges from two to fourteen feet thick, beneath which is found the white sand and gravel to a depth of from six inches to thirteen feet and from which the gas is obtained. The wells are all “drive wells” of three and one-half inch pipe, and have an initial pressure as high as fourteen and a half pounds. About eight miles of one, two and three inch mains with regulators, are laid throughout the town, and the gas is being used in all factories, and in many private residences, shops and hotels. This gas-bearing sand covers a large area, extending from Ridgetown to the south-west as far and perhaps further than Rondeau on Lake Erie. At Blenheim, a few miles west of Ridgetown, an effort was made to find deep-seated gas, and a well was sunk to the depth of 1,300 feet without success.

“From Ridgetown I went to St. Thomas, where Mr. John Campbell had started a deep well in search of gas and had just succeeded in finding bed-rock (Hamilton shale) at 285 feet without encountering gas.

“From St. Thomas I went to Petrolia, where I obtained considerable information regarding borings in different parts of the province as well as records of several wells sunk in past years. Thence I proceeded to London, Buffalo, Port Colborne and Hamilton, obtaining in all these places records of borings and general information regarding wells in the vicinity, as well as correcting the directory lists of mineral producers throughout the province.

“On the 22nd of July I left my work to attend the World's Fair in Chicago, where I remained until the 1st of September, the length of my visit being necessitated through the absence of Mr. Willimott on urgent personal business.

“ I returned to Ottawa on the 5th of September, leaving again on the 11th in company with Mr. H. N. Topley, with whom I visited all the more important abandoned and operating mines in Hastings county, Mr. Topley making photographs of a number of them while I made such notes of their history and of general interest as were to be obtained. In this way we visited the Sexsmith, Richardson and Wallbridge mines in Madoc township, the Consolidated, Fiegle, Gladstone and Twenty acres mines in Marmora, the Carscallen and Ledyard gold mines, the Belmont, Bessemer Ore Company’s mine and the Blairton mine in Belmont, as well as the lithographic stone quarry in Marmora township, the Emily mine in Tudor and the Coe Hill and Jenkins mines in Wollaston. Of these the only ones in operation were the Twenty acres, Carscallen and Ledyard gold mines and the lithographic stone quarry in Belmont and Marmora.

“ At the Twenty acres, lot 8, range VIII., Marmora, there are two inclined shafts sinking on the vein which is about two feet wide, dipping to the south-west at an angle of about 38° gradually flattening to about 22°. The vein has been followed to a depth of seventy-five feet in No. 1 shaft, showing good ore between clean walls the entire distance. The ore is composed of pyrite and mispickel in a gangue of quartz.

“ The Carscallen mine on lot 20, range I. of Belmont, owned and operated by the Moira Gold Mining Co., of New York, owing to an accident to the mill, was temporarily closed, at the time of our visit. It was expected, however, that operations would shortly be resumed. The works here consist of three shafts and two open cuts, one (the main shaft) being 132 feet deep and the Strickland shaft, the most easterly, thirty feet, while the O’Neil on a cross vein to the south of the Strickland, is about thirty-five feet. The main vein at the main shaft is about two feet wide, striking N. 80° W. with a slight dip to the south while at the Strickland the vein has widened to eight feet, dipping to the south at an angle of 68°. The vein at the O’Neil shaft is ill defined and from twenty to twenty-five feet wide, striking N.N.W., and dipping approximately vertically and affords about thirty per cent of good mill ore, well mineralized and rusty in appearance. The ore on this property appears to be but slightly arsenical. It consists almost entirely of pyrites carrying gold in a quartz gangue. The machinery in connection consists of one Blake’s crusher and feed, two Crawford mills and plates, engine and boiler.

“ At the Ledyard gold mine on the east half of lot 19, range I., Belmont, exploratory work was being carried on, and consisted of an open cut about forty feet long in the end of which a shaft had been sunk thirty-five feet on the vein, which measured six feet in width at the surface, striking N. 65° E., and dipping to the south at an angle of 60°. The ore is quartz carrying pyrites, with a small proportion of mispickel and free gold. The free gold occurs more abundantly in the rotten honey-combed quartz and “gossan” on the surface. The work was being prosecuted by six men, and of the ore mined, thirty-seven tons had been hand-picked, barrelled and shipped.

“ The Ledyard Iron mine on the west half of the aforementioned lot is owned by the Belmont Bessemer Ore Co., and was at the time of our visit idle, the cuts and workings being full of water. The ore, of which about 500 tons were on the dump, consists of magnetite about fifty per cent of which is somewhat sulphurous. An assay of a lot of 100 tons sent to the Cambria Iron Co., showed the ore to contain :—

Iron, metallic	61.75 per cent.
Phosphorus .....	.023
Sulphur	Not given.
Silica	7.48

“ An assay of the above made by the producers showed sulphur to the extent of .497 per cent.

“ A large boarding-house, stables and engine-house were erected at the mines and a roadway built to Marmora at a cost of \$30,000, though no rails were laid.

“ A visit was made to the lithographic stone quarry, owned and operated by the North American Lithographic Stone and Asbestos Co., of New York, on lots 7 and 8 in range III., and 7 in range II. of Marmora. The quarry is situated on the south side of Crow Lake near the water’s edge and covers an area of forty-five by 100 feet. In the development of the quarry five or six beds of good stone have been found. The stone,

Geological Survey Department.

a few blocks of which have been planed and shipped, and the intention of the company is to ship all sizes from twelve by twenty to thirty-six by fifty-two inches.

“The Crescent Gold Mining Co. own and, until quite recently, operated the Gladstone and Fiegle properties, consisting respectively of lots 17 and 16, range XI., Marmora. The operations consist of several open cuts and strippings and two shafts ninety and sixty feet each, cutting diagonally across the several stringers and leaders which go to make up the mass of vein-matter constituting the main ore body. The various veins opened up are said to have afforded some very rich stuff, more especially in the rotten and weathered portions over the surface. The mill and plant in connection with the mine are in first-class condition, and include one Blake crusher, ten stamps, two automatic feeds, two amalgamated plates and one improved Frue vanner, engine and boiler.

“In Marmora village the Hastings Mining and Reduction Co., of Toronto, have erected and are now running a small custom mill, and state that very good results are being obtained. The mill is run by water-power and contains one Blake crusher, one Griffin mill, one Walker and Carter roaster, one amalgamator, three collecting pans, one settling pan, two arsenic condensers and drying floor. The company claims to have proved beyond doubt that the arsenical ores of the district can be successfully and profitably milled and if so the success achieved by this company should lead to the reopening of many of the promising gold veins of this district.

“At Millbridge we obtained considerable historical information regarding the many lead and iron properties at one time operated in Tudor and Lake townships.

“From Bancroft we took several short trips into Wollaston, Monteagle, Faraday and Herschel townships, visiting several deposits of phosphate and mica. Nothing has as yet been done beyond locating the various properties, on none of which, however, are the deposits of very great commercial value. The mica deposits visited were at L'Amable in Dungannon township and north of Bird Creek in Monteagle.

“On the 29th of September Mr. Topley returned to Ottawa, while I went on to Toronto, where on the 4th of October I was joined by Mr. L. L. Brophy of our staff, in company with whom I went to Essex county. We were engaged there in levelling and reducing to common datum most of the many wells sunk in search of natural gas, as well as in collecting all the information we could procure regarding boring operations. From this county we went *via* Ridgetown and St. Thomas to Welland county. We there obtained the levels of all wells in Bertie and Humberstone townships, as well as information regarding the distribution and occurrence of natural gas and petroleum in the Welland field. On the 14th of November, Mr. Brophy returned to Ottawa, while I continued my observations visiting Hamilton, St. Thomas, London, Windsor and Toronto.

“At Hamilton the local company had struck small flows of gas in their second well at the depths of 400 and 500 feet, they were, however, but short lived. The first well was sunk to a depth of 1,950 feet at which point granite was struck; in the Trenton limestone at a depth of 1,830 feet a little flow of gas was noted.

“At St. Thomas the boring had been carried to a depth of 1,640 feet, at which point the drill was in the Medina formation where a very small flow of gas was found. Work was suspended, but it was expected would very shortly be resumed and the boring carried to the Trenton formation.

“I returned to Ottawa on the 24th of November, when I resumed my office duties.”

“Mr. White reports of his summer's work, as follows:—

“I left Ottawa on the 28th of May for Chicago to study the mining and geological exhibits at the World's Fair, returning on the 15th of June. Mr. J. H. Featherston, B.Ap.Sc., had been instructed to commence the chaining required to correct the inaccurate surveys of some of the townships included in the area under examination. A compass and chain survey was carried northward from the village of Portland in Leeds county through Lanark to the village of Calabogie, in the southern part of Renfrew county, and another from Flower station in Lavant township, southward through part of Lanark and Frontenac counties, to Sharbot Lake junction. Mr. Featherston was engaged in this work from the 1st to the 22nd of June, when he joined Mr. White at Harrowsmith.

“ Mr. White then commenced a transit and chain survey to connect Sharbot Lake junction with the city of Kingston, as the latitude and longitude of the latter have been accurately determined. On the completion of this work, as it was deemed advisable to make a reconnaissance of the southern part of the district, the party was transferred to Perth, on the 1st of July, and a geological examination made of the lakes and connecting streams of the Rideau Canal to the edge of the Cambro-Silurian rocks in the vicinity of Kingston. Side traverses were also made to some of the larger lakes in the vicinity of the Rideau waters.

“ Returning to Westport on the 21st of July, the chain of lakes extending from there to the Kingston and Pembroke Railway, viz., Sand, West Rideau, Bobbs, Eagle, Long and Sharbot Lakes were examined geologically. Four large granite masses and several smaller ones were found, notably one near the Chaffey and Matthew's iron mines in the townships of North and South Crosby, another between Eagle and Long Lakes in the townships of Hinchinbrook and Olden, and others in North Burgess and the central part of Storrington townships. The latter was observed by Mr. Alex. Murray in 1851, and supposed, by him, to occupy only a small area in and near the village of Battersea, where it is capped by the sandstones and limestones of the Cambrian and Cambro-Silurian formations. The investigations of last summer, however, showed that, emerging from under the fossiliferous formation, it extends about four miles to the north-eastward, occupying the country between Loughborough and Dog lakes.

“ The Eagle Lake mass of syenite was not fully delineated, but appears to occupy a large area in the western part of Hinchinbrook township, and it may possibly join the mass of the 'Red Mountains' in the adjoining township of Sheffield. Further exploration, however, will be required to decide this. The close proximity, usually from 100 to 200 yards, of iron deposits to these igneous masses has been well shown on Mr. Coste's map of the Madoc and Marmora mining district, hence the importance of delineating them, and thus giving the clue to further discoveries.

“ Numerous bands of crystalline limestone were traced, notably the great Dalhousie-Lanark band which was traced from its western termination in lot 22, con. XI. of Olden township, through Oso, Bathurst and Dalhousie to the Dalhousie-Lanark town line. From this point it extends in a north-easterly direction through the townships of Lanark and Ramsay, in the former of which it attains its maximum width of eight miles.

“ On the 18th of August it was decided to move to the Ottawa county, Quebec phosphate district, to complete the work on the south sheet of the map of that district. This was accordingly done and the work carried to completion.

“ Mr. White returned to Ottawa on the 6th of October.

“ During the greater part of the season he was ably assisted by Mr. J. H. Featherston, B. Ap. Sc., Mr. H. W. Mussen also acted as assistant from June the 22nd to Sept. the 13th.

“ Since the return of the various members of the staff from the field their time has been occupied with the usual office work.”

The expenditure on the field work of the division amounted to \$2,401.11.

PALÆONTOLOGY AND ZOOLOGY.

Mr. Whiteaves reports on the work in this branch as follows :

In the early part of the year he was engaged in a study of the gasteropoda of the Trenton limestone of Manitoba. The results of this study are embodied in a paper published in the 'Canadian Record of Science' for April last, in which fifteen species are identified and enumerated and one described and figured as new.

On the 23rd of May last it became his duty to deliver the presidential address before that section (Section IV.) of the Royal Society of Canada, which is devoted to the Geological and Biological Sciences. The topic selected for consideration on this occasion was 'The Cretaceous System in Canada.' The address consisted, first, of an exhaustive summary of the work that had been done by other labourers in this field of inquiry previous to the confederation of the provinces in 1867, and secondly, of a

Geological Survey Department.

succinct epitome of the subsequent investigations, by members of the staff of the Survey and others, up to the present time, into the geographical distribution, stratigraphical relations, palæontology, and economic products of the Cretaceous rocks of Manitoba, the North-west Territories, the Rocky Mountain region, British Columbia, and the Yukon district. It makes a paper of seventeen pages quarto, which has since been published in the eleventh volume of Transactions of the Society, and separate copies have been widely distributed on this continent and in Europe.

On the 14th of July last, Mr. Weston was so fortunate as to discover two unusually large remarkable *Unio*-like shells in the productive Coal-measures at the South Joggins Coal field. A paper descriptive of these specimens, which are believed to represent a new and extinct genus of Unionidæ, for which the name *Asthenodonta* is proposed, was prepared and has since been published, with illustrations, in the eleventh volume of Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada.

The members of the Natural History Society of British Columbia have kindly forwarded, for examination and comparison, the whole of their collections of the fossils of the Cretaceous rocks of Vancouver and the Queen Charlotte Islands, and Dr. C. F. Newcombe has obligingly supplemented these by some additional specimens from rocks of the same age, collected by himself, in 1892, on the Comox River, V.I. Among the former are two new species of Ammonites from the Queen Charlotte Islands. These Mr. Whiteaves has since described with an illustration in the October number of the 'Canadian Record of Science,' published in Montreal; and among the latter is a specimen of a new cycadaceous fruit which has recently been described by Sir J. W. Dawson. The types of the two new species of Ammonites, and four other fossils which gave some additional information about species that had previously been described, have now been presented to the museum of the Survey by the members of the Natural History Society of B.C., in return for a named series of other fossils from that province, and the remainder of their collection has been named and returned. The type of the new cycad fruit and a set of the most interesting fossils from the Comox River, have been presented to the museum of the Survey by Dr. Newcombe.

A paper entitled "Notes on some marine invertebrata from the coast of British Columbia" has been written for the 'Ottawa Naturalist,' and published in the December number of that periodical. The fourteen species referred to therein were collected by Dr. G. M. Dawson and Professor Macoun.

The second part of the third volume of the "Palæozoic Fossils" of Canada is intended to consist of a descriptive and illustrated report upon the fossils of the Guelph formation of Ontario. A considerable portion of the letter-press of this report has been written, and it is hoped that the whole of it will be ready for publication early in the spring of 1894. With a view to making the list of species as complete as possible, the writer spent a few days in the early part of September in collecting the fossils of the Guelph formation at Belwood and Elora, and succeeded in obtaining several specimens of unusual scientific interest at these localities.

In Zoology, one hundred birds and two mammals have been skilfully mounted by Mr. S. Herring, who has also performed the usual annual cleaning of the whole series of stuffed mammals and birds. Important and extensive collections of the recent vertebrata and marine invertebrata of the coast of British Columbia have recently been made by Professor Macoun, but these will be referred to in more detail in his report. Apart from these, the most interesting specimens added to the museum during the past year are a nearly complete skeleton of the Great Auk (*Plautus impennis*), from Funk Island, presented by the Smithsonian Institute: a skeleton of an adult male fur seal (*Otaria ursina*, *Callorhinus ursinus*), from Behring Island, presented by Mons. N. Grebnitzky in 1891; a mounted adult female of the same species, from the North Pacific; and a series of Alaskan birds, most of which were collected by Mr. J. M. Macoun. Among the latter are fine examples of the Aleutian and Prybiloff Sandpipers (*Tringa Couesii* and *T. pilocnemis*), the Emperor Goose (*Philacte canagica*), Steller's Eider (*Enicometta Stelleri*), the Parroquet, Crested and Least Auk (*Cyclorhynchus psittaculus*, *Simorhynchus cristatellus*, and *S. pusillus*). The bones of two or more individuals of Steller's Sea Cow (*Rhytina gigas*) from Behring Island, presented by Mons. Grebnitzky,

in 1891, and referred to in a previous report, have recently been unpacked and are now on exhibition in the museum. They consist of one imperfect skull, six cervical and sixteen dorsal vertebræ, two scapulæ, two humeri, one ulna, two radii, one sternum and five ribs.

During part of the time that the director was absent from Ottawa, at the World's Fair, or on field work, the duties of acting director were performed by me, and, in addition to the correspondence entailed thereby, about 250 official letters have been received and about 164 written.

Mr. T. C. Weston reports that he spent most of the first three months of the year in preparing the following collections for exhibition at the World's Fair, at Chicago. 1. Two cases of specimens of *Eozoon Canadense*, from the Laurentian rocks of the Dominion. These consist of decalcified and other specimens, microscopic sections, micro-photographs and drawings, all of which required much care in preparing. 2. One case illustrating the methods employed by the Survey in labelling and exhibiting geological specimens in the museum. 3. One case containing a series of specimens, neatly re-labelled and re-arranged, of native gold, or of models of gold nuggets from the Chaudière, etc. 4. A series of 150 hand specimens of the fossiliferous rocks of the Dominion, which were incorporated with the large stratigraphical collection.

Part of July and August was spent in field work in the provinces of Nova Scotia and Quebec. A large and interesting series of fossils, including the two large Unio-like shells already mentioned by Mr. Whiteaves, was obtained from the Carboniferous rocks of the South Joggins coast, and an important series of graptolites from the Cambro-Silurian shales at Point Lévis.

The remainder of his time, up to date, has been spent in museum work in the palæontological and ethnological branches, in preparing and labelling new specimens for exhibition in the cases, in making microscopical sections of rocks and fossils, and in developing and preparing specimens for study or exhibition.

Dr. Henry M. Ami reports that during the earlier months of the year he was engaged in selecting from among the Survey duplicates, naming and arranging a systematic collection of Canadian fossil remains for the World's Columbian Exposition. This collection formed an attractive and instructive feature of the Canadian geological exhibit in the Mines and Mining building, and was without exception the largest and most comprehensive palæontological collection in that building, consisting, as it did, of 2,448 specimens of 597 species. In this work Dr. Ami was efficiently assisted by Mr. Harold B. Cushing, B.A. In connection with the collection of rocks Mr. Ami named 373 fossiliferous rock specimens, as is stated on page xiii of the catalogue mentioned, page 48 of the present report.

Classified and systematic lists of fossils from the following localities were prepared as follows:—

Bord à Plouffe, Que. ; Grande Ligne Quarry ; St. Martin's Junction, Que. ; Ross's Quarry, Little Rideau, six miles east of Hawkesbury, Ont. ; Murrays' Quarry, Ont. ; Butler's Quarry, four miles west of L'Orignal, Ont. ; Stone Fence (loose), a mile and a half west of L'Orignal, Ont. ; Clarence Creek, near Rockland mills, county of Russell, Ont., collected by Drs. Ells and Deeks in 1891 and 1893.

Three collections of fossils, of Trenton and Chazy age, made by Mr. Lambe, 1891, at two quarries near L'Orignal and Hawkesbury, Ont.

Dudswell and Famine River collected by various officers of the Survey from 1860 to 1886. These indicate clearly and conclusively the occurrence of Devonian rocks along the Famine River, Que., as previously determined by Mr. Billings; *vide* page 428, *Geology of Canada*, 1863.

Seventy specimens from the Bear River beds, Nova Scotia, near great bend of the Sissibou River; from Mistake Settlement, county Digby, N.S.; and from the

Geological Survey Department.

Nictaux iron ore beds, N.S., collected by Prof. Bailey in 1893 and by T. C. Weston in 1872.

Graptolites from Point Lévis, Que., collected by Mr. Weston in 1892.

For Sir Wm. Dawson:—Specimens from the Utica and Chazy formation—sent from the Peter Redpath Museum for identification. These include fossils from the Island of Montreal, Lake Memphremagog and Little Métis, Que.

Fossils from the Yamaska River, one mile and a half below mouth of Salvailles River, near St. Hyacinthe, Que., collected by Mr. Giroux in 1890, and from Rougemont and Rivière des Hurons, P.Q., collected by T. Curry in 1872.

Miscellaneous. Collections of fossils from Les Islets and Pte. aux Trembles, Que.; from Cobourg, Russell county, Ont., Lot 16, Con. II. made by J. Richardson, in 1853; from the Ottawa district in collections made by Dr. Ami at Hog's Back, Rockland, Hull, Ottawa and Gloucester, and a preliminary examination of fossils collected at various localities in the counties of Hastings and Frontenac, Ont., by Mr. James White, C.E.

Two collections of coal plants from the Lower Carboniferous of Pictou county, N.S., and from the "conglomerates at the base of the Millstone Grit" of Middle River, both sent by Mr. H. S. Poole, F.G.S.

Fossils from the Albion Mines, Back Pits, Deep Coal Seam, Pictou, N.S., ironstone balls or nodules collected by Hugh Fletcher, 1892, also, fossil remains from West Advocate, Cumberland county, N.S., Hugh Fletcher, 1892.

Graptolites from near Hamilton, Ont., collected by Col. C. C. Grant, Hamilton, Ont.

Systematic lists of fossil remains for labelling specimens in the Museum from the Trenton of Manitoba, the Sillery of Little Metis, the Leda Clay of Green's Creek, etc., were prepared at various times.

Besides the World's Fair collection of fossils already mentioned, Dr. Ami selected and forwarded collections to the following institutions during the year.

Toronto University:—302 specimens comprising seventy-five species of Devonian fossils illustrating Mr. Whiteaves' memoir—"Contributions to Canadian Palæontology," vol. I., part 4.

Redpath Museum, Montreal:—Devonian fossils from Manitoba, to illustrate the same report.

Provincial Museum, Victoria, British Columbia:—Upwards of one hundred specimens of fossils, chiefly Cambrian and Cretaceous, from the province of British Columbia.

"Muséum Royal d'Histoire Naturelle de Belgique," Brussels, Belgium:—In exchange for two volumes of De Konick's illustrated folio monographs of the Carboniferous fossils of Belgium, 219 specimens of Devonian fossils, including 438 species.

Musée Rémy, Marceuil-le-Port (Marne), France:—Sixty-eight specimens of twenty-three species of Canadian fossils sent to the Rev. Dr. D'Orban, late of Montreal, Que.

A small series of Tertiary and Cretaceous ostracoda from Manitoba and the Northwest Territories was sent to Professor T. Rupert Jones, who is the best living authority on these minute and obscure organisms, for examination and description.

A small collection of middle Cambrian fossils from the Rocky Mountain Park has been selected for Mr. J. Townsend, of Toronto, in exchange for Guelph fossils. A few type specimens were loaned to Mr. G. F. Matthew, of St. John, N.B. These have been returned, and in acknowledgment he has kindly presented to the Museum a series of Cambrian fossils from St. John City, New Brunswick.

Dr. Ami has prepared a scheme for cataloguing the Palæontological division of the Museum. He has also determined and classified, during the summer months, most of the Cambrian material from Mount Stephen and the Rocky Mountain region—besides a few fossils from the middle Cambrian of the Selkirk Range, near Donald, B.C. Of these, the best specimens have been placed in the Museum cases.

Mr. Lambe reports that copies of his first paper, on "Sponges from the Pacific Coast of Canada and Behring Sea," illustrated by four full sized plates, were distributed in the early part of February; this paper was published in the tenth volume of the 'Tran-

sactions' of the Royal Society of Canada, 1892, and was descriptive of the dried specimens in Dr. G. M. Dawson's (1885) collection.

During the first part of the year, until the middle of April, he was engaged in the preparation of a second paper, on a number of siliceous and calcareous sponges, collected by Dr. G. M. Dawson, in 1885, from the waters surrounding Vancouver Island and the Queen Charlotte Islands. The sponges that form the subject of this paper, entitled, "Sponges from the Pacific Coast of Canada," constitute the remaining portion of Dr. G. M. Dawson's, 1885, collection, and are for the most part preserved in alcohol. This paper, illustrated by three full sized plates, was read before the Royal Society in May last, and has since been published in the current volume of its 'Transactions'; copies of it were distributed during December, 1893.

During part of April and in May, June, July, and from the 23rd of October until nearly the close of the year, he had in course of preparation, and has now completed a paper on Atlantic recent marine sponges, illustrated by three plates, which he proposes to read before the Royal Society in May next. This paper is an attempt to make as complete a catalogue as possible of the marine sponges of the Atlantic coast of Canada and of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, with descriptions of such as appear to be new. With few exceptions the specimens were collected by Sir William Dawson at various dates since 1845, and by Mr. J. F. Whiteaves in 1867, 1869 and 1871-73. About thirty-two species in all are represented, of which four are calcareous, and the remainder are siliceous.

In July a very large collection of sponges, made by Dr. W. H. Dall in Behring Sea and adjacent waters, was received from the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. These specimens, preserved in alcohol and contained in about one hundred and twenty-five jars, bottles and vials, were kindly sent to Mr. Lambe, for purposes of study in connection with the sponges already in the possession of this department from the Pacific coast and Behring Sea. It is his intention to make a careful study of this collection, and to report on it with as little delay as possible, describing and illustrating such forms as may appear to be new.

During part of August and in September and October, he devoted himself to a preliminary microscopic examination of it.

On the 3rd of December, the collection was supplemented by one hundred and seventy-nine dried specimens of sponges and a number preserved in alcohol, in forty-five bottles, jars and vials; this includes not only the remainder of Mr. Dall's collection, but all the Alaskan sponges in the possession of the United States National Museum.

Mr. Lambe is greatly indebted to Professor Richard Rathbun, to Dr. Dall, and to the authorities of the United States National Museum at Washington for the opportunity thus afforded him of studying such an important collection of recent marine sponges.

During parts of March and July, he was engaged in assisting Mr. Whiteaves in ascertaining the septation of two ammonites from the Cretaceous rocks of the Queen Charlotte Islands, the characters of some fossils from the Guelph formation of Western Ontario, and of a large unio-like shell from the coal measures at the South Joggins, N.S. Drawings were prepared of these fossils illustrating papers by Mr. Whiteaves, mentioned in his report.

Between the 24th of August and the 29th of September, Mr. Lambe visited the World's Fair at Chicago, for the purpose of studying the exhibits bearing on his official work.

The number of official letters received by him during the past year was fifty-three, and the number written was thirty-four.

The following is a list of specimens collected by officers of the Survey during the past year:—

Dr. A. R. C. Selwyn:—

Nine specimens of fossiliferous shale holding ostracoda, from the boring at Calgary.

Fourteen specimens of Cretaceous (Pierre) fossils from the shore of Buffalo Lake, eighteen miles north of Moose Jaw, Section 17, Tp. 19, R. 26, Assiniboia.

Geological Survey Department.

Dr. G. M. Dawson :—

Mass of boulder clay, containing foraminifera and fragments of shells, collected at Middleton Island, Alaska, in 1892.

J. F. Whiteaves :—

About fifty specimens of fossils from the Guelph formation of Elora and Belwood, Ont.

Prof. Macoun :—

Large collection of the marine vertebrata and invertebrata of the coast of Vancouver Island, B. C.

About four hundred skins of birds and small mammals from Vancouver Island, B.C.

Dr. R. W. Ells :—

One hundred and fifty specimens of Trenton fossils from Clarence Creek, near Rockland Mills, county of Russell, Ont.

One hundred and thirty specimens of Post-Tertiary plants, marine fish and shells, from shore of Ottawa River, near Besserer's Grove and Green's Creek, Ontario.

J. B. Tyrrell :—

One hundred and seventy-eight fossils from Middle Rapids, and from two miles above Crooked Rapids, Athabasca River.

R. G. McConnell :—

About fifty specimens of fossil-plants from the Ominica and Finlay rivers, British Columbia.

Dr. H. M. Ami :—

About fifty specimens of Post-Tertiary fossils from Graham's clay-pits and brickyard, Ottawa East.

About fifty specimens of Trenton fossils from the new Rockland Quarries, in the county of Russell, Ont., and twenty from the Chazy and Potsdam formations of the same place.

A. E. Barlow :—

Between five hundred and six hundred specimens of Silurian fossils, from the Isle of Man, Lake Temiscaming, Que.

T. C. Weston :—

Fifty Carboniferous fossils from South Joggins, Nova Scotia.

Seventy-five specimens of graptolites in shales, Point Lévis, Que.

D. B. Dowling :—

Skin of three-year old Moose from Long-legged Lake, 1st of September, 1893, Keewatin.

J. McEvoy :—

Six specimens of obsidian arrow heads and one spear head, from the Shuswap District, B. C.; also fifteen agate chippings from Indian graves, opposite Lytton, B.C.

R. Chalmers and W. J. Wilson :—

About fifty specimens of Leda Clay fossils from Prince Edward Island (north shore); Cape Egmont; Campbellton, and Miminegash, and from Lancaster shore, St. John, N.B.

Twenty specimens of boulder clay fossils from a bank on the west side of St. John Harbour.

W. J. Wilson :—

Twelve fossils from the Permo-Carboniferous or Triassic rocks of Mimi-negash, P.E.I.

The additions to the palæontological, zoological and ethnological collections during the year, are as follows :—

By presentation :

The Smithsonian Institution :—

Nearly complete skeleton of the Great Auk (*Plautus impennis*) from Funk Island.

Miss A. Mowat, Regina, Assa. :—

Two fine specimens of *Scaphites nodosus* and three of *Baculites compressus*, from the Cretaceous of the Dirt Hills, south of Regina.

Rev. J. I. Keen, Masset, Q.C.I. :—

Specimen of a toad, from Masset.

A. J. Kingston, Ottawa :—

Four eggs of the Rose-breasted grosbeak (*Habia Ludoviciana*) from near Farrelton, P.Q.

Alexander McInnes, Springhill, N.S. :—

Forty-five fine slabs of fossil plants from the Coal Measures at Springhill, N.S.

Dr. C. F. Newcombe, Victoria, V.I. :—

Twenty-one specimens of Cretaceous fossils from the Comox River, V.I. ; twenty specimens of Post-Tertiary fossils from V.I., and some rare recent shells from the coast of British Columbia.

James Fletcher, Ottawa :—

Five marine sponges from Prince Edward Island, and one from Meach's Lake, P.Q.

Rev. G. W. Taylor, Victoria, V.I. :—

Thirteen specimens of two species of marine sponges from Victoria.

The Redpath Museum (per Sir William Dawson) :—

Specimen of the large spider crab (*Chinocetes opilio*) from the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

J. Townsend, Toronto, Ont. :—

Forty specimens of rare fossils from the Guelph formation at Belwood, Elora and Durham.

Colonel C. C. Grant, Hamilton, Ont. :—

Twenty-six specimens of fossils from the Niagara group near Hamilton.

By exchange :

From the Natural History Society of British Columbia :—

Four rare species of fossils from the Lower Cretaceous rocks of the Queen Charlotte Islands, and one from the Upper Cretaceous of Vancouver Island.

By purchase :

One skin each of the Parroquet, Crested and Least Auk, from the north Pacific, and one skin of Mandt's Guillemot, from the North Atlantic. Eggs of the Red-headed Woodpecker, Blue Jay, Kill Deer Plover, and Wilson's Thrush, from Western Ontario.

Geological Survey Department.

BOTANY, &c.

On the work of the botanical branch during the year Professor Macoun reports as follows :—

“ After the date of my last summer report, the continued absence of my assistant, Mr. Jas. M. Macoun, made it necessary that much of my time should be occupied with the ordinary routine work of the botanical branch which last winter included the preparation of certain exhibits for the Columbian Exhibition at Chicago. When time permitted progress was made with the preparation of the ‘Catalogue of Canadian Birds’ on which I have been working for several years whenever other duties allowed. In the course of the work it became apparent that our knowledge of the birds frequenting Vancouver Island and the neighbouring coast of the mainland was very incomplete, and it was decided to make a further examination of that region. Mr. William Spreadborough, who had been my field assistant for four years, was accordingly again engaged and directed to proceed to Vancouver Island and commence collecting and making observations on the birds and mammals of that island and its vicinity. This work was commenced by Mr. Spreadborough early in April, and on the 3rd of May Mr. Frank Wallbridge, of Belleville, and myself, arrived in Victoria and at once commenced to collect.

“ It may be stated here that in view of the increased museum space which it is hoped will become available some time in the near future, we have been for the past ten years steadily collecting material in all lines of natural history, so that when a locality is visited for the purpose of collecting botanical specimens we gather mammals, birds, reptiles, fish, shells, insects, etc., as well. In this way we now have in the museum quite a large and varied collection of material, and although much of it remains unclassified, it will be available when the proper time comes.

“ The work on Vancouver Island this year was chiefly for the purpose of extending our knowledge of the birds breeding there, but besides this, large numbers of land plants and sea-weeds, in all over 1,400 species, were collected. About 150 species of birds were noted, and nearly 400 skins of birds and small mammals procured. Owing to the peculiarly wet and cold spring and early summer, the snow remained in the mountain woods so late that I decided to waste no time in the interior, but turned my attention to the sea which was already open.

“ While at Comox, about 150 miles north of Victoria, during the month of June, rain fell steadily every day, and the prospects for a successful summer were very poor. A series of low tides occurred about this time, and although the rain did not cease we turned to the sea and made very large and valuable collections of marine invertebrates. shells, small fish and many species of crabs and other articulates were collected, some of which were cleaned and dried and some preserved in alcohol. In July we visited Nanaimo in the hope that the snow in the mountain woods had disappeared, but on ascending Mount Benson, which is only 3,040 feet high, it was found that on July the 10th at 1,800 feet above the sea, violets that were abundant at Victoria, at the beginning of May were only then in flower. This same mountain had been ascended on the 8th of June, 1887, and all the snow at that time had melted and flowers were blooming on the summit. In the same year I ascended Mount Arrowsmith, and on the 17th of July, the mountain woods at an altitude of 5,400 feet were full of the same violet (*Viola sarmontia*).

“ During four days collecting at Nanaimo, 167 species of marine shells were secured, besides a large series of other marine animals. Similiar collections were made later at Victoria and Sooke. During the whole season I was ably assisted by Mr. William Spreadborough to whose indefatigable zeal, the large collections made are in great part due. He not only shot and skinned all the birds brought home, but under my instructions collected in all other branches of natural history, including botany. In August, after the work of the season was closed, he and Dr. Newcombe of Victoria, who is an adept in shells, made a trip to Clayoquot Sound, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, and around Stubbs Island collected and dredged 134 species of shells, many of which were of great interest and some peculiarly so.

"A few facts of economic importance were noted. Amongst these may be mentioned the presence of *Mya arenaria*, the common clam. Seven years ago this species was unknown on the coast of Vancouver Island, but had some years before this been planted on the California coast. Now it is extremely abundant on both sides of Vancouver Island, and is quite common at Comox, 150 miles north of Victoria. The edible oyster was planted in Victoria Arm some years since, and Mr. Frank Wallbridge, while collecting at the mouth of Colquitz River, picked up a fine one, nearly four inches long.

"After leaving Vancouver Island in August, the adjacent mainland was visited, and for ten days collections were made in the vicinity of New Westminster and Burrard Inlet, similar to those that had been made on Vancouver Island.

"Since my return to Ottawa, on the 19th of September, I have been principally engaged in arranging and naming the cryptogams collected during the past season, while my assistant, Mr. James M. Macoun, is, when his other duties permit, prosecuting similar work in connection with the flowering plants collected by myself and others not only during this season but in 1892 as well. This work he will continue under my instructions, though the routine work of the branch occupies so much of his time that at the present rate of progress this work will be far from completion next spring.

In previous years I have been able to report large collections of plants having been received for our herbarium in exchange for those sent out, but during the past year owing to the absence of my assistant, who was engaged on work connected with the Behring Sea arbitration until the 15th of July, no specimens worth mentioning have been sent out, though several fine collections have been received from various public institutions, notably from Harvard University, from the California Academy of Science and from the Government botanist of Natal. For these as well as for many thousand others received during the past three years, exchange is still due from us. The accumulation of office work has been so great that until further assistance is given nothing more can be done in this line.

"During the year I have, as usual, examined and determined many collections of plants from all parts of Canada. The most important of these were from Miss Taylor, who made a large collection in the valley of the Mackenzie River; from Rev. A. Wagherne, who spent the past summer on the coast of Labrador; from Thomas Bean, who collected in the Rocky Mountains, and from Mr. W. Scott, who submitted to me for examination and determination nearly 1,000 species of plants collected along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Winnipeg and the coast and on Vancouver Island. Mr. James M. Macoun brought with him from Behring Sea many specimens to add to those collected by him in 1891.

"Since the date of my last Summary Report, 346 letters of sufficient importance to copy were written in connection with the work of this branch and about the same number were received."

MAPS.

Maps in course of preparation and maps published during 1893 :

	Sq. Miles.
North-west Territory, Athabasca and part of British Columbia (3 sheets) 20 x 30 in., to illustrate work of Mr. McConnell, 1889-90, and reaching from longitude 110° to 120°, and latitude 54° to 60°, ready for engraver, scale 8 miles = 1 inch.	
Index Map of the above, published 1893, scale 48 miles = 1 inch.	
North-west Territory, country lying between Athabasca River and Lake, and Reindeer Lake, reaching from west longitude 101° to 112°, and latitude 54° to 60°, in progress (Messrs. Tyrrell and Dowling), scale 8 miles = 1 inch.	
British Columbia, Kamloops sheet (Dr. Dawson), in progress, scale 4 miles = 1 inch	6,400
British Columbia, Shuswap sheet (Dr. Dawson), in progress, scale 4 miles = 1 inch	6,400

Geological Survey Department.

		Sq. Miles.
Mr. Bowman.	British Columbia, Placer Mines of Cunningham Creek, scale about 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ chains = 1 inch	34
	British Columbia, Quartz Veins and Placer Diggings, Grouse Creek, scale about 25 chains = 1 inch	14
	British Columbia, Placer Mines of Antler Creek, scale about 26 chains = 1 inch	38
	British Columbia, Lightning Creek, scale 400 feet = 1 inch	17
	British Columbia, Williams Creek, scale 10 chains = 1 inch	12
	The above five mining plans were published in 1893.	
	Rocky Mountains, region lying between Howse Pass and Athabasca Pass, Mr. McConnell, 1892-93, in progress, scale 8 miles = 1 inch	48,600
	North-eastern Manitoba, Lake Winnipeg, in progress, Mr. Dowling, scale 8 miles = 1 inch	20,000
	Northern Ontario north of Hunter's Island, sheet No. 6 (Messrs. Smith and McInnes, in progress, scale 4 miles = 1 inch	3,456
	Northern Ontario, sheet No. 9, Mr. McInnes, nearly ready for engraver, scale 4 miles = 1 inch	3,456
	Ontario, sheet No. 115, ready for draughtsman, scale 4 miles = 1 inch	3,456
	Ontario, sheet No. 118, Latitude 44° 50' to 45° 30', and longitude 77° 25' to 78° 54' (Mr. Adams), in progress, scale 4 miles = 1 inch	3,456
	Ontario, mining sketch map of the Kingston and Pembroke district, Mr. Ingall, in progress, scale 4 miles = 1 inch, area about	1,700
	Ontario, sheet No. 125, south of Sudbury sheet, Dr. Bell, in draughtsman's hands, scale 4 miles = 1 inch	1,800
	Ontario, sheet No. 129, west of Sudbury sheet, Dr. Bell, in progress, scale 4 miles = 1 inch	3,456
	Ontario, sheet No. 131, east of Sudbury sheet, Mr. A. E. Barlow, in progress scale 4 miles = 1 inch	3,456
	Ontario and Quebec, sheet No. 121, west of Eastern Townships Map, Dr. Ells, in progress, scale 4 miles = 1 inch	3,456
	N. E. Territory and Northern Quebec, exploratory survey by Mr. A. P. Low, from Lake Mistassini to the mouth of East Main River, in progress, scale 8 miles = 1 inch	
	Quebec, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sheet, Eastern Townships Map, ready for engraver, scale 4 miles = 1 inch	4,500
	Quebec, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sheet, Eastern Townships Map, in draughtman's hands, scale 4 miles = 1 inch	4,500
	Quebec and Lake St. John district, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ sheets, in progress, Mr. Low, scale 4 miles = 1 inch	6,912
	Quebec, $\frac{1}{4}$ sheet 18, S. E., Messrs. Bailey and McInnes, published in 1893, scale 4 miles = 1 inch	3,456
	Quebec, $\frac{1}{4}$ sheet 18, N. E., Messrs. Bailey and McInnes, in progress, scale 4 miles = 1 inch	500
	Quebec, Lièvre River and Templeton phosphate region, Ottawa county, 2 sheets, Mr. Ingall, with engraver, scale 40 chains = 1 inch	220
Mr. Chalmers.	New Brunswick, Surface Geology, $\frac{1}{4}$ sheet, 1 N. W., in progress, scale 4 miles = 1 inch	3,456
	New Brunswick, Surface Geology, $\frac{1}{4}$ sheet, 2 S. W., in progress, scale 4 miles = 1 inch	3,456
	New Brunswick, Surface Geology, $\frac{1}{4}$ sheet, S. E., ready for engraver, scale 4 miles = 1 inch	3,456
	New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, Surface Geology, $\frac{1}{4}$ sheet, 5 S. W. ready for engraver, scale 4 miles = 1 inch	1,500
	New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, Surface Geology, $\frac{1}{4}$ sheet, 4 N. W., ready for engraver, scale 4 miles = 1 inch	3,456

Sq. Miles.

Nova Scotia, 16 sheets 18 x 12 inches (Messrs. Fletcher and Faribault), with engraver, scale 1 mile = 1 inch (sheets Nos. 25 to 40 inclusive), area about 3,000 Sheets, Nos. 25, 26, 27 and 28, of the above 16 sheets are ready for publication. Sheets 41 to 51, are nearly ready for engraver.

LIBRARY.

Dr. Thorburn, the Librarian, reports that during the past year ended December 31st, 1893, there were sent out by him 12,891 copies of publications of the Survey, comprising reports, special reports and maps. Of these 8,253 were distributed in Canada, the remainder, 4,566, were sent to other countries for the use of the various leading scientific and literary institutions, and to persons engaged in scientific pursuits. In exchange for these the Survey received 2,393 publications, including reports, memoirs, proceedings, pamphlets, maps, &c.

There were 135 publications of various kinds purchased during the year for the Survey, and 39 periodicals were subscribed for.

Sales of publications by the Librarian during the year amounted to \$220.20.

There were 233 books bound during the year.

The number of letters and acknowledgments sent from the library was respectively 587 and 716. The number of letters received, including acknowledgments, was 617 and 1,869.

There are now in the library about 10,000 volumes and over 4,000 pamphlets, all being more or less of a technical character, and relating generally to geological, palaeontological, mineralogical, zoological and botanical subjects.

The library is open to the public for reference during office hours, but books are not allowed to be removed.

VISITORS.

The number of visitors to the Museum during 1893, has exceeded that of any previous year, namely, 21,000, and would probably have been some hundreds more had the Museum not been closed while the necessary repairs lately made, were in progress. In my last Summary Report I made some remarks on the desirability of opening the Museum on Sunday afternoons, and the educational advantages the doing so would confer on a large class of the community. In this connection I would now quote the following extract from the "News of the Week," Cardiff, Wales :—

"MUSEUM SUNDAY IN WALES.

"Next Sunday is to be Museum Sunday, and promises to be an even more successful one than last year, when it was first instituted by the Sunday Society. Upwards of forty of the clergymen of the Church of England and ministers of nonconformist bodies have promised to preach this year in support of the one object of the society, viz., the opening of museums, art galleries, libraries and gardens on Sundays. The Duke of Westminster, Lord Brassey and other friends will open their art galleries to members of the society during the afternoon."

The progress this movement is now evidently making in Britain as shown by the above extract is very encouraging to those who have for a number of years advocated the same movement in Canada.

Geological Survey Department.

STAFF, APPROPRIATION, EXPENDITURE AND CORRESPONDENCE.

The strength of the staff at present employed is 58, viz., professional, 37; ordinary, 21.

No changes have taken place in the permanent staff during the year 1893.

The funds available for the work of the department during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1893, were :—

	Grant.	Expenditure.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Civil list appropriation.....	49,502 50	
Geological Survey and Museum appropriation.....	60,000 00	
Civil list, salaries.....		48,477 50
Exploration and survey.....		29,365 07
Wages of temporary employees.....		18,429 85
Boring operations, Deloraine.....		2,690 72
Printing and lithography.....		7,601 48
Purchase of specimens.....		39 68
Purchase of books and instruments.....		1,321 03
Purchase of chemicals and laboratory apparatus.....		246 35
Stationery, mapping materials and Queen's Printer.....		1,320 99
Columbian Exhibition.....		360 30
Incidentals and other expenses.....		1,986 59
Unpaid 30th June, 1893.....		111,839 56
		330 58
Less—Paid in 1892.....		111,508 98
		7,107 73
ADD—Advances to explorers for 1893-94.....		104,401 25
		4,075 00
Unexpended balance, civil list appropriation.....		108,476 25
do. Geological Survey appropriation.....		1,025 00
		1 25
	109,502 50	109,502 50

The correspondence of the department has, of late years, very largely increased; in 1889 it is recorded as 7,100 letters sent and 5,860 received. This year, 1893, the numbers are 10,812 sent and 8,529 received, a total of 19,341.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

ALFRED R. C. SELWYN,
Deputy Head and Director.

57 Victoria.

Sessional Papers (No. 14.)

A. 1894

DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE .

1893

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1894

[No. 14.—1894.] *Price 25 Cents.*

Department of Indian Affairs.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, &c., &c., &c., Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1893.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

T. MAYNE DALY,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

OTTAWA, 31st January, 1894.

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDEX

PART I.

	PAGE.
Report of the Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.....	xv.
ONTARIO.	
A.	
Abbott, Wm. Van,	Batchewana, Michipicoten and Garden River Bands..... 9
Allen, James,	Chippewas of Saugeen..... 15
Alnwick, Chippewas,	J. Thackeray..... 15
Ashton, Rev. Robert,	Mohawk Institution, Brantford..... 21
do	Six Nation School Board..... 23
B.	
Batchewana Band,	Wm. Van Abbott..... 9
Bay of Quinté, Mohawks,	W. G. Egar..... 260
Beattie, John,	Moravians of the Thames..... 4
Bennett, Edmund,	Golden Lake Agency..... 14
C.	
Cameron, E. D.,	Six Nation Indians..... 1
Cape Croker, Chippewas,	J. W. Jermyn..... 14
Chippewas of Cape Croker, or	
do Nawash,	do..... 14
do Sarnia,	A. English..... 3
do Saugeen,	Jas. Allen..... 15
do Thames,	Thos. Gordon..... 3
do Walpole Island,	A. McKelvey..... 2
D.	
Dokis Band,	T. S. Walton, M.D..... 7
Donnelly, J. P.,	Ojibewas of north-western shore of Lake Superior..... 11
DuRouquet, Rev. M.,	Wikwemikong Industrial School..... 18
E.	
Egar, W. Geo.,	Mohawks of Bay of Quinté..... 260
English, Adam,	Sarnia Agency..... 3
English Church Mission Reserve, Lake Nipigon,	J. P. Donnelly..... 11
F.	
Fort William Band,	J. P. Donnelly..... 11
G.	
Garden River Band,	Wm. Van Abbott..... 9
Gibson Band,	T. S. Walton, M.D..... 7
Golden Lake Band,	E. Bennett..... 14
Gorden, Thos.,	Chippewas, Munceys and Oneidas of the Thames..... 3
H.	
Henvey Inlet Band,	T. S. Walton, M.D..... 7

		PAGE.
I.		
Irvine, Rev. James,	Shingwauk and Wawanosh Home.....	19
J.		
Jermyn, J. W.	Chippewas of Nawash or Cape Croker.....	14
Jones, P. E., M.D.	Mississaugas of the Credit.....	16
K.		
L.		
Lake Huron, Ojibewas,	J. C. Phipps and T. S. Walton, M.D.....	5-7
do Nipigon Band,	J. P. Donnelly.....	11
do Nipissing Band,	T. S. Walton, M.D.....	7
do Superior, Ojibewas,	Wm. Van Abbott and J. P. Donnelly.....	9-11
do Temogamingue,	T. S. Walton, M.D.....	7
Long Lake Band,	J. P. Donnelly.....	11
Mc.		
McKelvey, Alex.,	Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island.....	3
M.		
Manitoulin Island, Ojibewas and Ottawas,	J. C. Phipps.....	5
Michipicoten Band,	W. Van Abbott.....	9
Mississaugas of Alnwick,	J. Thackeray.....	15
do Credit,	P. E. Jones.....	16
do Mud or Shemong Lake	J. Thackeray.....	15
do Rice Lake,	do.....	15
do Scugog,	do.....	15
Mokawk Institution, Brantford,	Rev. R. Ashton.....	21
Mohawks of Bay of Quinté,	W. G. Egar.....	260
Moravians of the Thames,	J. Beattie.....	4
Mount Elgin Industrial Institution	Rev. W. W. Shepherd.....	17
Mud or Shemong Lake, Chippewas	J. Thackeray.....	15
Munceys of the Thames,	Thos. Gordon.....	3
N.		
Nipigon Band,	J. P. Donnelly.....	11
Nipissing do	T. S. Walton, M.D.....	7
O.		
Ojibewas of Lake Huron,	J. C. Phipps and T. S. Walton, M.D.....	5-7
do do Superior,	Wm. Van Abbott and J. P. Donnelly.....	9-11
do Manitoulin Island,	J. C. Phipps.....	5
Oneidas of the Thames,	Thos. Gordon.....	3
Ottawas of Manitoulin Island,	J. C. Phipps.....	5
P.		
Parry Island Band,	T. S. Walton, M.D.....	7
Pays Plat Band,	J. P. Donnelly.....	11
Pic Band,	do.....	11
Phipps, James C.	Ojibewas of Lake Huron and Manitoulin Island.....	5
Pottawattamies of Walpole Island	A. McKelvey.....	2
R.		
Red Rock Band,	J. P. Donnelly.....	11
Rice Lake, Mississaugas,	J. Thackeray.....	15

Department of Indian Affairs.

S.

		PAGE.
Sarnia, Chippewas,	A. English.....	3
Saugeen, do	Jas. Allen.....	15
Scugog, Mississaugas,	J. Thackeray.....	15
Shawanaga Band	T. S. Walton, M.D.....	7
Shemong or Mud Lake, Missis- saugas,	J. Thackeray.....	15
Shepherd, Rev. W. W.,	Mount Elgin Industrial School.....	17
Shingwauk and Wawanosh Home,	Rev. J. Irvine.....	19
Six Nation Indians,	E. D. Cameron.....	1
do School Board	Rev. R. Ashton.....	23

T.

Temogamingue Band,	T. S. Walton, M.D.....	7
Thackeray, John,	Mississaugas of Alnwick, Mud or Shemong, Rice and Scugog Lakes.....	15
Thames River, Chippewas,	Thos. Gordon.....	3
do Moravians,	J. Beattie.....	4
do Munceys,	Thos. Gordon.....	3
do Oneidas,	do.....	3

W.

Walpole Island, Chippewas and Pottawattamies,	A. McKelvey.....	2
Walton, Thos. S., M.D.	Ojibewas of north-eastern shore of Lake Huron.....	7
Wawanosh Home,	Rev. J. Irvine.....	19
Wikwemikong Industrial School,	Rev. M. du Ronquet.....	18

QUEBEC.

A.

Abenankis of Bécancour,	H. Desilets.....	28
do St. Francis,	P. E. Robillard.....	27
Amalecites of Cacouna,	N. LeBel.....	34

B.

Bastien, Antoine O.,	Hurons of Lorette.....	34
Becancour, Abenakis,	H. Desilets.....	28
Brosseau, Alex.,	Iroquois of Caughnawaga.....	35

C.

Cacouna, Amalecites,	N. LeBel.....	34
Caughnawaga, Iroquois,	A. Brosseau.....	35

D.

Desert River Band,	Jas. Martin.....	27
Desilets, H.,	Abenakis of Bécancour.....	28

G.

Gagné, Rev. J.,	Micmacs of Maria.....	26
-----------------	-----------------------	----

H.

Hurons of Lorette,	A. O. Bastien.....	34
--------------------	--------------------	----

I.

Iroquois of Caughnawaga,	A. Brosseau.....	35
do Lake of Two Mountains,	J. Ansdell Macrae.....	35
do St. Regis,	Geo. Long.....	26

		PAGE.
L.		
·Lake of Two Mountains, do St. John Band, LeBel, Narcisse, Long, Geo., Lorette, Hurons,	J. Ansdell Macrae..... L. E. Otis..... Amalecites of Cacouna..... Iroquois of St. Régis..... A. O. Bastien.....	35 33 34 26 34
Mc. or Mac.		
Macrae, J. Ansdell,	Lake of Two Mountains.....	35
M.		
Maniwaki Reserve, Maria, Micmacs, Martin, James, Micmacs of Maria,	Jas. Martin..... Rev. J. Gagné..... River Desert Band..... Rev. J. Gagné.....	27 26 27 26
O.		
Otis, L. E.,	Lake St. John Band.....	33
R.		
Restigouche Agency, River Desert Band, Robillard, P. E.,	V. J. A. Venner, M.D..... Jas. Martin..... Abenakis of St. Francis.....	180 27 27
St.		
St. Francis, Abenakis, St. Régis, Iroquois,	P. E. Robillard..... Geo. Long.....	27 26
V.		
Venner, V. J. A., M.D.,	Restigouche Agency.....	180
NOVA SCOTIA.		
A.		
Annapolis County, Micmacs, Antigonish do do	Geo. Wells..... W. C. Chisholm.....	36 39
B.		
Beckwith, Chas. E., Butler, Rev. Thos. J.,	Micmacs of King's County..... do Lunenburg and Queen's County.....	37 38
C.		
Cameron, Rev. Angus, D.D., Cape Breton County, Micmacs, Chisholm, Rev. John C., Chisholm, W. C., Colchester County, Micmacs, Cumberland do do	Micmacs of Cape Breton County..... Rev. A. Cameron, D.D..... Micmacs of Richmond County..... do Antigonish and Guysboro' Counties..... D. H. Muir, M.D..... F. A. Rand, M.D.....	42 42 39 39 41 38
D.		
Digby County, Micmacs,	F. McDormand.....	36
G.		
Gass, James, Guysborough County, Micmacs,	Micmacs of Hants County..... W. C. Chisholm.....	234 39

Department of Indian Affairs.

H.		PAGE.
Halifax County, Micmacs,	Rev. D. O'Sullivan.....	42
Hants do do	Jas. Gass.....	234
I.		
Inverness County, Micmacs,	Rev. D. McIsaac.....	40
K.		
King's County, Mimacs,	C. E. Beckwith.....	37
L.		
Lunenburg County, Micmacs,	Rev. T. J. Butler.....	38
Mc.		
McDonald, Rev. Roderick,	Micmacs of Pictou County.....	240
McDormand, Freeman,	do Digby do.....	36
McIsaac, Rev. D.,	do Inverness do.....	40
M.		
Micmacs of Annapolis County,	Geo. Wells.....	36
do Antigonish do	W. C. Chisholm.....	39
do Cape Breton do	Rev. A. Cameron, D.D.....	42
do Colchester do	D. H. Muir, M.D.....	41
do Cumberland do	F. A. Rand, M.D.....	38
do Digby do	F. McDormand.....	36
do Guysborough do	W. C. Chisholm.....	39
do Halifax do	Rev. D. O'Sullivan.....	42
do Hants do	Jas. Gass.....	234
do Inverness do	Rev. D. McIsaac.....	40
do King's do	C. E. Beckwith.....	37
do Lunenburg do	Rev. T. J. Butler.....	38
do Queen's do	do.....	38
do Richmond do	Rev. J. C. Chisholm.....	39
do Yarmouth do	Geo. R. Smith.....	37
Muir, D. H., M.D.,	Micmacs of Colchester County.....	41
O.		
O'Sullivan, Rev. D.,	Micmacs of Halifax County.....	42
P.		
Pictou County, Micmacs,	Rev. R. McDonald.....	240
Q.		
Queen's County, Micmacs,	Rev. T. J. Butler.....	38
R.		
Rand, F. A., M.D.,	Micmacs of Cumberland County.....	38
Richmond County, Micmacs,	Rev. J. C. Chisholm.....	39
S.		
Smith, Geo. R.,	Micmacs of Yarmouth County.....	37
W.		
Wells, Geo.,	Micmacs of Annapolis County.....	36
Y.		
Yarmouth County, Micmacs,	Geo. R. Smith.....	37

NEW BRUNSWICK.

		PAGE.
E.		
Edmundston Reserve,	Jas. Farrell	32
F.		
Farrell, James,	South-western division	30
do	Northern do	32
K.		
Kingsclear Reserve,	Jas. Farrell	30
St.		
St. Mary's Reserve.	Jas. Farrell	30
S.		
Sargeant, J. H.,	North-eastern superintendency	28
T.		
Tobique Reserve,	Jas. Farrell	30
W.		
Woodstock Reserve,	Jas. Farrell	30

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

A.		
Arsenault, John O.,	Lennox Island and Morell Reserve	43
L.		
Lennox Island,	J. O. Arsenault	43
M.		
Morell Reserve,	J. O. Arsenault	43

MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

A.		
Agency Inspectors, Assiniboine Agency,	<i>See</i> "McGibbon" and "Wadsworth." W. S. Grant	59
B.		
Battleford Agency,	P. J. Williams	74
do Industrial School,	Rev. T. Clarke	100-2
Begg, Magnus,	Blackfoot Agency	86
Berens River Agency,	A. Mackay	71
Betournay, Albert,	Inspection of Roman Catholic Schools	240
Birtle Agency,	J. A. Markle	56
Blackfoot do	Magnus Begg	86
Blood do	Jas. Wilson	84
Burman, Rev. Wm. A.,	Rupert's Land Industrial School	104-8
C.		
Campbell, J. J.,	Moose Mountain Agency	67
Carlton Agency,	Hilton Keith	81
Clandeboye do	A. M. Muckle	47
Clarke, Rev. Thos.,	Battleford Industrial School	100-2
Clink, D. L.,	Hobbema Agency	78
Cornish, F. C.,	Coucheeching Agency	51
Coucheeching Agency,	F. C. Cornish	51
Crooked Lake do	A. McDonald	61

Department of Indian Affairs.

D.		PAGE.
Duck Lake Agency,	R. S. McKenzie	72
E.		
Edmonton Agency,	A. E. Lake	80
F.		
File Hills Agency, Finlayson, J.,	J. P. Wright	57
	Touchwood Hills Agency	54
G.		
Grant, W. S.,	Assiniboine Agency	59
H.		
Hanson, Thos., M.D.,	Medical report Treaty No. 3	137
High River Industrial School,	Rev. A. Naessens	114
Hobbema Agency,	D. L. Clink	78
Hugonnard, Rev. J.,	Qu'Appelle Industrial School	88-91
J.		
Jones, W. E.,	Fort Pelly Agency	60
K.		
Keith, Hilton,	Carlton Agency	81
L.		
Lake, A. E.	Edmonton Agency	80
Lake Manitoba,	H. Martineau	50
do of the Woods,	R. J. N. Pither	50
Lash, J. B.,	Muscowpetung's Agency	55
Lucas, Samuel B.	Sarcee Agency	83
Mc or Mac.		
McColl, E.,	Manitoba Superintendency	45
McDonald, A.,	Crooked Lake Agency	61
McGibbon, Alex.,	Inspection of Agencies	181
McIntyre, John,	Savanne Agency	52
McKenzie, R. S.,	Duck Lake do	72
McLeod, A. J.	Regina Industrial School	98
Mackay, Angus,	Berens River Agency	71
M.		
Manitoba Superintendency,	E. McColl	45
Manitowapaw Agency, Lake Manitoba,	H. Martineau	50
Mann, Geo. G.,	Onion Lake Agency	75
Markle, J. A.,	Birtle Agency	56
Martineau, H.,	Manitowapaw Agency, Lake Manitoba	50
Medical Report,	Thos. Hanson, M.D.	137
Moose Mountain Agency	J. J. Campbell	67
Muckle, A. M.,	Clandeboye Agency	47
Muscowpetung's Agency,	J. B. Lash	55
N.		
Naessens, Rev. A.,	High River Industrial School	114
Nash, H. H.,	Peigan Agency	87
Nelson, John C., D.L.S.,	Surveys	408
O.		
Ogletree, Francis,	Portage la Prairie Agency	43
Onion Lake Agency,	G. G. Mann	75

P.		PAGE.
Pas Agency,	J. Reader.....	68
Peigan do	H. H. Nash.....	87
Pelly do	W. E. Jones.....	60
Pither, R. J. N.,	Rat Portage Agency.....	50
Ponton, W. A., D.L.S.,	Surveys.....	179
Portage la Prairie Agency,	J. Ogletree.....	43
Q.		
Qu'Appelle Industrial School,	Rev. J. Hugonnard.....	88-91
R.		
Rat Portage Agency,	R. J. N. Pither.....	50
Reader, Joseph,	Pas Agency.....	68
Regina Industrial School,	A. J. McLeod.....	98
Ross, John,	Saddle Lake Agency.....	76
Rupert's Land Industrial School,	Rev. Wm. A. Burman.....	104-8
St.		
St. Boniface Industrial School,	Sister Hamel.....	110-11
S.		
Saddle Lake Agency,	John Ross.....	76
Sarcee Agency,	S. B. Lucas.....	83
Savanne do	J. McIntyre.....	52
School Inspectors,	See "Betournay" and "Wadsworth"	
Sister Hamel,	St. Boniface Industrial School.....	110-11
Surveys,	See "Nelson" and "Ponton"	
T.		
Touchwood Hills Agency,	J. Finlayson.....	54
W.		
Wadsworth, T. P.	Inspection of Agencies.....	137
do	do Protestant Schools.....	242
Williams, P. J.,	Battleford Agency.....	74
Wilson, James,	Blood Agency.....	84
Wright, John P.	File Hills do.....	57
BRITISH COLUMBIA.		
B.		
Babine Agency,	R. E. Loring.....	120
C.		
Carion, Rev. A. M.,	Kamloops Industrial School.....	131
Coccola, Rev. N.,	Kootenay do.....	134-5
Cowichan Agency,	W. H. Lomas.....	116
D.		
Devereux, F. A.,	Surveys.....	235-6
Devlin, Frank,	Fraser River Agency.....	120
Donckele, Rev. G.,	Kuper Island Industrial School.....	132-4
F.		
Fraser River Agency,	F. Devlin.....	120
G.		
Guillod, Henry,	West Coast Agency.....	118
I.		
Indian Reserve Commission,	Hon. P. O'Reilly.....	234

Department of Indian Affairs.

K.

	PAGE.
Kamloops and Okanagan Agency. J. W. Mackay	228
do Industrial School, Rev. A. M. Carion.....	131
Kootenay Agency, Michael Phillipps.....	126
do Industrial School, Rev. N. Coccole.....	134-5
Kuper Island do Rev. G. Donckele.....	132-4
Kwawkewlth Agency, R. H. Pidcock.....	124

L.

Lejacq, Rev. J. M., Williams Lake Industrial School.....	135-6
Lomas, W. H., Cowichan Agency.....	116
Loring, R. E., Babine Agency.....	120

Mac.

Mackay, J. W., Kamloops and Okanagan Agency.....	228
--	-----

M.

Meason, Wm. Laing, Williams Lake Agency.....	125
Metlakahtla Industrial School, John R. Scott.....	129-130

N.

North-west Coast Agency, Chas. Todd.....	127
--	-----

O.

Okanagan Agency, J. W. Mackay.....	228
O'Reilly, Hon. P., Indian Reserve Commission.....	234

P.

Pidcock, R. H., Kwawkewlth Agency.....	124
Phillipps, Michael, Kootenay Agency.....	126

R.

Reserve Commission, Hon. P. O'Reilly.....	234
---	-----

S.

Scott, John R., Metlakahtla Industrial School.....	129-30
Skinner, E. M., Surveys.....	238-9
Surveys, See "O'Reilly," "Devereux" and "Skinner."	

T.

Todd, Chas., North-west Coast Agency.....	127
---	-----

V.

Vowell, A. W., Superintendent's Report.....	219
---	-----

W.

West Coast Agency, H. Guillod.....	118
Williams Lake Agency, Wm. Laing Meason.....	125
do Industrial School, Rev. J. M. Lejacq.....	135-6

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

	PAGE.
No. 1. Showing quantity of Indian land sold and quantity remaining unsold up to 30th June, 1893.....	262
No. 2. Agricultural and Industrial Statistics.....	264
No. 3. Condition of Indian schools.....	270
Standard Courses of Study in Manitoba and North-west Territories.....	282
Condition of Indian Schools (Continued).....	284
No. 4. Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians.....	297
Return of Grain and Roots sown and harvested on Indian Reserves in Manitoba and North-west Territories.....	312-393-4
Return of Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Manitoba and North-west Territories.....	332
Return of Horses, Cattle, &c., on Reserves in Battleford Agency, N.W.T.....	396
Return of Number and Whereabouts of Indians in North-west Territories 1893.....	398
Return of Earnings of individual Indians in North-west Territories, 1892-93.....	404
Return of Indian women who have commuted their annuity by a ten-years' purchase.....	410

PART II.

Return A 1. Officers and employees at headquarters.....	417
2. do do at outposts.....	418-27
B 1. Indians of Nova Scotia, statement of expenditure.....	428
2. do New Brunswick do.....	428
3. do Prince Edward Island do.....	429
4. do British Columbia do.....	429
5. do Manitoba and the North-west Territories, statement of expenditure.....	430
6. do Ontario and Quebec, statement of expenditure.....	430
Indian Trust Fund.....	431

Department of Indian Affairs.

REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1893.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th December, 1893.

To the Honourable T. MAYNE DALY,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of this department for the year ended the 30th June, 1893. It chronicles, I am happy to say, another year of peace and contentment among the Indians of the Dominion. Although the winter of 1892-93 was of unusual severity, no great suffering ensued; there were of course isolated cases of distress, but they occurred in remote regions among Indians who were away hunting. Those Indians who remained on their reserves lived through the winter in comparative comfort.

The health of the Indians generally during the past year has been good. During the summer of 1892, the small-pox broke out at Victoria, B.C., and at other points along the Pacific coast, but the strictest quarantine measures were adopted and happily resulted in restricting the disease to the places where it first appeared. "La grippe" was prevalent throughout the winter, and some deaths resulted, as this disease is particularly fatal among Indians, who are from congenital causes subject to pulmonary complaints.

The exhaustive reports from Superintendents, Inspectors, Principals of Industrial Schools and Agents, make it unnecessary that the events of the year should be set forth here with minuteness. To them I would refer as giving an interesting account of the work done throughout the year for the advancement of the Indians. I may, however, make a few remarks upon points of general interest.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

The condition of the Indians of these provinces remains the same. They are law-abiding and for the most part sober, but they do not show any disposition to advance from the state in which they were born to any higher position in the community.

This is to be regretted as it might have been expected that so long a contact with civilization would have produced a better result. It will be the care of the department to foster a more independent spirit among these Indians, to teach them to depend more upon their own exertions and to be provident and thrifty.

QUEBEC.

The Indians of this province are, in some districts, still following the customs of their forefathers, hunting and trapping for a livelihood, and in others enjoying the benefits of civilized life and living in orderly and settled village communities. The cost of schools and the outlay for relief of the poor and indigent are the two chief items for which the department has to provide.

ONTARIO.

In this province live the most advanced of our Indians and throughout the older counties they are found engaging in the ordinary avocations of white men. In the newer districts along the shores of Lakes Huron and Superior they are still unsettled and remain for the most part as the dominant race found them. But even there many individuals show a greater desire to cultivate their reserves and adopt agriculture as a means of subsistence.

MANITOBA.

The Indians of Manitoba are making slow advances in civilized methods of life, but they are in a great measure self-supporting. Upon some of the reserves commendable efforts at farming have been made. The Indians of the Clandeboye Agency are the most advanced in the province and their agent reports that they are becoming more independent every year. At Fort Alexander the younger members of the band wish the reserve to be surveyed and location tickets issued. In this they are opposed by the older Indians and the chief. The desire is a proof of the effect of education and example and, although it may not be possible to carry out the subdivision of the reserve and the location of the Indians at once, the next generation will doubtless see it accomplished.

A great portion of the Indians prefer hunting, fishing and digging snake-root to farming, and when they do give any attention to agriculture they only cultivate small gardens in which they raise potatoes, corn and roots. They are becoming more careful in preserving seed, and in consequence the department is not so often called upon for supplies of this nature in the spring.

Day schools are in operation on nearly all the reserves and the industrial schools at St. Boniface, Elkhorn and Middle Church have proved most valuable institutions. They are full of promising pupils, and the staff of teachers and instructors is efficient.

During the year a new industrial school near Brandon has been commenced. It will be conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Church.

Department of Indian Affairs.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

The year just closed has been, upon the whole, a successful one. The long and severe winter of 1892-93 might have been expected to cause much suffering among uncivilized Indians, but I am happy to say such was not the case. The length of the winter, however, caused the supply of hay upon many of the reserves to run short and in some instances the cattle suffered. The Indians have learned a lesson in prudence and in the future they will cut and stack sufficient hay to feed their cattle through the severest of winters.

The problem which confronts the department in the territories is a most difficult one: to redeem from a state of partial savagery a horde of Indians dominated by tribal law and aboriginal customs and to transform them into competent agriculturists, ranchers, or mechanics. But already the efforts which have been put forth to compass this end are being rewarded by a great measure of success, and, if the progress continues as steady in the future, it will not be long before the Indians of the North-west Territories will be able to provide themselves with the necessaries of life. In some districts this is to a great extent already accomplished. The policy of the department tends to strengthen the individuality of each member of a band, to bring out whatever power of imitation or invention he may possess, and the result of this policy will be to develop in the speediest manner possible the self-reliance of the whole band. Many articles in common use upon a farm which a few years ago had to be furnished to Indians by the department are now made by them. Baskets straw hats and mats, pole straps, ox harness, axe and fork handles, wooden ox collars, willow baskets, ox yokes, bob-sleighs, knitted mitts, socks, and comforters, they manufacture for their own use or for sale.

In the building of houses there has been a decided improvement and the standard of comfort has been perceptibly raised. The introduction of thorough-bred cattle has given herding such an impetus that it bids fair to become in many districts the most successful industry which can be followed by Indians. In Alberta the distribution of cattle to individual Indians on the Blackfoot, Blood and Peigan reserves has been commenced and before many years it is hoped that the natural increase of animals now issued will furnish beef for the Indians of those districts and do away with the expensive but necessary supply of this staple.

As an evidence of progress the increase in the earnings of individual Indians may be cited. Last year the earnings amounted to \$56,725; this year they aggregate \$83,570.97, an increase of \$26,845.97.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Indian affairs in this province are in a settled state. The Indians are self-sustaining and only in special cases of poverty or sickness is relief demanded. A perusal of the interesting report of Superintendent Vowell will reward the reader with a knowledge of the condition of the Indians under his charge. The opinion of Agent Guillod as to the effects of the new sealing regulations upon the industry as practised by the Indians is worthy of comment. It will be found upon page 119.

EDUCATION.

This branch of the work of the Department is each year growing in importance. Three hundred and eight schools are in operation throughout the Dominion, divided as follows:—

	Day Schools.	Boarding and Industrial Schools.
Ontario.....	81	6
Quebec	20	...
Nova Scotia.....	7	...
New Brunswick.....	5	...
P. E. Island... ..	1	...
Manitoba	54	8
North-west Territories.	80	18
British Columbia.	21	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	269	39
	<hr/>	<hr/>

In Manitoba and the North-west, where education plays such an important part in the advancement of the Indians, the eighty day schools and the eighteen boarding and industrial schools are doing an excellent work. Experience has proved that the industrial and boarding schools are productive of the best results in Indian education. At the ordinary day school the children are under the influence of their teacher for only a short time each day and after school hours they merge again with the life of the reserve. It can readily be seen that, no matter how earnest a teacher may be, his control over his pupils must be very limited under such conditions. But in the boarding or industrial schools the pupils are removed for a long period from the leadings of this uncivilized life and receive constant care and attention. It is therefore in the interest of the Indians that these institutions should be kept in an efficient state as it is in their success that the solution of the Indian problem lies. The year just passed was certainly a successful one in the history of these schools and it gives me pleasure to acknowledge the zeal and industry with which the officers connected with them have aided the department in their management.

WORLD'S FAIR.

The occasion of the World's Fair and Columbian Exposition at Chicago gave this department an opportunity of demonstrating to the public the results of the policy of education which has been pursued among the Indians of the Dominion. Side by side with an interesting collection of native dresses, specimens of ornamentation in bead, quill and silk work, domestic utensils, canoes, saddles, sledges, skins and many other articles, were to be seen specimens of penmanship and original composition produced at Indian schools, and samples of grain, roots and fruits grown on Indian farms. But the most attractive feature of the Indian exhibition was the section devoted to the industrial schools. The most important trades and employments taught at the institutions were carried on by Indian boys and girls who had been for some time inmates of the schools. These children were born in tepees amid savage surroundings, and during the continuance of the Fair, day after day, they could be seen printing, making shoes, sewing, knitting, weaving and spinning.

Department of Indian Affairs.

The court of the Liberal Arts building in which the exhibit was situated was thronged with interested spectators; and from the guide books to the Fair as well as from written accounts of the most interesting sights, it is clear that the Indian exhibit was a most attractive feature. It was in charge of Mr. Chas. DeCazes, the Indian Agent from Edmonton.

The authorities of the exposition awarded medals to the following exhibits:—

Indian School, Onedia, Ontario, specimens of pupils' work, and photographs of buildings. (This exhibit was included in the educational exhibit of the Ontario Government.)

Kuper Island Indian Industrial School, Kuper Island, B.C., pupils' work.

St. Joseph's Indian Industrial School, High River, N.W.T., school work.

St. Albert's Indian Industrial School, St. Albert, school work.

St. Boniface Indian Industrial School, St. Boniface, Man., school work.

Shingwauk Indian Industrial School, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., school work.

Elkhorn Indian Industrial School, Winnipeg, Man., school work.

Ruperts Land Indian Industrial School, Middle Church, Man., school work.

Battleford Indian Industrial School, Battleford, school work.

Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, "work of Indian children."

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

HAYTER REED,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs.

PART I.

OF THE

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDIAN OFFICE,
BRANTFORD, ONT., 30th August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report in duplicate, and tabular statement, on the Six Nations Reserve of the Grand River, for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

The crops for the past year were generally good; oats, barley and hay being an unusually heavy crop.

Many and large contracts for building bridge and opening roads on the reserve have been completed during the past year. The contractors were members of the reserve, and did their work in a satisfactory manner.

There have been several fires during the past year; the Nation paying one-third of the loss sustained, which enables the unfortunate victim to begin rebuilding. Chief A. G. Smith sustained a heavy loss by fire; his house and contents, together with his large collection of Indian relics which he has exhibited at provincial and other fairs, was destroyed.

He has since then about completed a large two-story brick dwelling, which will be a credit to the reserve. Whenever Indians are compelled to build, they erect larger and better ventilated buildings, which will greatly improve their health.

Chief J. S. Johnson also completed a large two-story brick dwelling and store at the village of Ohsweken on the reserve.

A daily mail has been granted the village of Ohsweken, by connecting with the Grand Trunk Railway at Onondaga station, which is evidence of the increased business on the reserve.

The agricultural society of the reserve held its annual fair in October last, which occupied three days and was largely attended on each day. In every respect it was a success. Two Indian bands were in attendance. •

During the summer several hundreds leave the reserve and obtain employment in berry picking, pulling pease for canning purposes, pulling flax and picking hops. Those remaining on the reserve look after the harvest.

Nine threshing machines owned on the reserve are kept busy during the season.

The schools are under two managements: ten under the school board and one under the chiefs, all giving satisfactory results, the average attendance having increased.

Churches and Sunday schools under various denominations are held every Sunday and are well attended. Services are also held during the week. Funds for improving church property are raised principally by picnics and garden parties. The Indians generally are good contributors.

A good exhibit of cereals, roots, fruits, manufactured articles, needle and bead work, which worthily represent the progress of the Indians of the Six Nations on the Grand River, were sent to the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago.

A complete set of by-laws has been adopted on the reserve and is now in full force, giving general satisfaction.

The health of the reserve has been generally good. During the warm weather dysentery and malaria prevailed greatly, due largely to drinking creek and surface water. During the winter months there was comparatively little sickness, while during the spring there was an unusual amount, due to the extreme prevalence of inflammation of the lungs; a great number of cases occurring among the aged and feeble, caused from the severity of the winter and living in small, overheated and badly ventilated rooms. There was an unusual number of surgical operations, all of which were perfectly successful, followed by the best possible results, without any outlay for outside surgeons or hospital attendance. Dr. J. A. Langrill, senior physician on the reserve, together with his assistant, performed all the operations.

The population of the reserve increased fifty-seven during the past year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. D. CAMERON,

Superintendent.

WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY,

WALLACEBURG, ONT., 7th September, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report, and tabular statement on the Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island, for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

As mentioned in my report for 1892, and as will be seen in the accompanying tabular statement for 1893, the crops were far below the usual quantity, owing to the wet weather which prevailed in the spring, and which delayed the sowing and planting.

However, nearly every one raised something off the land. And with some extra exertion in the way of making baskets, axe handles and other things for sale, and with a very little help from the funds of the different bands, they all got along very well, and no one suffered for the actual necessaries.

I am sorry to have to report quite a large decrease in the numbers as compared with 1892, a great many old people having died during the fall of 1892, and winter and spring of 1893.

There has been no epidemic among them, they have been very healthy, and are all in good health now.

I have just finished taking the census for this year, have visited nearly every house on the reserve during the last month, and have found very few sick people; in fact, I may say, I have not found any person confined to the house with sickness.

The crops harvested, and yet to harvest, all promise well, and there will be a much better crop this year than last; the corn is looking very well, the potatoes and other root crops will be better than last year, and taken all together the prospect of something to eat through the winter is pretty good.

The Indians are cutting and putting up large quantities of hay this year, the hay on the plains being of unusually good quality, and the weather being all in their favour.

Department of Indian Affairs.

When taking the census I had to traverse the hay fields to find the Indians, and such quantities of beautiful hay I never saw before. I am sure they had one thousand tons cut and stacked in great stacks when I was there; and the weather for making hay still holds.

The Indians are many of them at work ploughing just now for fall wheat, and several of them have their wheat sown, they having found that early sown wheat is the best.

Always hoping for the best,

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. McKELVEY,
Indian Agent.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY—1ST DIVISION.

SARNIA, ONT., 1st September, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

The Indians under my agency have been doing fairly well in their farming operations, notwithstanding that the two last seasons have been rather hard on all farmers in this district. The spring of 1892 was wet and seed could not be well sown, and this season the crops looked well till June, when the dry weather damaged them. Fall wheat and hay are very good.

The two brick houses that I made mention of in my last report as being in course of erection, are completed and are an ornament to the Sarnia Reserve. One belongs to Chief Wilson Jacobs, the other to James Manass, sen.

The three schools have been regularly kept during the year. All are now taught by female white teachers. The one on the Sarnia reserve taught by Miss Welsh is doing very well indeed, and has a good attendance. The schools on Kettle Point and Stony Point have not so good an attendance. It seems difficult to get the parents of the children to take an interest in sending them.

The general health of the Indians has been good, no contagious diseases have troubled them. Consumption carries away some of them.

I am pleased to be able to report that their habits are more temperate than they were. We have not nearly so much drinking among them, some of the worst drunkards having giving it up completely.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. ENGLISH,
Indian Agent.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY—2ND DIVISION,

STRATHROY, ONT., 9th September, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report in duplicate and tabular statement showing the condition of the Indian bands within my agency for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

The crops for the past year were up to the average, and the general health of the Indians good; very few deaths took place within the year, and these from natural causes. The bands were completely free from any contagious disease.

The Indians compete favourably with their white neighbours at the fairs he within the adjacent townships.

The census shows an increase of twenty-four within the year.

Among the Oneidas of the Thames, an increase of nine; among the Chippewas of the Thames, an increase of fourteen, and of the Muncneys of the Thames, an increase of one.

All the schools within the agency have been kept open during the whole school year, and have been fairly well attended.

Eleven church services are held every Sabbath, and fairly well attended.

With the exception of five or six Pottawattamies, who do not belong to either of the regular bands within the agency, all are members or adherents of the Church of England or the Methodist Church.

The usual number of blankets have been distributed to the poor and aged Indians.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS GORDON,

Indian Agent.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY—3RD DIVISION,
HIGHGATE, ONTARIO, 29th August, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and tabular statement showing the condition and progress made by the Moravians of the Thames, for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

The population of the band is three hundred and two, a decrease of two since last report.

The crops have all been good with the exception of peas; they were injured by the bug. The largest quantity of hay ever raised on the reserve was harvested this year.

The Indians raise from four to six hundred bushels of white beans every year, they are a profitable crop and bring a better price per bushel in the market than wheat.

Forty acres of new land were brought under cultivation during the year; more new land would be broken if fencing material were more plentiful on the reserve.

Several log stables have been erected since my last report, and Chief Albert Tobias has put up a fine new frame barn, it is a credit to himself and the reserve.

Owing to the action of the Indian Council in passing new rules and regulations to compel parents and guardians to send their children to school, the attendance at our two schools is now satisfactory.

The churches (three in number) are doing good work, and I am informed that a new Methodist church is to be built this fall.

The agricultural society held another successful fair last October. It was the best yet held by the society; the exhibits were large, the prizes good and the gate receipts over one thousand dollars, after paying all expenses and prizes. The society has over four hundred dollars in the treasury.

The health of the Indians is good at this time, although whooping cough was very severe among the children in the months of April, May and June.

The roads and bridges are in good condition.

A large drain is now in course of construction through a portion of the reserve. It will make a great improvement to some of the land through which it passes.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN BEATTIE,

Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY, ONTARIO—1st DIVISION,

INDIAN OFFICE, MANITOWANING, 31st August, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report and tabular statement, with statistics of the Indians under my charge for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

The Ojibways of Lake Huron.

There is not much change to note amongst these Indians, who are fairly prosperous and contented; their crops have been satisfactory and the returns from the fishing industry good. The increasing scarcity of game and fur has been felt by the hunting Indians, some of whom have foregone their usual hunt and found some other ways of earning a living. The Indians begin to realize that a change in their mode of life is impending, and that in the future it will be necessary to pay more attention to the cultivation of the land. One band recently inquired whether they could not be supplied with a teacher who, in addition to instructing the children could accompany them to their gardens and show them how to cultivate the land;—the matter is still under discussion by the council of the band.

It is gratifying to be able to report that the general health of the Indians has been good, and that there have been no epidemics; there were, however, a number of deaths last winter amongst old people, owing probably to the severity of the winter, which was the coldest known for many years, and I regret to report that there have been several boat accidents this spring, causing a sad loss of life to the Indian fishermen.

The Thessalon River Band number one hundred and seventy-three, an increase of one. They are for the most part fishermen, their farming is on a small scale at present, but they say it is their intention to increase their clearings and pay more attention to land cultivation than they have hitherto done. Those Indians who follow fishing are perhaps the most prosperous, several of them being hired at thirty dollars per month and their board.

The Maganettawan Band numbers one hundred and seventy-five, an increase of six. They mostly live at West Bay, Manitoulin Island, where they have good farms. They prefer, however, working at loading vessels and in saw-mills to steady labour on their farms, their earnings at such work being more than if they worked at their gardens, and they live a little better, but are no better off in the end than if they devoted themselves steadily to agriculture.

The Spanish River Band numbers five hundred and eighty-two, an increase of sixteen. There is no change to note in their condition since last year.

The first division of the band lives at Sugamook on the Spanish River Indian reserve, the second division lives on the reserve on the left bank of the Spanish River and at Pogumasing and Biscotasing; the third division lives on the Manitoulin Island; they are in a prosperous condition.

The Whitefish Lake Band numbers one hundred and thirty-eight, a decrease of five. There is little change to note in their condition. They complain somewhat of the scarcity of furs and game, and that their hunting is not so profitable as formerly. Many find employment as guides to explorers, and some work for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

The Ojibways of Mississauga River number one hundred and fifty-one, a decrease of two. Their condition is similar to last year. They feel the scarcity of game and fur, their agricultural operations are on a small scale.

The Point Grondine Band numbers forty-five, a decrease of five, principally by emigration. They are well-to-do, many work in the lumber camps during the winter. their earnings by fishing and berry-picking are very considerable.

The French River Band numbers eighty-six. Their condition is similar to last year. They live for the most part at Sheguiandah, Manitoulin Island, where they have gardens. They are fairly well-to-do.

The Whitefish River Band numbers eighty-two, an increase of three. They were employed last winter in getting out saw-logs on their reserve; the quantity cut and hauled out amounted to nearly three million feet. The band is prosperous, they have a church and school-house, and plenty of productive land.

The Serpent River Band numbers one hundred and six, an increase of six. The Indians find plenty of employment at a saw-mill near the reserve, and consequently do not feel the scarcity of game so much; they are prosperous and contented. They intend to pay more attention to farming in future.

The Tahgaiwinini Band numbers one hundred and forty-five, a decrease of four. They farm and fish, and are a prosperous band. The earnings of those who follow fishing are very considerable; they devote much attention to agriculture.

The Manitoulin Island Indians Unceded.

This band numbers one thousand and sixty-seven, a decrease of twenty-five. There were fifty-two births and fifty-seven deaths, nine emigrants to the United States and eleven to other parts. They are industrious and hard working Indians, and are prosperous and contented. They are good farmers and fishermen, and during the winter get out timber on their reserve.

It is almost unnecessary to say that they are prosperous.

The Ojibways and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island.

The Cockburn Island Band numbers forty, an increase of three. They are self-sustaining and prosperous.

The Shesheguening Band numbers one hundred and sixty-seven, a decrease of two. They are industrious and successful farmers and fishermen. They have a prettily situated village with some very creditable dwellings and seem to be very comfortable.

The West Bay Indians number two hundred and fifty-four, an increase of four. They are successful farmers and are well-to-do. They have a fine church under the auspices of the Catholic missionaries at Wikwemikong.

The Sucker Creek Band numbers one hundred and fourteen, an increase of four. They are successful farmers; they have a church under the auspices of the Church of England.

The South Bay Band numbers seventy-three, a decrease of one. Their church and school are under the auspices of the Catholic missionaries at Wikwemikong. They fish and farm successfully.

The Sheguiandah Band numbers one hundred and fifty-three, the same as last year. Their church and school are under the auspices of the Church of England, they are self supporting, prosperous and contented.

The Sucker Lake Band are the same number as last year. They are prosperous.

The Obidgewong Band numbers twenty-three, an increase of one. They farm successfully, and in winter occasionally hunt bears, in which they are generally successful.

Sixteen schools have been in operation and have been fairly attended, there is still plenty of room for improvement in this respect.

All have reason to be thankful for abundant crops, the potatoes suffered somewhat from too much rain and showed a tendency to decay, and during the winter a great quantity became spoiled, making seed rather scarce this spring. At this date the prospect of abundant crops is good.

Nothing has occurred to mar the general prosperity the Indians have enjoyed during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAS. C. PHIPPS,
Superintendent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

PARRY SOUND, ONT., 28th August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report and tabular statement showing the condition and progress of the various Indian bands within my superintendency for the year ended the 30th June last.

Parry Island Band.

I am glad to have to report that this band is in as flourishing a condition as could reasonably be expected. Crops have been fully up to the needs of the people, except perhaps hay, and labour at large and adjacent saw-mills has been abundant and remunerative. These circumstances combined with a healthy season and good present harvest prospects render the condition of this band very good indeed. With the exercise of more persevering industry and energy they might command a position superior to that of most labouring communities.

The school attendance has not unfortunately been all that could be desired. Several parents and guardians were, on last annuity pay day, fined in sums from three to nine dollars each for the absenteeism of their children. It is hoped that this action will have a salutary effect, and that better attendance and increased progress will be the result.

Shawanaga Band.

This band is in somewhat the same condition as at the time of my last report. The sickness of the past few years has, for the time, ceased, but I fear not as the result of any extensive use of preventive means. A few have erected larger and more commodious houses, which, with the strict observance of quarantine regulations in a diphtheria case last winter, thereby confining to and stamping out the disease in one family, shows some improvement in hygienic matters; but there is still very much to learn and more to practise.

The deep lake fishing, by means of nets and boats adapted to the purpose, referred to in my report of last year, has been considerably developed and promises to become a regular occupation. The tabular statement of last year showed that the Indians of this band caught one hundred and twenty-four barrels of fish, the one now inclosed shows three hundred barrels, which I submit is a very satisfactory increase.

The attendance at school and the progress of the pupils has, on the whole, been satisfactory.

Henvey Inlet Band.

The even tenor of the way of this band has, during the year, been pursued without any occurrence specially worthy of note. There has been a satisfactory absence of sickness and want. Crops have been abundant, employment in the fishing skiffs of the neighbourhood has been remunerative, and I did not hear any complaint of any kind.

An election to the offices of chief and second chief was held during my visit and I believe that the best and most energetic man in the band was placed in the position of chief, while the careful, steady old second chief was reinstated. As in the case of their neighbours on the Shawanaga Reserve, this band is paying some attention to deep lake fishing with nets and sail boats, but their progress or success so far has not been so marked. Last year the catch was reported at twenty barrels; this year it has increased to twenty-three barrels.

The school is not in as good or prosperous condition as could be desired. The holidays taken by the parents for their children are too numerous and the attendance too irregular for satisfactory progress to be made.

Nipissing Band.

This band is in every sense of the term in a prosperous condition. The crops of last season were much better than those of the year before, while those of the present season promise a still more abundant yield, so that, though the catch of fur was about ten per cent less last year than the one before, this band has, as already mentioned, been and promises to continue in a prosperous condition.

During the past winter two cases of infraction of the Indian Act, in the matter of supplying liquor to Indians, were tried. A conviction was secured in one case and a fine of one hundred dollars and costs inflicted.

The school is reported by the inspector to be in a fairly flourishing condition, though a larger attendance would, I submit, be a more encouraging and much to be desired feature.

Dokis Band.

This band, once thought to be one of the most intelligent in this or any other superintendency, has strangely developed an amount of wayward foolishness that would surprise any one not acquainted with the eccentricities of Indian character. The principal men of the band, till the advent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, had always been traders, but since that period that occupation has to a great extent slipped through their hands, and latterly most of them have turned their attention to lumbering and agriculture. It would consequently have been thought that they would have had a keen appreciation of the value of dollars and cents, but, strange to say, they almost unanimously refused to surrender the pine timber on their reserve, which could, it is thought, be sold at a price that would yield to each man, woman and child in the band a yearly income of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars. Such action on the part of such a band demonstrates, in my opinion, the utter incapacity of Indians to manage their own affairs. In other respects this band is in a perfectly satisfactory condition.

Temogamingue Band.

This rugged, robust band met me with their usual show of cheerfulness and good nature. Every one seemed to be well nourished, clean and comfortably clad. With the exception of one case of pneumonia, there was no sickness in the band.

When I informed the council that the question of their reserve had not been finally disposed of to their disadvantage, but that it would form one of the questions to be considered by the Board of Arbitrators on the claims of the Dominion against the old province of Canada, they were much pleased, and expressed the hope that, as settlement by white people was creeping towards even their remote position, they would soon own a reserve of their own, and be in this respect in the same position as other bands of Indians.

Nothing noteworthy had transpired during the past year except the erection of several new houses by the Indians, and several other improvements in connection with them.

Gibson Band of Oka Indians.

I met the usual monthly meeting of the council of this band on the 7th inst., and found that everything was in a most satisfactory condition, so far as prosperity in material affairs is concerned. During my stay I was the unexpected and unprepared for guest at the houses of two of the members of the band, and I feel certain I could not have been better entertained at the houses of any of the settlers within a radius of fifty miles. Any one going through this reserve will find abundance on the tables, cleanliness in the houses, good clothing on children and adults, in fact will find everything right.

The school-house has been substantially wainscotted and plastered. A little additional furniture and painting would make it one of the best school-houses in the

Department of Indian Affairs.

neighbourhood. The average attendance of pupils for last June quarter was 10·4 per diem. As my visit took place during vacation, I had not a chance to examine the pupils, but several of the parents expressed themselves satisfied and gratified at the progress their children were making.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. S. WALTON,

Indian Superintendent.

INDIAN LANDS AGENCY—4TH NORTHERN DIVISION,
SAULT STE. MARIE, 6th September, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report and tabular statement on Indian affairs in my agency, for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

Garden River Band.

In this band during the past year there have been eleven deaths and eighteen births. There have been no symptoms of any contagious diseases, but there has been a good deal of sickness among children, which has caused the doctor to make several extra visits. The houses on the reserve with few exceptions have been all whitewashed both inside and out this spring. The crops have been about as usual; no wheat is grown here, the land not being adapted to it.

The Indians have been well employed during the past winter at the lumber camps and cutting pulp wood on their own reserve; in this last occupation they must have earned in the neighbourhood of five thousand dollars.

The school under the Church of England, I regret to say, has been very poorly attended, and only by the very youngest children; those who have been regular, show an improvement in reading, writing and spelling. The absence of the families in the bush and the severity of the winter in a great measure account for the poor attendance. The Catholic school was much better attended, excepting the winter months, when the children were absent from the same cause.

I regret to say that liquor drinking among Indians still goes on to a great extent, and, owing to the close proximity of the American border, it is hard to put a stop to it; several summonses have been served during the past year, but with two exceptions the Indians failed to put in an appearance, and left for the American side. There are several warrants out against them at present, but so soon as they hear of my appearance or the constable they move across the river.

Very little land belonging to this band has been sold during the past year. A new council chamber hall is to be built during the coming fall, much to the satisfaction of the band, as heretofore they had no place to meet or hold councils in. The present chief's name is Pequetchenene; his time expires in March next, when a new election takes place.

This band are composed of Church of England and Roman Catholic, they have two churches and two school-houses on the reserve, there is also a Methodist Church but no minister.

Batchewana Band.

Chief Nubinagooching of this band resides on the Garden River Reserve with a great many of his people; he is a very old man, and I regret to say that during the past year he has been in very bad health. This band do not participate in any of the work or profit of this reserve, they have a small reserve of their own at St. Mary's Rapids occupied by a few families. The members are all scattered, some living at Goulais Bay where they have farms of their own, others at Batchewana, Agawa River, Lizard Island, Lake Superior. These mostly earn their living by fishing in the

summer, hunting and lumbering in the winter. The hunting last year was very poor. The families on Garden River Reserve all have plots of land on which they plant potatoes, a few oats and pease. They work in the lumber camps and explore and go with fishing parties in the summer. During my trip up the lake paying Robinson Treaty, I fed several families, and gave blankets and tobacco as usual. This band are mostly Roman Catholic with a few Methodists.

Michipicoten Band.

This band is more scattered than usual; they have a small reserve on the Michipicoten River with about seventeen houses, all frame, and gardens in which they plant potatoes and a few other vegetables. They have a Roman Catholic church and a school-house; this latter is not used. On my last visit, there were only five families there. The houses are all clean and tidy. The rest of this band are scattered between Chapleau, Misanabie, Dog River, Pilot Harbour, White River and Batchewana Bay. Those of the band whom I do not see, have their money left with the officer of the Hudson Bay Company's post at Michipicoten, who furnishes me with census received from the other posts. Their principal mode of living is fishing, hunting and cutting wood for the use of the fishing tugs in Lake Superior. The deaths last year were eleven and births twelve. The members of this band are Roman Catholic and Methodist. I, as usual, on my visit gave food, blankets and tobacco. The names of the chiefs are Sanson Lugard and Gros Jambette.

Shingwauk and Wahwahnosh Home.

The Shingwauk and Wahwahnosh Home for Indian boys and girls, also in my agency, has been for the past season under the management of the Rev. James Irvine, who has already introduced some very great reforms. The lower interior of the building has been quite remodelled. Two nice dining halls have been partitioned off, one for the boys, one for the girls. In place of the old wooden dining tables, they now have tables covered with white marble oil cloth, and in lieu of tin plates and cups, they have white stone china; every thing in the dining rooms has a very clean and neat appearance. In the dormitories the hammocks have been done away with and bedsteads have taken their places. A large tank capable of holding thirty-five barrels of water is on this flat. It is supplied from St. Mary's River through iron pipes; beside using the water for working and washing purposes, it is also used for fire protection. The grounds in the rear of the building have been cleaned up and levelled and show a far neater appearance than before.

The boys have all come out in new uniforms and make a very creditable appearance. They have a brass band and are commencing to perform very well.

They are taught besides their ordinary school lessons, farming, tailoring, shoe-making, carpentering, and on my last visit were making very satisfactory progress.

The Indian girls are now in the same institution as the boys, but have a part set by themselves. They are all very neat and tidy. Besides their ordinary school lessons, they are taught house-keeping, needle work, plain and fancy, tailoring and do the mending for the Home. They make excellent bread and assist in the cooking; this is done in turn week about. This fall the principal expects to have the full complement of one hundred scholars; many of the children who left a year ago are applying to come back.

Great praise is due to the Rev. James Irvine, the principal, for the very great improvement he has already made in the Home, and if he is spared to preside over it, I think far greater improvements will be made and greater success secured than ever before. The children all appear happy and contented, and visitors to the place express their satisfaction at what is being done.

One boy belonging to the Home has gone into holy orders at Winnipeg.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your most obedient,

WM. VAN ABBOTT,

Indian Lands Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY—4TH DIVISION,
PORT ARTHUR, ONT., 31st August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement on Indian affairs in my agency for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

Fort William Band.

I am again able to report a continued improvement in the prosperity of this band numbering three hundred and sixty-eight. The Indians give great attention to their farms, and their crops promise a greater yield than last year: they also give attention to stock-raising, and now have four horses, eight milch cows, thirty young cattle and fifteen working oxen. Some have this year extended their farms back; they drained Whisky Jack Lake last summer and the back of their farms now are dry. They cut this year about one hundred and twenty tons of hay, well cured and taken care of, and have about three thousand bushels of potatoes for their own use and some to sell. Last spring their wharf and two large bridges were carried away by flood; the latter they rebuilt very quickly and much to their credit. This year they have for the first time a good blacksmith shop, with forge, bellows, anvil, dies and all necessary tools, and do their own iron work. They have also bought fishing licenses and make money selling fish. They also sold about a ton of raspberries and huckleberries: their sales assist them to clothe themselves, and I may say they all dress well, especially on Sunday. Their temperance habits are improving yearly, and for the last four years none have been imprisoned for any kind of dishonesty. They pay very little attention to hunting, as the fur animals are becoming less every year, and they now find farming and other work more profitable. Only a few of the lazier Indians live by the chase, but make a poor livelihood. Their schools are kept in good order and well attended. St. Joseph Convent Orphanage has sixty-three orphans, taught by the Sisters. The Indian girls' village school is a separate building from the Orphanage, and the teacher is also one of the Sisters of St. Joseph. The Indian boys' school is in the centre of the settlement and is taught by a lady teacher, Miss Donahue, a very competent instructor. The school-houses are kept in good order, have a wood shed attached filled with stove wood for winter use, and other comfortable necessary outbuildings. The teachers are paid their salaries very promptly every quarter by the department, and the pupils are well supplied with all kinds of books, stationery, &c., necessary for their advancement. The girls of the Orphanage are taught needle work and fancy work and music in addition to the usual subjects. The population of this band continues about the same; a decrease of one this year from last. I may further add that the ploughs, wagon, bob-sleighs, &c., furnished this band some years ago by the department they still have; they are kept in good order and repair and always fit for use.

Red Rock Band.

This band numbers two hundred, and the Indians are steadily improving their reserve as their time and means will permit. They have this year built a new school-house at their own expense, and soon will have it in readiness to commence a school, the department having been good enough to allow them a teacher, who is to be a young Indian of their own band, who is qualified to teach. Their chief and a few others will have this year from two hundred to two hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes; this, together with the fish they put away every fall for their winter's use, with their fur catch and the money they make by going up the Nipigon River with fly-fishing tourists, gives them a good living. But this has not been a good year for fly-fishing, as the water was too high, being about five feet higher than ever known before. They are also beginning to know that their land well cultivated is more profitable

than living by the chase, particularly as the fur-bearing animals are gradually becoming less every year, more particularly the beaver, and that it will be a matter of a short time when they will be extinct like the buffalo of the north. This will be caused principally by the white trappers who wipe out whole families, while the Indian leaves a few at their beaver houses for breeding purposes. A portion of this band settled some years ago at Lake Helen, Roman Catholic Mission, where they have good houses and garden grounds, a church and school with a young lady teacher. They have no room for any large farms, *i. e.*, twenty acres or so, as they are hemmed in by rock, but their ground is good and prolific. They are four miles away from their reserve across Lake Helen and there is quite a rivalry between them and the reserve Indians in the way of improvement, which has a good tendency.

Pays Plat Band.

This band numbers fifty-two persons, the same as last year. The houses and farms of the Indians front on the Pays Plat River, emptying into Lake Superior. The Canadian Pacific Railway runs through their settlement and crosses this river by a fine bridge. The road has not been fenced off through this reserve, and trains occasionally kill their cattle, for which the company always act fairly in paying value for them. The mouth of this river is the great centre for the finest fresh water salmon on Lake Superior. The flesh is pink, like the salt water salmon, with a black silvery back, and they bring the highest price in the market. The Indians are well-to-do, industrious and live comfortably. Their chief, Joe Fisher, will have about three hundred bushels of potatoes, and others a less amount. They have a good ploughing bull, cows and some few head of young stock and plenty of hay to keep them over winter. The chief is a man of steady habits and sets his band a good example in every way. They have this year for the first time a good half-breed teacher and a school well attended.

Pic Band.

This band numbers two hundred and forty-seven, a decrease of thirteen since last year caused by an influenza epidemic, which carried off principally old people. The Pic Reserve fronts on the Pic River and their farms also. The Indians of the reserve are industrious and live comfortably from the produce of their farms and their fish catch in the fall. Their oxen are well kept and housed warmly in winter, and do the spring ploughing; also draw fuel in winter season for their houses and school. The latter is taught by a half-breed; the children attend regularly and learn quickly; some aspire to be qualified for teachers. The chief, Thos. Desmoulin, sets his band a good example in every way and uses his influence to compel the children to attend school regularly. The river is well timbered with spruce and tamarack and navigable for seventeen miles for small steamers. A great quantity of ties are being made for the Canadian Pacific Railway, which helps these Indians by giving them work. Last year they had employment getting out pulp wood, for which this river is noted for about one hundred miles. The Hudson Bay Company every summer take their inland supplies up this river in five-ton boats for the Long Lake House and country. These boats have to be portaged over forty portages on the round trip, from a quarter to two miles across and in places some sand hills sixty to two hundred feet high.

Long Lake Band.

This band numbers three hundred and thirty-seven, an increase of six over last year. As I mentioned in my last year's report, this is a hunting band. The Indians have for several years tried to raise potatoes and turnips, but failed, as their land is cold and summer frosts too frequent; but their fur hunts are more profitable than the other bands under my agency, as the animals are more plentiful, especially the dark-otter; and no white trappers have yet reached them. These white trappers destroy even the young, and there should be a law against whites trapping,

Department of Indian Affairs.

as it is not their natural vocation and as they have many other ways of living, while the Indians have no other means of support but fur-trading and fishing. The heads of families are employed about two months every summer by the Hudson Bay Company, getting in store supplies, mentioned in my report on the Pic Band, with boats of five tons capacity up the Pic River. I may say their hunting grounds are still well preserved from fire, by their watchfulness in always putting out their camp fires with water before leaving them. They are a Christian body and no Pagans among them. Each man has only one wife. Some of the best hunters make from six to eight hundred dollars in a year, and to add to their prosperity never get any of this world's curse in the shape of liquor. They have thirty more women than men, that is heads of families, widows who are expert hunters. The fatalities among the male members of this band have been surprising, and there is no reason or cause why they should be more numerous than in other bands living in the same way.

Nipigon Band.

This band numbers five hundred and thirty-four, an increase of fourteen over last year. This is somewhat strange, as last winter was the hardest ever experienced; not only cold, but too much snow to make good hunts and too deep to catch rabbits or fish; the little lakes were covered so deep that they could not cut holes in the ice to fish. As a result, this spring the Indians were all thin and poor in flesh, but there were no deaths by starvation. I was informed by the chiefs of this band, of a woman and her little son who were travelling to Nipigon House to get something to eat as they were in a starving condition; she got so weak she could go no further; she had with her a fish hook bone found in every rabbit and used when they can get no other kind; she got a line of tough bark off the moose or leather tree, tied it to her bone hook and cut a hole in the ice of a small lake abounding with jack-fish. But she could get none without a bait. She then cut a piece out of the calf of her leg for bait and succeeded in getting a fish. This fish made bait to catch more; and she and her boy lived and got to the Nipigon Hudson Bay Company's Post. This shows what a mother would do before she would eat her child. The water in Lake Nipigon is about five feet higher than ever before from the large amount of snow of last winter. This has changed the appearance of the lake in many places, old camp grounds are covered with water. The tourists in consequence of the high water in the Nipigon River spoiling the fly-fishing have been few. The Indians have not been engaged by them as formerly, and made no money out of the business this year. Their school is well attended at Jackfish Island and Mr. J. A. Blais is a competent teacher. A few scholars promise to be learned. The Indians are generally healthy and they in common with the other bands, appreciate the value and use of the cod liver oil that I bottle and furnish them with yearly from the barrel of this oil the department kindly furnishes me with for them. For the last four years opposition traders have been working against the Hudson Bay Company, but this year they left the lake, and the Indians will do better and be better cared for, as the company always take a greater interest in them than outside traders and the Indians are always more settled in the pursuit of their business.

English Church Mission Reserve.

These Indians are a branch of the Red Rock Band settled on their reserve given them by the department five years ago on Lake Nipigon, in Grand Bay near the entrance of the Nipigon River. They have a church and school under the superintendency of the Rev. Mr. Rennison, who takes a great interest in his flock. They have comfortable houses and good garden grounds and a fair crop of potatoes. They also have a fine bull given them some years ago by the department, that they prize very highly and keep in splendid condition; he does all their ploughing and other work. The lake water comes to the front of their reserve and abounds with the finest of trout and whitefish which they can get for their use all the year round. They are contented and happy, and with their winter hunts in

addition to what they grow live comfortably. The entire number of Indians under my agency are seventeen hundred and thirty-eight, an increase of six persons over last year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. P. DONNELLY,
Indian Agent.

COUNTY OF RENFREW, GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY,
SOUTH ALGONA, ONT., 3rd October, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1893. I am glad to say that the Indians under my charge are, as a rule, sober and law-abiding. The Ottawa and Parry Sound Railroad is passing through the reserve, and many of the Indians are getting employment on the road. The sanitary condition of the Indians has been good for the past year. They are contented and thankful to the Government for the favours received.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

EDMUND BENNETT,
Indian Agent.

CAPE CROKER AGENCY, ONT., 6th September, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement on Indian affairs, for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

The population of this band now numbers four hundred and three, being an increase of seven over last year. The general health of this people has been very good, only seven deaths to record during the year. This, I consider, is a small percentage in a population of over four hundred. Their sanitary condition is improving each year. There is also a general improvement in their houses, many of the rooms have been enlarged and are better ventilated. The crops last year were very good, with the exception of potatoes, which were a total failure.

The quantity of fish taken last year was very small compared with that of previous years. This was an industry, at one time, by which the Indians derived a large income, besides getting a plentiful supply for home consumption. It is pleasing to note that some of the members of this band are devoting their attention to agriculture with greater interest than formerly. The acreage of grain sown this year greatly exceeds that of previous years, and gives promise of an abundant crop.

Our chief, W. B. McGregor, has purchased a new mower and also a binder this season, which aid him very materially in harvesting his hay and other grain. Many others have purchased hay rakes, ploughs, harrows and several other useful agricultural implements. They are also getting a new threshing machine, which will be a great benefit to the people on this reserve. The three schools were open all the year, and presided over by an efficient staff of teachers. The attendance of pupils has been fairly good, and their advancement in education is satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. W. JERMYN,
Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

CHIPPEWA HILL, 29th August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my report and tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June, 1893.

The Chippewa Band of Saugeen now numbers three hundred and seventy-seven, there having been during the past year a total decrease of three. The decrease was four by emigration and nine by death, and the increase, six by immigration and four by birth.

I am pleased to be able to report that no contagious disease has visited the reserve in the past year.

Three schools are kept in operation, and a very efficient staff of teachers are engaged.

We have under construction a school-house in the village, with all modern improvements, which will complete all the public buildings necessary on the reserve for years to come.

Many of the Indians are taking advantage of the excellent training to be acquired at the Muncey Institute by sending their children to that school, and the results are becoming very apparent on the reserve.

Crops of all kinds have been good this season with the exception of roots and late oats, in which there will be a shrinkage owing to the continuous drought.

The only feeling of dissatisfaction evident among the Indians here at present is caused by the Department of Marine and Fisheries informing them that the privilege of seine fishing must cease with the present year.

Before closing, I desire to add that there is a perceptible improvement in the social and moral condition of the people, which I attribute in a large degree to the small quantity of strong drink used on the reserve.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAS. ALLEN,
Indian Agent.

ROSENEATH AGENCY,
ROSENEATH, Ont., 8th August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR.—I inclose herewith tabular statement in connection with the Mississaguas Indians of Alnwick, Scugog, Rice Lake and Shemong Lake, for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

Mississaguas of Alnwick.

This band numbered two hundred and forty-one when I took the census about the 1st day of May last, being a decrease of two compared with the previous year.

During the months of May and June last large numbers of the children were attacked with whooping-cough and inflammation of the lungs; eight or nine deaths resulted. The sanitary condition of the band is at present excellent, I do not know of a case of sickness. A large number of the members of the band are working their own lands and are doing fairly well. Many of the young men earn large amounts of money working in the lumber woods, at river-driving and other employments. There were forty-one children on the school roll last year, and the daily average was sixteen. The average was very much reduced no doubt on account of the sickness amongst the children during the months of May and June of the present year.

Mississaguas of Scugog.

This band numbered thirty-eight, being the same as last year. The members of this band do not appear to make very much progress in agriculture, though a few are working their lands and I think are doing fairly well. The sanitary condition of the band is at present very good, there being no sickness except one old man.

The children of the band do not attend school as they should; only two attended school last year, although the public school adjoins the reserve, and was kept open two hundred and eighteen days during the year; one child attended eighty-nine days and the other forty-six only. The school is taught by an efficient teacher and the Indian children have free access thereto.

Mississaguas of Rice Lake.

This band numbers seventy-nine, being a decrease of one during the previous year. Many of the members of this band are working their lands and are doing fairly well. They appear to live very agreeably together and to be contented. Many of the members earn large amounts of money working for farmers in the woods and on the rivers, etc., besides gathering wild rice, making baskets, etc. The sanitary condition of the band is at present good. The school was taught by Miss Malard during the past year, and the children made good progress under her charge, she was loved by the children and respected by their parents; owing to the absence of the teacher, I am unable to give you the number of children that attended the school, or the daily average during the past year. I know that the school was well attended however.

Mississaguas of Chemong Lake.

The health of the Indians has been good. Three deaths during the year, two children from acute bronchitis, and one woman from heart failure. The people both old and young are becoming more neat and tidy in their appearance, so I am told, which together with the tasty arrangements of many of their houses are indications of material progress. Most of the young men are industrious and find ready employment with the farmers or in the lumber woods and on the rivers. Much more attention is being paid to agriculture, almost every available spot is under crop at the present time.

There are two services held in the church each Sabbath, one by a member of their band in their own language, the other by a Methodist minister. Most of the people attend regularly. The Sabbath school is kept open all the year and is well attended and supplied with papers and lesson helps.

There is a marked improvement in the attendance at the day school, most of the Indians seem to realize the importance of giving their children an education. The children attend regularly and are making good progress; there are twenty-nine attending school, and the daily average is twenty-five. The band now numbers one hundred and sixty-six, being an increase of five since last year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN THACKERAY,

Indian Agent.

MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT,

HAGERSVILLE, 25th September, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report upon the condition of the Mississaguas of the Credit under my supervision for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

I inclose the tabular statement for the same period and beg to make the following remarks in regard thereto:—

Department of Indian Affairs.

At my request the five councillors each took a block of twelve hundred acres, and personally visited the farms and have provided me with the information contained in the tabular statement.

They appear to have been very careful, and I have every reason to believe that their report is fairly correct.

In the column "value of personal property, etc.," there are included eleven self-binding reapers, five pianofortes, seventeen organs, twenty-three sewing machines, and a number of reapers, mowers, seed-drills, horse-rakes, rollers, etc. There appears to be good reason why such expensive and useful agricultural implements and such costly luxuries should have a place in the tabular statement, for it shows how prosperous the Indians are in farming and how anxious they are to make their homes comfortable.

The Census.

There has been a decrease of three in the population during the year, two of which, however, were removals of women who married into other bands. There were four deaths, three of which were caused by consumption, and one an infant who died away from the reserve.

Education.

The school has continued to prosper, especially in the matter of attendance, the June quarter showing fifty-six on the roll and an average attendance of thirty-eight.

In General.

The Rev. T. S. Howard, for several years the missionary on the reserve, has been superannuated and the Rev. Chas. Stringfellow has now charge of the church.

I have little to report in the way of public works, except that several wooden culverts have been replaced by stone.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. E. JONES,

Indian Agent.

MOUNT ELGIN INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION,
MUNCEY, 31st July, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you a brief report of the condition and prospects of the Mount Elgin Industrial Institution for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

One hundred and twenty-five pupils, representing seventeen reserves, have shared the advantages of this institution during the year, thirty-four of whom were enrolled for the first time, while twenty-five have withdrawn during the year, four of whom had attended less than one year, seven between one and two years, six between two and three years, four between three and four years, four between four and five years.

After refusing more than fifty applications for admission (for want of accommodation) still our average attendance was a fraction over ninety-three pupils. A new building with all modern appliances and accommodation for one hundred and fifty pupils is our great want.

The fact that our pupils come from so many reserves and some of them at a great distance, makes it difficult for us to report just what they are doing after closing their term at the institution.

Three pupils wrote on the entrance examination in June and one on third-class work, but the results have not yet been published.

We have had very satisfactory results from the industrial farm, where we employ permanently four farm instructors. We also have a foreman in the carpenter and shoe shops. Two teachers each having a second-class Normal school certificate. These with a matron and a professional cook make up our staff.

The following although incomplete will give a partial statement of how the pupils are employed who have left this institution during the last four years.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Hired on farms.....	24	...	24
Farming for self.....	12	...	12
At service.....	...	12	12
Teaching school.....	2	1	3
Readmitted.....	3	4	7
At home.....	...	6	6
Sailing.....	...	4	4
Married.....	8	12	20
Unknown.....	4	3	7
Total.....	57	38	95

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. W. SHEPHERD,
Principal.

WIKWEMIKONG INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

WIKWEMIKONG, 1st July, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—It is with pleasure we cast a retrospective glance at the doings of our industrial school for the year just closed.

We have been blessed with what has made our school life uniform and agreeable : no sickness, no accident of any kind.

The discipline of the house was easily maintained, the children evincing throughout a real desire to improve.

In this they were admirably helped by the ability of their two teachers, both talented and anxious for their pupils' progress.

A new feature was introduced in the evening recreation, one of the masters presiding over their amusements and games ; such only as were willing to carry on the conversation exclusively in English being admitted. This had a decidedly good effect for their improvement, compelling them to overcome their natural bashfulness.

A large and airy apartment was adapted for their dining room, thus permitting a considerable addition to their winter recreation room.

Many children manifest a great desire to learn farm work. Although at first sight less prepossessing or conspicuous, that branch of industry deserves encouragement.

The female branch began the year with a good spirit of obedience, union and industry and kept it till the end. The children gave good satisfaction in the different employments.

Department of Indian Affairs.

In school particular attention was given to arithmetic and English composition. Knitting, crocheting and needle work occupied their free time out of school hours.

Persons who visited the school expressed much surprise in examining the work of the children, who besides showed interest in helping in the garden and rendering little services during their free time.

The number of girls this year was fifty-five. There were many more applications, but we found that our means would not allow us to take them, the number being already more than we could support, were it not that many of the parents provided their children with clothing.

One of the greatest drawbacks with Indian parents is their almost insurmountable persistency in withdrawing their children from the school before the close of the year. As there is no coercing them, it thus happens that often the brightest lads are sacrificed to the natural inconstancy of those upon whom they depend.

With the highest regard, I remain, honourable sir,
most truly your servant,

M. DURONQUET.

Principal.

THE SHINGWAUK HOME, 6th July, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present to you my first report in connection with the working and management of the Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes, for the year ended 30th June, 1893, and I beg to state that having been recently appointed to the principalship of these Homes, my report will consequently be very brief.

The Rev. E. F. Wilson left here 1st March, and I succeeded him; since then everything has gone on satisfactorily, and I am happy to state that I find from the records of the year that it has been one of steady, onward progress.

Our staff at the present time consists of the following:—House manager and accountant, schoolmaster, bootmaker, carpenter, farmer, teamster, matron, matron's assistant and laundress; these officers are, I am proud to say, faithful and painstaking in the discharge of their duties. The best of harmony and good-will pervades all the employees of the institution. We have two vacancies in the staff; during the past year the branches of tailoring and weaving have been supplied by senior boys of the institution, who have performed the duties with credit to themselves, and to their former teachers. We still continue the half day system, giving opportunity to the children to make progress in their trades as well as in school. The boys are taught all the trades mentioned above; the girls are taught laundry work, cooking, sewing, music and general house work. We have seventy-two children in residence, fifty boys and twenty-two girls, and I have on my table twenty-eight applications, which will bring our attendance to one hundred. The children are all healthy, and their disposition cheerful. The school hours remain unchanged, with the exception of the evening preparation which we have lately discontinued. I think I am quite safe in saying that there is marked progress amongst the children in school as well as at their trades.

Our chapel services are well attended, and all the children join heartily in singing and responding. We have two services each Sunday, with Sunday school between the services. We have also Wednesday and Friday evening services.

I am happy to say that we have had no sickness of any account during the year, and seldom before in the history of the institution has the health of the children been as good as at present. I regret very much to state that we have one death to record for the year, that of Joseph Soney. He died of inflammation of the lungs while attending Trinity College, Port Hope. He was a bright, intelligent boy, and gave promise of being an honour to his tribe. From a kind letter written by Principal Bethune we are informed that he died a true Christian.

And now in conclusion we acknowledge our great indebtedness to the department for its kindly and generous grant for special repairs and for fire protection.

We have just completed the work, and the many changes have added considerable improvement to the Homes. The fire protection alone is a great addition to the comforts of all concerned; instead of the old-time drawing of water in barrels, we have now pipes running all through the institution.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. IRVINE,

Principal.

REPORT OF WHEREABOUTS AND OCCUPATIONS OF EX-PUPILS OF THE SHINGWAUK AND WANANOSH HOME.

Adam Kiyoshk, Walpole Island, carpenter; doing well.
 Sophia Shababgezshik, Garden River; doing very well.
 Susie Erskine, married Roman Catholic; keeping steady.
 Benjamin Pine, Garden River, farmer; doing remarkably well.
 William Solomon, Walpole Island, farming; doing well.
 Joseph Esquimau, Sucker Creek, teacher; doing fairly well.
 Ellen Obotosoway, Garden River, married; doing well.
 Susan Muhnedoowahsing, Sheguiandah, married; doing well.
 Mary Chaawunoo, Sault St. Marie; not doing very well.
 Jones Mudwashkung, Walpole Island, farming; steady.
 John Wigwaus, Garden River, labourer; doing very well.
 Elijah Soney, Walpole Island, married, farming; doing well.
 Thomas Wagimah, Garden River, shoemaker; doing well.
 Wells Shingwauk, Garden River, labourer; doing fairly well.
 Albert Ashkewe, Cape Croker; turned out badly.
 George Aundag, Garden River, labourer; not doing very well.
 Nancy Kadah, Sheshegwahning, married; steady.
 Mary Driver, Garden River, married; doing well.
 Mary J. Clarke, Garden River; doing well.
 Annie Clarke, Garden River, married; doing well.
 Jackson Kahgang, Sarnia; reported bad.
 Charles Altman, Walpole Island, farmer; steady.
 Florence Wawanosh, Sarnia; doing well.
 Julia Kechenoodin, Sarnia, married; doing badly.
 Nancy Williams, Sarnia; doing well.
 Susanna White, Sarnia, married; doing well.
 Lucy Sheshebe, Walpole Island, married; doing well.
 Joseph Lesage, Garden River; worthless character.
 Gilbert Jones, Garden River, labourer; doing well.
 George Wankay, Cape Croker; doing well.
 Aleck Penasheens, Walpole Island, labourer; doing badly.
 Jacob Shingwauk, Garden River, married; doing very well.
 John A. Maggrah, Winnipeg, clergyman; doing well.
 Hannah Grey, Sarnia, married; doing well.
 Helen Shingwauk, Garden River; not doing very well.
 Thomas Jackson, Sarnia, fisherman; steady, doing well.
 John Pedahchtig, Sarnia, working on boats; doing well.
 Abram Isaac, Sarnia, carpenter; doing well.
 Maria Beesaw, Algoma Mills; doing well.
 Helen Tegoosh, Garden River; doing well.
 Alice Thompson, Sarnia, married; doing well.
 John Negaunegeghik, Sarnia, farmer; doing well.
 Sarah White, Sarnia, married; doing fairly well.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Joseph Chebena, Parry Island, labourer; doing well.
David Menominee, Parry Island, carpenter; doing fairly well.
Albert Esquimau, Christian Island; doing fairly well.
Peter J. Stone, Garden River, labourer; doing fairly well.
Francis Baker, Sailor's Encampment, labourer; not doing very well.
Charles Naudee, Walpole Island, labourer; steady.
Nancy Henry, Walpole Island, married; doing well.
Mary Menas, Sarnia, married; doing well.
James Henry, Walpole Island; turned out badly.
Albert Sahgug, Walpole Island, married, school teacher; doing well.
Joseph Sampson, Walpole Island, bootmaker; doing fairly well.
Charlotte Knaggs, Walpole Island, married; doing well.
Elijah Soney, Walpole Island, farming; doing well.
Frank Magrah, Manitoulin Island; doing badly.
Jacob Waukay, Cape Croker, farming; doing fairly well.
Angus Elliot, Cape Croker, farming; doing well.
Bella Matthews, Lake Superior; not doing very well.
Francis Jacobs, Walpole Island; doing well.
Gracie Jacobs, Walpole Island; doing well.
Charles Gilbert, Wabigoon; turned out badly.
Louis LaSeul, Lacey, doing fairly well.
James Sharp, Lacey, doing very well.
Charles Masuk, Walpole Island; turned out badly.
John Solomon, Walpole Island, carpenter; doing well.
Philomene Sampson, Sheshegwaning; doing well.
Caroline Anthony, Moravian Town, servant; doing well.
Arthur Miskokoman, Walpole Island, teacher; doing well.
Wesley A. Compo, Sarnia, labourer; doing well.
Emily Nawang, Sarnia; doing well.
James Fox, Muncey Town, teacher; doing fairly well.
Absalom Fox, Muncey Town, farmer; doing well.
George Isaac, Sarnia, labourer; turned out badly.
Thomas Williams, Sarnia, labourer; doing well.
Ananias Sampson, Walpole Island, labourer; doing well.
Louisa Williams, Walpole Island; doing well.
John Kahpenah, Serpent River, fisherman; doing well.
David King, Parry Island, labourer; doing well.
Calvin Hill, Tyendinaga, labourer; doing well.
Louisa Smart, Tyendinaga, married; doing fairly well.
Sarah Pierce, Tyendinaga; doing well.
Adam King, Parry Island, labourer, doing well.
Annie Jacobs, Kaughnawaga; doing well.
Phoebe Kujoshk, Walpole Island; doing well.
Ziba Peters, Walpole Island, farming well.

MOHAWK INSTITUTION,

BRANTFORD, ONT., 14th September, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you a report on the Mohawk Institution for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

Attendance.

During the year twelve boys and twelve girls entered, and eleven boys and eleven girls left the institution, the number in attendance being ninety-five.

The periods of attendance of the pupils who left during the year were as follows:

Under 1 year.....	1 pupil.
1 year and under 2 years.....	4 pupils.
2 years do 3 do	5 do
3 do do 4 do	5 do
4 do do 5 do	2 do
5 do and over.....	5 do

Average attendance: boys, 2 years 11½ months; girls, 3 years 6 months.

Average attendance, 1891: boys, 3 years 1 month; girls, 2 years 10 months.

Of the five pupils who remained less than two years, none were desirable students; two were dismissed for bad conduct, two were physically unfit, and one went to nurse her sick mother and was told not to return.

The average number of pupils boarded and clothed was ninety-four.

Health and Conduct.

Beyond a few slight cases of influenza in the first two months, and one case of pneumonia later, there has been no sickness among the pupils during the year.

The general conduct of the pupils has been satisfactory.

Education.

The pupils have made good progress in their studies, though the general standard of attainments is and will be lowered for a time owing to the admission of orphans and neglected children, who are generally quite ignorant on admission; but as this class is admitted for long terms the decrease of numbers in the higher classes will be only temporary.

P. A. and W. P. passed the entrance examination into the Collegiate Institute at midsummer. The former has undergone a course of training for a teacher, and in the early part of last April was appointed to School Board No. 11; the latter does not intend to pursue his studies further at present.

N. L. failed in her 2nd class non-professional examination. She will continue her studies for another year.

J. G. passed 3rd class examination, and is now attending the Model school at Brantford.

C. A. completed one year's attendance at the Collegiate Institute, was called home through a death in the family. She has completed her course of training and is in possession of a certificate as an Indian school teacher.

The "Nelles medal" for general proficiency was awarded to Peter Adams.

Carpenter's Shop.

Very little has been done in this department during the year. The carpenter resigned his position owing to ill-health at the end of March, and, as no work of a profitable character could be obtained, I did not feel justified in appointing a successor. In September he returned but did not work full time as we had really nothing to do beyond the occasional repairs, etc., necessary for the institution.

It is impossible to induce boys to remain as apprentices sufficiently long to become useful, this renders us unable to obtain work in competition with the large number of machine factories in the neighbourhood, which can turn out all classes of wood work much better and at less cost than we can do.

The difficulty of holding any Indian youths or their parents to the terms of a written contract is, under existing circumstances, practically impossible.

A large addition to the buildings is in course of erection, which will afford a play-room for girls, a large school-room, dormitories, officers' rooms, etc., and raise the accommodation from ninety to one hundred and twenty.

Department of Indian Affairs.

TABLE showing the present condition of the hundred and two pupils who left the institution during the four years ended 31st December, 1892.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Farming independently, or on shares.....			
do at hire, or for parents.....	29		29
Working at trades, as clerks, or in factories.....	7	2	9
Domestic service, Indian.....		1	1
do white.....		8	8
*Teaching school.....	2	2	4
Attending other institutions or colleges.....	2	2	4
Living with friends and attending school.....	2		2
Living with friends.....	8	15	23
Doubtful, wandering or idle.....	2		2
Not reported on, having been less than six months in the institution.....	1	2	3
Married.....		11	11
Dead.....		7	7
	53	49	102

*One returned under "Married" and "Teaching school."

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. ASHTON,
Principal.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL BOARD, SIX NATION INDIAN RESERVE, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1892.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts.

1892-93. To balance brought forward.....	\$ 526 83
Annual grants—	
New England Company.....	\$1,000 00
Indian Department.....	400 00
Six Nations Council.....	1,500 00
Methodist Conference.....	250 00
	3,150 00
	\$3,676 83

Expenditure.

1892-93. By salaries.....	\$2,696 00
Buildings and grounds.....	14 65
Fuel.....	126 00
School requisites.....	66 49
Printing and office expenses.....	17 10
Prizes.....	61 50
Sundries.....	11 72
School fees.....	7 25
Bank interest on overdraft.....	1 05
	3,001 76
Balance in bank.....	675 07
	\$3,676 83

The balance carried forward is \$675.07—very little having been expended on buildings and grounds during the year.

REPORT for the year ended 30th June, 1893.—Comparative Condition of Schools.

No. of School.	Name of Teacher.	Number on Roll.	Average Attendance.	Rate per cent of average upon the Register Number.	Number present at Examination.	Standard of Attainment.	Number presented.	Result of Examination, 1893.					Percentage of Passes on Number presented, 1893.	Percentage of Passes on Number presented, 1892.
								Reading.	Dictation.	Notation.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.		
1	Miss M. Davis.....	45	23.9	53.1	26	IV	2	2	1	2	2	1	45.0	16.6
						III	6	3	2	0	4	1		
						II	12	2	4	3	4	10		
						I	6							
						IV	1	1	0	1	1	1		
2	Miss K. Maracle.....	51	22.2	43.5	33	IV	5	1	0	1	1	75.0	62.2	
						III	5	3	1	5	3			3
						II	10	6	8	9	8			10
						I	17							0
						V	2	2	1	2	0			0
3	Mrs. Wetherell.....	48	18.7	38.9	17	IV	1	1	1	1	1	44.0	55.7	
						III	5	3	2	1	2			1
						II	2	1	0	1	0			1
						I	7							
						V	1	1	1	1	1			1
5	Mr. E. Bearfoot.....	40	20.2	50.5	21	IV	7	6	6	5	7	52.5	80.0	
						III	2	0	2	0	0			0
						II	6	2	4	0	1			5
						I	5							
						V	2	2	1	2	0			1
6	Mr. J. Lickers.....	31	15.4	49.7	17	IV	5	4	2	5	5	60.0	78.2	
						III	3	2	0	3	2			1
						II	4	1	2	1	2			3
						I	3							
						V	1	1	1	1	1			0
7	Miss Russell.....	60	27.3	45.5	28	IV	2	1	2	2	1	53.3	66.6	
						III	5	3	4	3	1			3
						II	7	3	4	1	1			5
						I	13							
						V	1	1	0	1	1			1
8	Miss F. Davis.....	23	8.9	38.7	6	III	3	3	2	2	3	68.0	52.7	
						II	1	0	0	0	1			1
						I	1							
						V	2	2	0	2	0			0
						IV	1	1	0	0	1			0
9	Mrs. Scott.....	43	17.8	41.4	13	III	2	2	0	0	1	48.6	88.0	
						II	2	2	0	1	1			2
						I	6							
						V	5	3	3	5	4			3
						IV	3	2	0	3	2			2
10	Miss S. Davis.....	58	30.4	52.4	32	III	5	3	2	1	1	52.7	65.3	
						II	9	2	1	4	5			9
						I	10							
						V	1	0	0	1	0			0
						IV	1	0	0	0	0			0
11	Mr. R. Tobias.....	42	20.3	48.3	21	III	1	0	0	1	1	37.1	86.6	
						II	4	3	0	1	2			4
						I	14							
						V	14	11	7	14	6			5
						IV	24	19	12	20	21			15
		441	205.1	46.5	214	...	214	78	57	71	70	85	53.6	65.2
							37	22	15	16	18	15		
							57	21	23	21	25	50		
							82							

The statistical report on the schools shows a continued decrease in the number of pupils on the roll, as follows:—

1891.....	470
1892.....	459
1893.....	441

Department of Indian Affairs.

Whereas the average attendance during the years in the same order has been 172, 180, 205.

The rate per cent of the average has increased regularly during the three years, as follows:—36·5, 39·4, 46·5.

(The number on the roll for 1893 was 427—the average attendance 153·9—the rate per cent 36.)

School Section No. 1 heads the list for attendance, showing the rate per cent of the average attendance as 53·1. This may be accounted for, as it is a comparatively new section.

By far the poorest attendance is shown in school No. 8, which is evidence that for the present its usefulness is at an end. It should be closed at once, as the children attending it may be transferred to other schools, there being three within a distance of two and a half miles.

While it is encouraging to see increased regularity in attendance, it is to be feared that there are a large number of children not attending school at all. I therefore recommend that the teacher in each school section be required to send to the board a map of the school section (limits to be defined by the superintendent) showing the position of each house and the number and name of each child of school age, stating whether their names are or are not on the school roll, or on the roll of any other school section; and that this list shall contain the names of all children of Indian origin, whether "treaty," or "non-treaty," residing with their parents or guardians.

The examinations were held in the month of March instead of in June, as formerly. The result shows, as was expected, that though a smaller number was present at the examinations, there was an increase in the number of more advanced pupils. In forms 4 and 5, thirty-eight were examined as compared with twenty-nine of the previous year. Whereas, only eight-two children were present below standard two, whilst in June, 1892 there were 134.

The examinations show that very good work has been done in schools Nos. 1 and 2; in the latter the percentage of "passes" was 75.

The establishment of a high school upon the reserve, however desirable, is not practicable, as it would cost far less to board the few pupils qualified, in Caledonia or Brantford, than it would to maintain the requisite staff of teachers for the high school. I would, however, recommend that some effort be made to establish a second and higher department in one or two of the existing schools, during the ensuing winter. This may be done by the employment of an assistant, or monitor, to take charge of the lower forms, under the supervision of the teacher, and for the senior teacher to instruct the 3rd, 4th and 5th classes.

A revision of the time table should be made in all the schools, and I would recommend that text books for home study for the advanced classes be supplied by the Board at half cost.

It may be advisable, should the above recommendation be adopted, to add another standard (6), to embrace the subjects prescribed by the recent orders of the Educational Department for advanced pupils in the public schools.

Members of the School Board.

Rev. R. ASHTON,	}	representing the New England Company.
Rev. J. L. STRONG,		
E. D. CAMERON, Esq.,	}	Indian Department.
Chief JOAB MARTIN,		
Chief BEN. CARPENTER,	}	Council of the Six Nations.
Chief NELLES MONTURE,		
W. WILKINSON, Esq.,	}	Methodist Conference.
Rev. I. BEARFOOT, Superintendent.		

R. ASHTON,
Hon. Secretary.

ST. RÉGIS, QUE., August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my report and tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June, 1893.

The crops in general on the reserve and on the different islands for the last year were not quite up to other years, that is the potatoes, peas, barley, rye and buckwheat. However, the Indians did not complain and were contented with what Providence provided. It is six years or over since I took charge of this agency, and I find that there is a great improvement among the Indians, and much of it is due to the good advice given by their pastor, the Rev. M. Mainville. The Indians are still busy manufacturing baskets, lacrosse sticks, &c.; for which they get ready sale. They turn out in gangs berry picking, and also hop picking through the different sections, by which they make good wages. They also go out among the farmers haying and harvesting. They have also had good employment with Mr. Cummings on the sand pump for the last three years, for which they were paid from eight or ten dollars per day. When the winter sets in, many of them with their families go to different parts where they can get wood plenty and work at basket-making and return home to the reserve in spring time, looking robust, and well provided with the necessaries of life.

The usual grant of blankets to those requiring them has been made.

The five schools continue in operation, but the attendance is not as satisfactory as could be desired. Many of the parents are very obstinate in respect to the education of their children, some of the parents alleging that they have not suitable clothing, others that they require their help at home.

Hunting and fishing are becoming less and less remunerative every year.

The general health of the Indians has been fairly good; no contagious disease made its appearance on the reserve this year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE LONG,

Indian Agent.

MARIA AGENCY, QUE., 12th August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you my annual report together with a tabular statement in connection with the affairs of the Micmac Indians of Maria, for the year ended the 30th June last.

As may be seen by my preceding reports the Indian population within my agency is decreasing from year to year.

Mostly all the children drop off in their infancy and consumption carries off the largest number of the adults, so that if this state of things continues much longer the Micmac nation is bound to completely disappear.

The Indians of my agency are working at all kinds of industries to support themselves.

They all cultivate the soil, more or less, but in general they have not much aptitude for agriculture, they much prefer to hire themselves here and there, so as to realize money the sooner.

During the summer season quite a number of men are engaged by His Excellency the Governor General and by American tourists for salmon fishing, in the Grand Cascapedia river. This is their main resource. Some others obtain employ-

Department of Indian Affairs.

ment in the shanties and with the farmers in the vicinity ; and those who remain at home manufacture baskets and other kinds of Indian wares, which they find a fair market for in the surrounding parishes.

In general the Indians could realize enough to subsist upon without misery, were they more economical at home.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. GAGNÉ, Ptre,
Agent.

RIVER DESERT AGENCY,
MANIWAKA RESERVE, OTTAWA CO., QUEBEC, 21st August, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa,

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

There were but four deaths among the members of the River Desert band during the year, being eleven per thousand, which is an exceptionally low rate of mortality, even in a community of white people.

There were twenty births, which, with an increase of four by marriage, leaves a net increase of twenty to the membership of the band during the year.

Dr. Mulligan is physician to the band at present, having been appointed last January.

The Indian school continues in operation, but the attendance is not very satisfactory.

The Gatineau public road through the reserve, is this summer being repaired at an expenditure of about six hundred and fifty dollars from the funds of the band. The Desert Front road is also being improved at a cost of \$300.

The labour on these roads is all performed by Indians.

The three years term of office of the chiefs having expired, a council meeting of the band to elect their successors was held on the nineteenth instant. Peter Tenesco was again chosen for head chief, with Louis Comondo and Michel Comondo for second chiefs.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES MARTIN,
Indian Agent.

PIERREVILLE, 15th August, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present to you my annual report together with a tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June last.

The Indians of this reserve left in large numbers in the early part of the month of June for the United States to dispose of their baskets and fancy wood works ; this is the only industry followed by these Indians, but they excel in it.

Up to the present, the crops have a splendid appearance, and a good yield is expected.

It is much to be regretted that a few of our Indians allow themselves to be dragged into habits of intemperance, causing at times considerable trouble. We may thank certain white people for this sad state of things, from whom the Indians easily procure intoxicants, and by whom they are robbed of their summer earnings.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. E. ROBILLARD,

Indian Agent.

BÉCANCOUR, P. Q., 26th August, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you my annual report together with a tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June last.

Although the sanitary condition of the band is satisfactory, nevertheless the Abenaki population of Bécancour is rapidly decreasing.

These Indians do not care much for agriculture and there is very little hunting now, as every year it becomes less remunerative. The manufacture of baskets is their principal industry.

In the winter season some of these Indians hire themselves to cut logs for the lumbermen of the St. Maurice River, and in the spring they run the logs down.

Their improvidence and the bad harvest of last year caused some of them to suffer in the winter, but the assistance given to them by the department considerably lessened their misery. In general these Indians, with few exceptions, are temperate.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. DESILETS,

Indian Agent.

NORTH-EASTERN SUPERINTENDENCY,

CHATHAM HEAD, 22nd August, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended 30th June, 1893, also tabular statement of Indian affairs in connection with the Band of the North-eastern Superintendency.

Eel River, Restigouche County.

I cannot report much improvement in this band. They will not interest themselves in farming when their land is poor and sandy, being close to the beach, and as a matter of course their principal means of support is fishing, although the local regulations debar them from privileges which they had in former days.

Papineau River, Gloucester County.

A number of the Indians of this reserve have moved nearer the town, which has not improved them much. A few families still live on the river and are very comfortable, they give more attention to farming, and are employed a great portion of the summer season, as guides for sportsmen, the river being much frequented by parties seeking pleasure by gun and the rod; they hunt in winter, and on the whole make a good living.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Red Bank, Northumberland County.

The advantages on this reserve for making a good living are favourable. It is the junction of the Little South-west and North-west Rivers, both rivers being lumbered on very extensively. It is thickly settled with white people, and any of them that make an effort can be comfortable. They have a nice church on the reserve, and a resident priest; there is a saw-mill and grist-mill but a short distance from the reserve.

Eel Ground, Northumberland County.

This is a fine reserve. The land is very good, sloping nicely to the river, and well adapted for farming, yielding fine crops whenever they give attention to it. Their houses are fairly comfortable. They have a neat church and school-house. As they are but a short distance from the saw-mills and also from the shipping stations, they work a great deal among the lumber and earn good wages, but are not as comfortable or thriving as they might be. These Indians are fairly well-to-do.

Burnt Church, Northumberland County.

This band is well situated to be comfortable. They can fish pretty nearly all the year round and can sell for cash all the fish they can catch. The land is fair, and many of them raise more or less grain and potatoes.

There is a fine old church on the reserve and a school-house with a young lady teacher. The population is nearly two hundred. They are quite numerous. This also is one of the reserves where they celebrate the festival of Ste. Anne, during which term they ignore all work.

Big Cove, Kent County.

This is a very fine reserve, and, as a rule, the Indians are better individuals than in many other places. The soil is good, and when an effort is made, they are successful in raising good crops. A number of them work on the river running lumber from the mills to the place of shipping. This reserve has the largest population in my superintendency. There is a very nice church, and I am pleased to know that they are desirous to keep it in good order and repair. Those that have their health and are disposed to try, can make themselves very comfortable indeed.

Indian Island, Kent County.

Fishing is the chief maintenance of the band on this reserve, but most of them do a little farming. There is also a church here, and, as a rule, they are sober and steady people.

Buctouche, Kent County.

This band are not holding their own, although they have good opportunities, but in some cases when they live so near the white people they do not get on as well. Some have left, but those remaining are doing pretty well.

Shediac, Westmoreland County.

This band is very much broken up. They have moved to various places through the county, and are, as a general thing, unsettled.

A few who live away from the settlement are doing pretty well, but they have not given any attention to farming for the last year or two.

Fort Folly.

The land on this reserve is very poor, being very dry and stony and not adapted for farming, but is quite convenient for fishing. There is a quarry close by, which is a help to them, but I cannot say they are improving.

There has been a slight decrease in population. Their habits are unchanged. They have not so many opportunities to procure liquor, on account of the stringency of the Dominion Act and the fact of the Scott Act being more fully carried out. There is nothing that reduces them to such perfect misery as the use of liquor, and I trust the improvement will continue.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant,

J. H. SARGEANT,

Acting Agent.

SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT, 1ST DIVISION,
FREDERICTON, 28th August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my annual report and tabular statement in connection with Indian affairs of this agency for the year ended the 30th June, 1893.

Woodstock Reserve.

The Indians of this district are divided into two bands. One resides in old tenements at Upper Woodstock, whilst the remainder live on a reserve situated three miles below the town of Woodstock on the St. John River. Those at the former place, particularly the aged, experience considerable hardships in consequence of the class of buildings occupied. Those on the reserve are better situated, as they are free from rent, have plenty of farming lands and a good supply of firewood within easy reach of their dwellings. Last year they received thirty dollars worth of seeds, chiefly oats, potatoes and garden seeds, which were planted and proved of considerable service to them. The principal occupation of the Indians of this district is the manufacture of Indian wares, which go to supply the wants of the Woodstock market. Last winter, owing to the severe cold and the weakened systems of those members of the band who were recovering from a bad type of measles, they were attacked with some form of disease that baffled medical treatment, as ten of their number, including the chief, died between Christmas and April last. No cause whatever could be discovered for this epidemic as both places are considered very healthy. The total number of Indians in the district are seventy-eight. The births were four and the deaths ten for past year.

St. Mary's Reserve.

This reserve situated directly opposite Fredericton, contains twenty families and a population of one hundred and fifteen. There were three births and four deaths in the band for the past year. With the exception of the erection of a new dwelling, no other improvement on the reserve is visible since last report. Last year I supplied those who have gardens with the usual garden seeds, potatoes, &c., required; these are planted on patches of land in and about their dwellings and adjoining lands of white neighbours. The produce raised is not large, but is sufficient to supply them in vegetables for fall use. The labour engaged in by these Indians and from which they derive their sole living is much the same as former years, namely: woodboat loading, stream driving, hunting, canoe making and the manufacture of all kinds of Indian wares. Fancy canoe making is quite a business of this place; for a good canoe, prices range from sixteen to twenty dollars each. There are at least fifteen of these made and sold from this reserve yearly.

Department of Indian Affairs.

The wages from loading deals of Mr. Gibson at the Nashwaak River are about \$1.50 per day. This work is usually performed by young men, whilst the older ones attend to the other occupations already mentioned. Apart from the aged and infirm, there has been no extreme want amongst the band for the past year. In fact, it is remarkable with what ease most of these Indians provide a living for themselves and families. Regarding intemperance, I have to report that with the exception of a few worthless Indians, who will go on periodical sprees, most of the Indians are not given to this practice and are ready at all times to assist the agent in suppressing this vice.

Sanitary measures are enforced amongst these Indians yearly. In the latter part of May last all refuse matter was removed from their premises. And although the reserve is insufficient in size for the number of dwellings and Indians living thereon, yet I am pleased to report that the band have been entirely free from sickness of an infectious character for the past year.

The school on this reserve for the past term has been taught by Miss M. I. Rush. The largest number on register for the year were twenty-four. Their ages range from five to seventeen years. The subjects taught are reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, &c., in which several of the children are proficient. The attendance owing to the migratory habits of some Indians is much better in winter season than during the summer months. The average attendance for the year was 12.08, but will exceed 15.00 the first two quarters of term. This school is always provided with the best of dry hardwood, kept in clean condition, and the comfort and health of the children at all times is carefully looked after.

Kingsclear Reserve.

The population of this reserve is one hundred, eight less than that in last report; five have removed to other parts of the agency; the births were five, and deaths two for fiscal year. Farming is carried on at this reserve more extensively than at all other parts of the agency combined. Last year I distributed amongst the band ninety-eight bushels of oats, eighty-two and a half bushels of potatoes, twelve bushels of buckwheat, two bushels peas, two bushels beans, garden seeds, 1,550 pounds superphosphate, and a large amount of ploughing. With most Indians these seeds were carefully planted as directed, and produced a fair average crop, the season being a favourable one for the land in question. This band also engage largely in the manufacture of tubs, churns, snowshoes, moccasins, baskets, &c., &c., which are readily sold at fair prices in the Fredericton and St. John markets. Some eight or ten of the young men of this band were employed the past spring as stream drivers, from which they received remunerative wages. As a rule, most of these Indians are fairly comfortable. The use of intoxicants is seldom known at this reserve, and the Indians one and all live in peace and friendship with their fellow farmers.

The dwellings of the band being nearly all erected on the slope of a hill leading to the St. John River, there is at all seasons of the year a natural drainage. In May last all accumulations of the winter were removed from their premises, and on being visited in the latter part of July past, their buildings and surroundings were found both neat and clean. The health of the Indians was exceptionally good for the year. There are no contagious diseases to report whatever.

The school at this reserve up to the 20th January last was under the supervision of Miss B. L. Crawley, an excellent teacher, but who was forced to resign in consequence of illness. Since then her place has been filled by Miss Frances McGinn, a teacher of several years' experience. The attendance at this school is very regular. The largest number on register for year was twenty-three, and the average for same time fifteen. The subjects taught are the same as at St. Mary's School, in which all the children are making fair progress. The school buildings both here and at St. Mary's have been thoroughly painted during vacation time; this adds not only to their appearance, but must prove healthful to the occupants.

The balance of Indians of this agency reside at Oromocto, Sunbury County; Upper Gagetown, Queen's County; St. John; Apohaqui, King's County, and St.

Andrew's, Charlotte County, N.B. These Indians pursue the same business as all other Indians. Their wares are readily sold in the respective localities in which they reside, to farmers and traders; and where cash is not available trade in farm produce is taken. In all of the places stated there have been seven births and four deaths. Lung diseases prevail amongst them, and in fact amongst most Indians of the agency—they frequently result in death in consequence of exposure, etc.

During the year there has been committed to my care a band of Indians who reside in shanties at Hampton, King's County, N.B. Since their arrival at this place they have experienced considerable sickness, which necessitated a large outlay for medical treatment. Most of these Indians at the present time are at watering-places in the State of Maine, where they with others frequent each summer to sell their wares. It is to be hoped, should they come back in the fall, which is most likely, that they will return to their reservation, as the place referred to is deficient of the necessaries requisite for Indian life.

The total population of the agency, including those camping at Hampton, is four hundred and seventy-three. The births were nineteen; and the deaths twenty, therefore there are eighteen Amalicate Indians less in the agency than those of last year. This reduction is due to the removal of Indians to the State of Maine, but who are likely to return before another census is taken.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES FARREL,

Indian Agent.

NORTHERN DIVISION, FREDERICTON, 22nd August, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement of Indian affairs for the counties of Madawaska and Victoria, N.B., for the year ended the 30th June, 1893.

Tobique Reserve.

This reserve, situated at the junction of the Tobique and St. John Rivers, has a population of one hundred and ninety-four, being an increase of one over that of last year.

The principal industries engaged in by these Indians are lumbering, acting as guides to tourists, hunting, farming, and the manufacture of Indian wares. As lumbering is carried on extensively in this section of country, the labour of the greater part of band, who are considered good axemen and stream drivers, is always in great demand. The past winter and spring thirty-five of the band were employed at this business, at wages ranging from one and a half, to three dollars per day. A few of the band who, in consequence of their age and infirmities, take no part in this employment give their attention to the manufacture of Indian wares that are readily sold at good prices to traders and farmers of the surrounding district.

Farming, owing to the cash returns realized from the employment referred to, is not carried on as extensively as the lands and opportunities for successful farming would warrant; most of the Indians, and more especially those who follow lumbering only plant sufficient potatoes to answer their family wants. There are, however, some six or seven of the band who are giving to this pursuit more attention than formerly. These parties farm extensively, raise good crops, and, to judge from appearances, are becoming quite comfortable.

Last spring, pursuant to your instructions, this band was notified to cleanse their premises, by the removal of noxious weeds and other refuse matter, from, in and about their dwellings. This duty received every attention, and I am pleased to report that there has not been one case of sickness of a contagious nature amongst these Indians during the past year.

Department of Indian Affairs.

The school on this reserve is taught by Mrs. S. G. Killeen, an efficient teacher. The subjects taught are reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, drawing, etc., in which some children are making fair progress. The attendance of pupils, excepting at stated periods, such for instance as the planting season, was very fair. The number enrolled was twenty-eight, and the average attendance for year 15½. The school and out-buildings are in good repair, and the comfort and wants of pupils at all times amply provided for.

Edmundston Reserve.

The Indians of this reserve consist of six families, in all forty-two souls. Their lands, which are very fertile, and one of the best reserves within my supervision, are divided into six parts. Yearly this band receive their *pro rata* share of seed allowance, most of which is planted on the intervale, where it produces good crops. This, hunting, and basket making is what they derive their sole living from. Usually they enjoy good health, as very little sickness and no deaths occurred amongst them the past year. In matters of education, it is to be regretted that the parents cannot be induced to send their children to the free schools.

In conclusion, I beg to remark that, with but few exceptions, the Indians of this agency are an industrious and thrifty class of people. Regarding intemperance, it must be admitted that a few will indulge occasionally in the use of intoxicants, but, owing to the good example set by the greater number of the men, this habit is not only confined to a few, but is generally of short duration.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES FARRELL,
Indian Agent.

LAKE ST. JOHN, QUE., 26th August, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you my annual report together with a tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June last.

There is an increase in the population of this place, owing to the fact that a few Naskapis families have come to reside here and also that there were fewer deaths than in former years.

With the exception of some few cases of pneumonia, the health of the tribe is fairly good.

The Indians were successful in hunting, and good prices were obtained for their furs.

They had quite a good harvest, especially in vegetables, and the appearance of this year's crops is most promising.

Some of them till the land, while others manufacture canoes, which are in great demand at the fishing places. Some are also employed in the saw-mills of Roberval, but they generally prefer to engage as guides with the sportsmen whenever they have the chance. In general they are energetic enough.

They are decidedly progressing, several nice looking houses will soon be completed; and they are rapidly adopting the habits of the whites in their manner of living; they also look more to their own comfort and have a better idea of cleanliness.

The hospital is constantly well filled with infirm and sick patients, and proper attendance is given them.

The school is always well attended, but not quite so well as it should be.
I observe that these Indians are now more sober, more anxious to work and better behaved than formerly.

I have the honour, to be, sir,
Your humble servant,

L. E. OTIS,
Agent.

LA JEUNE LORETTE, QUE., 6th September, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you my annual report, together with a tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June last.

The Huron tribe sustained a great loss in July last, in the death of Joseph Gonzague Vincent Odibonsowanin, one of its oldest and best educated members. He was for many years a teacher at Lorette and the leader of the choir in the Mission chapel of that place.

The sale of moccasins was somewhat better this year, but their snow-shoes did not sell as well.

Some few families visited the watering places in the Province of Quebec, but they could not dispose of their fancy wares at their full value.

Fifty-one members of this tribe were vaccinated in June last, and the operation was most successful.

The Indians cultivate principally potatoes, but this year's crop was far from being good for they rotted in the ground.

The attendance at school was about the same as last year and numbered on an average about fifty.

Those Indians who went hunting last winter were fairly successful, and the prices obtained for beaver and other skins paid them well.

Quite a number of our hunters were again employed by American tourists as guides to the hunting and fishing places.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

ANTOINE O. BASTIEN,
Indian Agent.

CACOUNA, QUE., 30th August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you the following report in connection with Indian affairs in my agency.

I am happy to be able to say that the Indians here are progressing in civilization; they seem to have more self-respect, for we do not meet with so many depending on public charity for their support. They are becoming industrious and bestir themselves to find work.

This is why a great number of them leave the reserve during the winter, so as to obtain higher wages better to support their families.

The manufacturing of Indian wares is the principal occupation of these Indians. Their sanitary condition is very good.

Department of Indian Affairs.

There were only four deaths during the year: three children and one adult who died of pleurisy caused by his falling in the water while driving timber.

We have no school on this reserve, for it could not support a teacher. The Indians however send their children to the school supported by the whites.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

NARCISSE LEBEL,
Indian Agent.

CAUGHNAWAGA, QUE., 30th August, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this, my annual report, together with a tabular statement regarding the affairs of the Iroquois Indians of Caughnawaga, for the year ended the 30th June last.

There was an increase of 32 in the population during the year.

The schools at Caughnawaga have given satisfaction, both as regards regular attendance and progress.

Although we had no contagious diseases on the reserve, nevertheless the tribe sustained a great loss in the death of ex-chief Thomas Jocks, one of its most enterprising members, who died on the 24th March last.

The crops have a fine appearance and the farmers are satisfied.

With few exceptions, and although we had no constable on the reserve, everything was quiet.

The general condition of the tribe is satisfactory, and I know of nothing specially worth mentioning.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. BROSSEAU,
Indian Agent.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 18th October. 1893.

The Honourable,

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report upon the condition of the Iroquois Indians of the Lake of Two Mountains, for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

It appears that little change occurred in their condition. They perhaps devoted themselves a little more to pursuits which involve less physical strain than agriculture. So it is found that some eighteen farms said to contain five hundred and forty-eight acres are worked by others than the Indian owners either under rental or upon shares. The band's principal industries are making lacrosse sticks, baskets, hoops, beadwork, and peddling these articles. The men also engage themselves as labourers, and shantymen, and a few vend medicines in the United States for a firm of Americans. The industry of hoop-making is said to be of comparatively late date.

The band maintains its character in respect to sobriety and morality. It is well provided with religious instruction by earnest missionaries and has the benefit of four schools. Two of these, under the auspices of the Methodist Church, obtained

an average enrolment of forty-eight; and an average daily attendance of twenty-five, in the aggregate. The rest of the children attend the Roman Catholic schools, and a few the public separate school.

Appended is a tabular statement showing in detail the number and status of the band.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. ANSDELL MACRAE,

Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.

DISTRICT No. 1 A,

ANNAPOLIS, 18th August, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report and tabular statement of the Indians of Annapolis County for the year ended June 30th, 1893.

A large proportion of them reside at Lequille, and the rest of them are scattered all over the country. But little of importance to note in the affairs of the Indians, their pursuits are the same as former years, and no change for the better.

There was some sickness during the fall and winter, but they are enjoying good health at present. There have been two deaths and two births. The population has increased by nine from last year, the difference is caused by some of them returning home.

The potato crop was not very good last season, they did not take as good care of them as they should.

They are making fair progress in elementary branches of education; the average attendance has increased.

The Indians at Lequille have small pieces of land of their own which they live on, and have snug houses, and the surroundings are clean and neat, and they have become very sober and quiet.

The Indian at Middleton has quite a good place of his own, and puts in a good crop and takes care of it.

Upon the whole, I think, the Indians of this district do as well as can be expected of them.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. WELLS, SR.,

Indian Agent

BEAR RIVER, DIGBY Co., N.S.,

DISTRICT No. 16, 29th, August 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting to you my annual report and tabular statement of Indian affairs for the year ended June 30th, 1893.

The Indians of this agency are still employed at the varied occupations pursued in other years, making, while in health, a good living, by hunting, fishing, manufacturing Indian wares, acting as guides for white folks who go calling moose in the woods south of the reserve; while thus engaged they have, of course, to neglect their land and farms.

Department of Indian Affairs.

There have been ten births and five deaths the last year in this agency, and the population according to the census given in the tabular statement accompanying this report, is one hundred and seventy-eight, making nineteen more than last year, which is accounted for by the number of births, one family returning from the States, and some names unintentionally omitted from last census.

There has been considerable sickness on the reserve during last winter and spring, several very severe cases of pneumonia; but there have been few deaths, fewer than for several years, owing in a great measure to medical attendance supplied, and the sanitary measures introduced by the Department.

Their crop, which consists greatly of potatoes, was well up to the average; it escaped the ravages of the potato bug altogether, while the fields of their white neighbours suffered by the pest; they also raised quite a quantity of apples, which they sold, to be used for making cider, as their trees are not grafted, consequently the fruit is very indifferent.

The school on the reserve has been in operation the past year, and the pupils are making as fair progress in the elementary branches of education as could be expected from their irregular attendance, which by reason of their roaming habits appears to be unavoidable.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

F. McDORMAND,
Indian Agent.

YARMOUTH, 8th July, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose my annual report and tabular statements for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

I have but little change to report among the Indians of this agency.

There were two births and two deaths during the year.

During the winter there was much sickness among those living outside the reserve, but the general health of the band at present is good.

About the usual amount of planting has been done and the crops at this time are looking well.

Many of the band are inclined to wander from one part of the county to another, thereby preventing them from making any progress towards bettering their condition. Those that live on the reserve and are willing to work make a comfortable living.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

GEO. R. SMITH,
Indian Agent.

DISTRICT No. 2,
7th August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you tabular statement of this agency as far as I am able to compile it for eighteen hundred and ninety-three. The Indians as a rule are quiet and industrious and make a comfortable living with what as-

sistance they receive from the Department. Now and then a case of destitution comes to light, but, if deserving, the prompt action of the Department at once relieves it. As each spring comes around the Indians seem more desirous of planting, as they now see the benefit of it.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
CHAS. E. BECKWITH,
Indian Agent.

CALEDONIA, QUEEN'S COUNTY, N.S.,
8th September, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement, with an inventory of Government property held by Indians in my agency.

The Indians of Queen's County are in about the same condition as they were last year. The few who cultivate the reserve lands are the ones alone who are making any advance in worldly prosperity. The majority still cling to the old way of basket-making, etc., for a living. Many of the children at Milton attend the public school, and can read and write quite creditably. Many others would attend a school-house of their own.

I am glad to say drunkenness is rare amongst the Indians of Queen's. They are a moral and law abiding people.

Their sanitary condition is good.

In Lunenburg County the Indians are doing very well, especially those on the reserve at New Germany.

The hay crop this year is not as good as last year, still they have no reason to complain, as the other products of the farms are a good yield.

They take a lively interest in the education of their children. I am very well satisfied with them. The oxen in care of the widow Foster, the few ploughs sent to one or two others on the grant, and the books in my possession, are about all the Government property under my care.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS J. BUTLER,
Indian Agent.

DISTRICT No. 7,
PARRSBORO', CUMBERLAND Co., N.S.,
28th August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit for your inspection my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

I have very little change to report as regards the condition of the Indians in this county. Only a few of them are satisfied to remain on the reserve and cultivate the land for a living, the greater number preferring to live near the towns or villages.

Many of the young Indians obtain a living for themselves and their families by working in the saw-mills and lumber woods, thus leaving most of the farm work for the aged Indians and Indian women to perform.

Department of Indian Affairs.

The soil on this reserve is good, and those Indians who do cultivate it raise very good crops indeed.

This year the crops look remarkably well and promise an excellent yield.

There has been a good deal of sickness during the past year, many of the Indians suffering from some form of lung trouble. The population has increased by one during the past year, there having been four deaths and five births.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. A. RAND,
Indian Agent.

HEATHERTON, ANTIGONISH Co., N.S.,
31st August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

I have to report the population of the Indians in this district as stationary, there having been during the year seven births and an equal number of deaths. The crops last year were almost a complete failure, particularly the hay and potato crops. The potato bug worked havoc, the number of Indians who stayed their ravages being comparatively few; and in consequence, there was more than usual destitution among them. The experience of last winter has taught many of them a salutary lesson, and this year they have made more liberal use of Paris green.

The potato and grain crops this year are very promising, while the hay crop is not much superior to last year.

The Indians continue to live up to their usual standard of morality and sobriety.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. C. CHISHOLM,
Indian Agent, District No. 9, N.S.

ST. PETER'S, CAPE BRETON, 30th August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my second annual report relative to the state of Indian affairs in my district for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

In addition to information contained in tabular statement already sent your Department, I am glad to report favourably as follows:—The Indians of this reserve are industrious and fairly prosperous, but as is natural to the poor Indian, he is improvident, and those of this district are no exception to the rule. Here they get ready sale for whatever work they do, and sell in some cases to those engaged in selling liquor and get rum in return for their work. All the criminal law imaginable will remain a dead letter until such time as provision is made to put such law in force respecting the sale of liquor to Indians.

They pay a good deal of attention to their plots of land under cultivation and get good returns for whatever they sow or plant; but the fishing is what they mainly depend on for a living, and those who are well fitted out for this industry succeed as well as others similarly employed.

The school is fairly well attended and producing good results. During the winter and spring months a skin disease prevailed in the district, reducing the daily attendance. They show a great desire to be able to read, write and calculate questions in arithmetic, and show a pardonable pride in being able to do so. Old and young are grateful to the government for maintaining the school and other grants.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN C. CHISHOLM,

Indian Agent.

RIVER INHABITANTS, N. S.—DISTRICT No. 11,

GLENDALE, 24th August, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement in connection with the Indians in District No. 11, for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

Whycocomah Reserve.

Despite the droughts and severe winter of 1892-3, which bore so heavily on all classes in eastern Nova Scotia, I have much pleasure in reporting that some progress has been made in this district. For instance, there is an increase of ten in the population; three new comfortable frame houses have been built and finished; five acres of land have been brought under cultivation, and three more cows added to the general stock. Inconsiderable in itself as this progress may seem, yet in view of the very unfavourable seasons of 1892-3, any progress whatsoever must argue thrift, energy, and labour on the part of the Indians. It must, however, be admitted that had it not been for the generous aid extended them by a bounteous and paternal government, not only would there have been no progress, but the poor creatures could not have held their own. The Colorado bug had well nigh destroyed their potatoes; the long, severe winter and spring of 1892-3 pressed heavily upon them. Nevertheless, there was no unusual mortality, nor any loss of stock. True, "la grippe" prevailed, occasioning frequent calls on the agent in his capacity as pastor. In all other respects, matters are much in the same state as when I made my last report. One excellent trait marks the Micmac here—he does not retrograde. No matter how unfavourable the seasons or straitened his circumstances may be, a semi-cheerful stoicism invests him; and he continues honest, sober and fairly thrifty, a fact which vindicates the wisdom of the law which endued him with the rights of citizenship.

Malagawatch Reserve.

It is only within the past two years that the Indians may be said to have occupied this fine reservation, situated on the peninsula, which on account of the canal recently cut across the "neck" makes the reserve really an island. Owing to the prolonged absence of the Indians from it, some unprincipled persons—fugitives from justice—took occasion to commit depredations on the reserve, notably Neil Martin and Hugh Campbell. The reserve being virtually an island, and fifteen miles from Whycocomah reserve, there is quite a difficulty in defending it. In fact, it has occasioned me in the last two years more anxiety and trouble than the Whycocomah reserve in twelve years. In spite of the closest vigilance, the timber-thieves would commit their robberies; and the worst of it was, and still is, that such is the terror with which these outlaws have inspired the neighbourhood, that I could not

Department of Indian Affairs.

get a single constable among them to act without sending for the deputy sheriff, a distance of fifty miles. The very Indians were so cowed that they would not give any assistance even in their own cause.

There are only five families on this reserve. During the year three acres of land have been brought under cultivation; and two new frame houses have been built, and one cow added to the stock.

General Remarks.

It is highly gratifying in taking a retrospective view of what has been accomplished in the civilization of our Indian population, to contemplate their future advancement under the enlightened and progressive policy adopted by the Dominion Government in their regard. As a result, there is a commendable industry manifested by them in producing, in addition to the fruits of their whilom pursuits of hunting, trapping, basket, and moccasin-making, considerable quantities of hay, oats, and other cereals, besides raising a number of horses, cows, and pigs. Nor is this all. The increased interest in the education of their children, the growing ambition to erect neat and comfortable frame houses, the general cleanliness, as well as the enlargement and improved methods of cultivating their farms are, as we look back to the past and comparing it with the present, most encouraging indications of their intellectual and physical development.

Their behaviour too in so far as respect for religion and the law of the land is concerned, leaves little to be desired, and in comparison with their white neighbours, it is clearly in their favour. I have recently been called to the bedside of a dying young Indian girl, about 17 years of age, to administer the last sacraments. I was delighted to observe the evidences of advanced civilization in the humble abode. Taste, cleanliness and piety obtained there. The bed was neat, with its snow-white sheets, pillow-cases, and fancy coverlet. If I was delighted with all this, I was, at the same time, more than edified by the simple, yet vivid faith of the young invalid, who was really a beautiful specimen of her tribe. After the most devout reception of the last holy sacraments, and as I was leaving, she beckoned me back, and then with intense feeling and streaming eyes, said: "Father, when I see God, I'll pray for you!"

Elsewhere, there were, meanwhile, great preparations going on to do me most distinguished honour. No less a personage than the daughter of the Chief was busily engaged preparing for me a dinner of the national eel. Now, be it observed that the Micmac cannot do you higher honour than to entertain you with a dinner *menu* of which must consist entirely of eels. Nay, you cannot persuade the Micmac of to-day but the Great Mother herself, Queen Victoria, takes eels at least once a day.

In conclusion, be it observed that their gratitude to the Government and loyalty to the Queen are alike unquestionable.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. McISAAC,

Indian Agent.

TRURO, N.S., 6th October, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

No material change has occurred; but still a steady improvement in the condition of the Indians in this agency can be noted. They are getting more comfort-

able in their surroundings and dwellings. This is all due to the wise policy of the Department in having purchased the reserve for them some years ago, a short distance from Truro.

An epidemic of measles broke out in the reserve, but, I am happy to say, without serious results. With this exception, there has not been much sickness.

Having nothing else to report on,

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. H. MUIR,
Indian Agent.

SHEET HARBOUR, N.S.,
16th October, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

There has been only one death this year among the Indians, and very few have been sick. The children attend school very regularly. The school was opened last spring. There are sixteen pupils. The majority of the Indians have been vaccinated this year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. O'SULLIVAN,
Indian Agent.

DISTRICT No. 13,
CHRISTMAS ISLAND, CAPE BRETON, N.S., 20th October, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I inclose with this, my annual report, a tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

Since my appointment to this agency, five years ago, the Indians under my supervision have not been so prosperous and free from destitution and sickness as they have been during the past year. This was principally due to the abundant crop of potatoes raised by them last year, and to the absence of infectious or contagious diseases from amongst them. True, there were isolated cases of distress, owing chiefly to accident, old age or natural infirmity; but then the Department has promptly sent the relief necessary on such occasions.

Encouraged by the good yield of last year, they have planted a larger area with potatoes this year; and, if the rot keeps away, with proportionately better results.

Want of teams to work their farms and bring their handicraft to market is a great drawback to many of them. There are only eight horses on the reserve, a number far inadequate to their requirements; but the average Indian can ill afford the outlay of what would eventually contribute so much towards his comfort and success.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. CAMERON, P. P.,
Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

EGMONT BAY, P. E. I., 16th August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you the usual tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June last.

It will be seen by the statement that there was a decrease of eight in the population since my last report and that a greater number of grown up persons have died from pneumonia than usual this summer.

Measles have also prevailed amongst the children during the winter, resulting in the death of a young man sixteen years old and of a large number of young children; this epidemic lasted for several months and created great anxiety amongst our Indians.

I am very happy to be able to state that the Indians of Lennox Island have faithfully kept their promises of temperance made some fourteen years ago.

The school which has been established on this reserve, works well. The Indians are much interested in its success and it is fairly well attended.

The house which is being built for the teacher will not be completed for a few months yet, but it will be quite comfortable.

The Indians of this reserve are making some progress in agriculture, they have cleared and sown several acres of land this year. They also raised more cattle than usual. This shows a certain amount of progress, but does not come up to my expectation.

The crops of this year are good.

The Morell Reserve.

Only five families reside permanently on this reserve.

The land is good and produces good crops.

Two of the families are well-to-do Indians and maintain themselves by farming and selling such Indian wares as they are able to manufacture at home during the winter season.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN O. ARSENAULT,
Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY, 22nd August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit for your information my annual report with tabular statement showing the state of the Indians under my charge with an inventory of all Government property and the approximate value of the same for the year ended the 30th June, 1893.

The Roseau River Bands.

Very few of the Indians of these bands remain on their reserves; consequently very little improvement in the way of farming is made by them. They prefer to do something from which they can realize immediately the fruits of their labour, such as hunting, digging snake root, &c., &c. The snake root last spring brought them a very remunerative price; they got as high as from twenty to thirty cents per pound for it when it was clean and well cured.

The wheat crop on this reserve was pretty light, the yield to the acre was in the neighbourhood of fifteen bushels. I was unable to get in my crop on this reserve this year, with the exception of about eleven acres, put in by one of the Indians. The one hundred and fourteen acre field was, from an over flow of the Red River, covered with from three to four feet of water all over the field at the time it should have been sown, and before the water subsided it was too late to sow. However, much of the land required summer fallowing to bring it into proper condition for cropping, as the weeds were making great headway.

The band of those Indians residing at the Rapids of the Roseau River were very much pleased with the two yoke of oxen purchased by the Department for them in the spring and also for being paid their annuity at the Rapids. The wheat at the Rapids showed prospects of being very late, but their potatoes were looking well.

The Long Plain Band.

These Indians have not done so well these last two years as formerly; those of them who were among the best workers on the reserve have deserted it nearly altogether, and the last year the four or five that put in the crop had a very small return for their labour and could not get it threshed, as it would cost more to get a thresher to go up there than the whole crop would come to. The quality of the grain was not good and the price that it would bring was very small. They threshed some of it with the flail and the balance got burned in the spring by one of themselves setting a fire to burn scrub. They never informed me of this until it was too late for me to procure seed for them to sow. They say that they will not farm any more wheat unless that they can get it threshed; consequently they have no wheat sown this year, with the exception of two of them, the one has about six acres and the other three, which is a very light crop. The land is a very light sandy soil and requires rest; a few years cropping entirely exhausts it, and I have been urging them to make it all ready for another year's crop.

This band is going backward instead of forward, both in farming and in caring for their stock. They formerly had good stables and took good care of their cattle, but for the past two years they have neglected them, and lost several head last spring on account of the long, tedious winter, and I presume, from a lack of care.

The Swan Lake Band.

These Indians remain about the same. The number residing at the Swan Lake are on the increase, but those residing at the Indian Gardens are doing all that they possibly can to get them to leave the reserve.

The wheat grown on this reserve was a very light crop and would not grade more than one frozen. There was not a carload of it, and I could not get a car to be left on the track. To get it to the market it would have had to be hauled to the station, which would have cost four or five cents per bushel, and it could not be hauled at all when there were buyers on the market, on account of the great depth of snow. I sold about one-half of the wheat, for seed and milling purposes, for more than I could have got for it at the station. There are twenty acres of wheat on this reserve this year, and thirty acres of barley, all looking pretty well at the time that I made the payments there. The thirty acres required summer fallowing, but, in preference to that, I sowed it with barley to clean the land, as barley leaves it in fine condition for wheat.

One of the Indians, Wakemahwawetung, who had ten acres in wheat last year, has twenty acres this year, and has ten more acres ready for next year. He is setting a good example to the other Indians. His wheat looks very well. He is very anxious that the Department would give him a cow. I could not get the Indians at the Gardens to consent to allow me to send out some of the cattle to the Swan Lake. They would sooner see them die than allow them to go there.

Department of Indian Affairs.

There is also another young Indian who broke four acres to put in crop next year on this reserve, and I trust more of them will follow the example of those two. The trouble seems to be that when one of them gets along any way well, the others are jealous of him.

The Indian Gardens at Hamilton's Crossing.

These Indians, with the exception of Chief Yellow Quill, do scarcely anything at farming. The wheat crop was pretty good, averaging about twenty bushels to the acre, but grading only three hard. The potatoes and garden stuff raised by the chief were pretty good. They are always badly off here for hay, as there is none on the section of land that they occupy, and notwithstanding this they would not allow any cattle to be taken to Swan Lake. They lost this spring three head of their cattle.

The thirty-four acres of wheat put in by the Department here this spring looked very well when I was making the payments to the Indians there. The chief's wheat crop is quite light, but his potatoes and garden stuff looked very well.

The general health of the Indians in my agency, during the past year, has been on the whole pretty good; although the deaths, which were generally from natural causes, exceeded the births by two.

Drunkenness must be on the decrease, as I only saw one Indian that I could say was the worse of liquor during the whole time that I was making the payments.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS OGLETREE,

Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR,

WINNIPEG, 18th October, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—In submitting my sixteenth annual report on the moral, physical and intellectual condition of the Indians within this superintendency, I have the honour to inform you that their connubial relations are now generally most sacredly observed, and that prostitution or disregard of marital obligations among them is an exceptional occurrence, but there are occasional instances, especially among the heathen, of individuals living illegally together, according to the unorthodox custom of their pagan ancestors, without any recognized ceremony having been performed to legalize their assumed marriages. It therefore frequently happens that on some flimsy pretext one of the contracting parties to these unholy alliances abandons, with impunity, the other for a more congenial, or desirable companion, and the law is impotent to inflict punishment upon these transgressors for their unfaithfulness; consequently this loathsome and infectious moral leprosy is contaminating Indian communities, destroying the chastity of the virtuous and corrupting the youthful mind. It is, however, difficult under existing circumstances for Indians in remote districts to have their marriages properly solemnized, as they often have neither the necessary means nor the opportunity of obtaining licenses, and as the Missionary, who occasionally happens to visit their reserves, seldom remains long enough there to enable him to publish the bans the requisite number of times to legalize their union. Hence they have either to postpone indefinitely the regular consummation of their nuptials or live unlawfully together without having any authorized wedding ceremony performed.

The physical condition of the Indians is normally satisfactory at present, but last winter a virulent epidemic of measles accompanied with unusual fatality among children was prevalent on many of the reserves. The sanitary regulations with regard to cleanliness in and around their dwelling-houses are now more generally observed than formerly, and all garbage and other rubbish are, according to instructions, in many instances destroyed or removed some distance from their residences; but since the cookingstove has become in common use among them, the chimney or open fire place, is usually dispensed with, and consequently the ventilation of their houses is so imperfect, especially in winter, that the air inhaled is absolutely stifling, and is probably generating more pulmonary and other fatal diseases than all other agencies combined. To alleviate the sufferings of those afflicted with various diseases, the Government generously appointed medical superintendents and dispensers to prescribe the necessary treatment for them. This humane act of the Department is much appreciated by the Indians, especially by those whose recovery is attributed to the remedies given them. The skill displayed by those physicians in amputating limbs, removing internal tumours, and in performing other intricate surgical operations, is deserving of more than a passing allusion.

On account of the continued severity of the spring, their supply of hay became exhausted, and therefore a large percentage of their cattle perished from starvation; but those which survived are in excellent condition, as the pasturage of this extremely productive season is very superior. Their gardens, from appearance during my inspection of them, promised an abundant yield of potatoes and other useful horticultural commodities. The majority of the Indians are beginning to realize the advantages accruing from devoting themselves more assiduously to agriculture and less to the wild, nomadic and precarious pursuits of the chase.

The fur-trader is naturally averse to their adopting civilized habits, which unfit them for hunting; and therefore advances them traps, clothing, provisions and ammunition to induce them to leave their reserves and go on distant journeys through pathless forests where the greatest number of the choicest furs are likely to be secured. Wherefore it is obvious to any one conversant with the unsurmountable difficulties which the Government encounters in its strenuous efforts to ameliorate the wretched condition of those roaming improvident savages, whose proverbial habit of wandering about is so thoroughly rooted for countless ages in their inflexible nature, that it is almost impossible for generations to eradicate it therefrom. Hence their aversion to domicile on their reserves and follow the civilizing occupation of an agriculturist.

The general diffusion of knowledge among them through the educational institutions established for their benefit is manifestly developing them intellectually. The baneful influence of the designing medicine-man over them through his poisonous nostrums and mysterious incantations is fast disappearing, and the darkest clouds of pagan ignorance and superstition which overshadowed for centuries their mental horizon are gradually vanishing as the glimmering rays of civilization are penetrating through them.

In some respects, the Indian is superior to the European. His perceptive faculties are wonderfully developed; nothing escapes the searching glance of his eagle eye; and his memory is so retentive that his recollection of places and events is simply marvellous; but in other respects he is inferior. His reasoning powers are not of the highest order, and it is therefore most difficult to convince him of anything by argument. He does not possess that energy and perseverance which constitute the mainspring of prosperity in any undertaking, hence he never accumulates anything beyond his immediate requirements, and consequently he is frequently on the verge of starvation. The more assistance rendered him, the more helpless and dependent he evidently becomes, but how to improve his condition and make him self-sustaining is an abstruse problem requiring the profoundest consideration for its solution.

I am happy to inform you that the different Indian agents within this superintendency are faithfully attending to the various obligations incumbent upon them, in connection with the payment of annuities, the examination of schools, the distri-

Department of Indian Affairs.

bution of provisions to the destitute, and to the general routine of their respective offices; but I regret to report that they usually have been unsuccessful in their efforts to induce the Indians to cultivate their reserves more extensively, as the farming operations thereon are generally unprogressive. They also grievously failed to have the Indians provide a sufficient quantity of hay for wintering their cattle last year, and therefore a large number of them miserably perished from starvation.

The Indians strongly object to the provision in the fishery regulations requiring them to obtain licenses before they are permitted to fish for purely domestic purposes, as it is frequently impossible for them to comply therewith without incurring considerable expense in travelling long distances to the agent or inspector of fisheries to procure them. They also loudly protest against being prevented from fishing for their own consumption during the close season, and contend that, if this restriction is enforced, the consequences will be disastrous to them, inasmuch as they depend principally upon their fall fisheries for their supply of food during the ensuing winter.

The industrial schools established by the Government at Elkhorn, St. Paul, and St. Boniface, for the theoretical and practical instruction of Indian children in the essential industries of life, are ably conducted by efficient staffs of experienced teachers, who are devoting their untiring energies to the advancement of those interesting pupils entrusted to their watchful care.

The Department is to be congratulated upon its enlightened and progressive policy in recently substituting on a number of the reserves commodious school-houses furnished with all modern conveniences, in place of the primitive structures which preceded them.

I cannot refrain from giving expression to my appreciation of the faithfulness and efficiency in which my experienced staff of officers have attended to the various duties devolving upon them in connection with their clerical positions, and I deeply regret that Miss McIntosh's personal interests were such as to necessitate her severance from this office.

For details with regard to statistics respecting schools, farming operations, furs and fisheries, I beg to refer you to the inclosed tabular statement.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. McCOLL,
Superintendent Inspector.

TREATY No. 1,

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY, 30th August, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report and tabular statement, in triplicate, for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

St. Peter's.

The St. Peter's Band are getting more independent every year; they are more inclined to look after themselves, and at present are almost if not entirely self-sustaining, with the exception of school and medical attendance, and as Dr. Orton only visits the reserve once a month, or in a very urgent case, they now in many cases call in the local practitioners, and generally pay their bills; but I must say that Dr. Grain of Selkirk kindly gives his services free time and again.

As there has been no frost this year, the crop could not be better, potatoes and corn particularly being very fine.

During last winter there was a great deal of sickness amongst the children, principally measles, which caused many deaths, and it would have been hard on the families of the working class, if they had not been allowed to sell dead wood; with the revenue from this source to help them, they passed a most successful winter.

Over forty of the men of this band who had bob-sleighs and oxen, worked all winter hauling wood for Mr. Dagg of Selkirk, by which they made from one to three dollars a day with one yoke of cattle; one Indian, Roderick Stevenson, who had three teams, often made as high as nine dollars a day.

The fishing in the Red River, Netley, Muckle's and Devil's Creeks, and in the neighbourhood of the mouth of the Red River on Lake Winnipeg, was never better. All kinds of fish were plentiful; the Indians grumbled a little in regard to the close time for sturgeon, as they say all river sturgeon have spawned by the twentieth of May; of course they caught for their own use, but they wanted to sell, and this they could not do until they got through with their hay making in September.

A number of this band wintered out at Lake Winnipeg at fishing points, and fished all winter for sale, they all did well, but brought little home with them.

Fur and big game was scarce, so most of the hunters turned their attention to fishing.

The schools on the reserve are doing good work, although not as much as one would wish, but then it must be remembered that it is not many years since the Indians gave up their wigwams; a number have told me that when they see the wavies (Arctic goose) flying north in the spring, that they cannot remain in a house, but must be off to their old tent life. Principally on this account, the attendance is not what it should be, but amongst the children of those whose parents have settled it is now an exception to find one of fourteen years of age who cannot read and write.

I must mention particularly the good work done by Mr. Roland McDougall, teacher of St. Peter's south school, and Miss McLean of North St. Peter's, (the other teachers are of course doing well), their schools compare favourably with any in the province. Discipline is high. The children are not only taught as per standard course of study, but they have concerts and recitations during the winter. All visitors have been astonished and delighted at the knowledge and brightness displayed by the children.

At Mr. McDougall's school, he encourages out door sports of all kinds, so that parents have informed me that they cannot keep their children at home, and I feel fortunate in having such a teacher in my agency.

To show that these people are progressing and thinking of to-morrow, eight of them have joined the Independent Order of Foresters, so that if anything should happen, there would be one thousand dollars to leave to their families, or in case of sickness, they would receive the usual benefit.

Broken Head.

Fishing was good at this point, game and fur of all kinds scarce, but as the Indians were allowed to sell dead timber, and as a buyer was found at one dollar and fifty cents a cord, they were very comfortable during the winter.

They also kept their cattle well. Their gardens are better cared for, and there will be a better crop than last year.

The school has not improved as far as attendance is concerned, and I do not see how it can, unless the Indians remain more at home: few are on the reserve more than four or five months in the year.

Quite a number have no home on the reserve, are only seen at the annuity payments, they live about Winnipeg and St. Boniface, and I think, live a miserable life, and will die out in a short time; however, I am pleased to say that there are a number of their children, who through the influence of His Grace Bishop Taché, are now attending the St. Boniface Industrial School, where they will be brought up and cared for, and it is hoped be very different men and women from their progenitors.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Fort Alexander.

During the winter there was a great deal of sickness at this point, amongst the children, principally measles; it is surprising how the women, not only of their band, but everywhere amongst Indians, will not listen to advice, but as soon as they hear there is sickness in a house or tent, must congregate with their children, to sympathize and offer advice, and help the parents, never thinking that they or their children are in danger of catching the disease; this is how any contagious sickness spreads so fast amongst them.

They caught about twenty-thousand whitefish last fall, and would have caught as many more if it had not been so stormy.

A large number of cariboo were killed to the north-west of the reserve. One Indian informed me that in one hunt he killed forty-two. Fur was not very plentiful, but prices were good, so that hunters did fairly. The three schools on this reserve are doing good work. Mr. Donald Flett, teacher of the Upper Protestant one, has a first class school, and as a teacher of young Indian children has done wonders.

One drawback to this reserve is that there is no employment of any kind at which the men can make money to buy clothing, etc., therefore those who are not hunters have to go to Selkirk, Whitemouth and Rat Portage, to chop cordwood and to lumber; while they are away, their places go to ruin.

Those who farm are inclined to be discouraged, as prices for farm produce have been so low that it does not pay them to ship to market, and some feel like giving it up, and becoming hunters or fishermen, or seeking employment at day's wages.

Their crops this year could hardly be better, the potatoes, corn and garden produce is splendid, their grain will give first class returns, and their cattle look well.

All the go-ahead members of this band want their reserves surveyed, so that they will be able to get location tickets, but the old chief and the pure Indians are opposed to any change being made of any kind.

General Remarks.

I notice in my agency that those treaty persons who belong to the Cree Nation, or who have white blood, are increasing, those of the Ochipway decreasing; for instance, at St. Peter's, the number of adults amongst the Protestants, who are generally Swampy Crees, amounts to three hundred and twenty-six, with five hundred and twelve children. The Roman Catholics and pagans, who are nearly all Ochipway, ninety-three adults, with seventy children; then at Broken Head River, where they are all Ochipway, there are one hundred and seven adults, with only eighty-eight children. At Fort Alexander, where the Roman Catholics are principally French half-breeds, there are ninety-seven adults, with one hundred and forty-five children, while the Protestants and pagans, who are nearly all Ochipway, have only one hundred and twenty-three adults.

These figures also show that those increase who have settled down on their reserves, and are more under the influence of the Department, and have become civilized to a great extent; but those who will not, will gradually disappear.

The Ochipway in this section of country is a confirmed wanderer.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. M. MUCKLE,
Indian Agent.

TREATY No. 2—MANITOWAPAW AGENCY,
THE NARROWS, LAKE MANITOBA, 3rd July, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

The Indians on the several reserves in this agency are in a fairly prosperous condition, and continue to maintain themselves by fishing and hunting.

Owing to the exceptionally severe and long winter of 1892 and 1893, extra supplies of provisions had to be delivered to the old and infirm Indians, to whom some relief is always granted during the winter months.

The crops this year are good and there is any quantity of hay, notwithstanding the fact that on some reserves the hay grounds were flooded, but the bands will be able to procure enough hay for their cattle.

The winter was exceptionally long and severe, seven months duration, and the very late spring snowstorms were very trying to the stock, especially to cows coming in, so that the quantity of hay required was nearly double that used in an ordinary winter; in consequence, on some reserves, some hay was bought, the Indians paying for same themselves with furs or money, at the payments of the annuities, according to their agreements among themselves.

Two new school-houses, one at Water Hen River and the other at Pine Creek, are now being completed; there are now twelve schools in operation with a good average attendance. The progress made by the pupils is encouraging with few exceptions. The boarding and day school combined at the Water Hen River Reserve continues to prosper, and the advance the pupils are making in the English and French languages is very creditable.

The cattle are still on the increase, and in good order and condition, although on some reserves great losses were experienced, owing to the exceptionally severe winter; the very deep snow preventing the cattle from feeding on the prairies as heretofore.

The general health of the Indians of this agency has been good, which is in a great measure due to the observance of the sanitary regulations of the Department, and the closer attention given by the medical officers, Messrs. Drs. Orton and Grain.

In conclusion, I am happy to report that my staff of teachers, with one exception, have proved themselves very efficient in the discharge of their duties, and that the Indians under my supervision are progressing and are in general contented and peaceable.

I have the honour to be sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. MARTINEAU,

Indian Agent.

RAT PORTAGE AGENCY, TREATY No. 3,
LAKE OF THE WOODS, 30th July, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

The Indians of the eleven bands under my charge are in a fairly prosperous condition, and self supporting, with the exception of a small quantity of food to old, sick and destitute. Some of the bands again lost part of their seed potatoes, by rains getting into the pits, and frost; 170 bushels potatoes was supplied to those bands

Department of Indian Affairs.

who were short of seed. I am sorry to have to report that several of the bands lost cattle during the spring, for want of hay, as the spring was twenty days later than usual; others lost some by accident. Hay was supplied to bands No. 32, 33, 37 and 38, last fall; and during the winter band No. 31 got a supply. The eleven bands have planted six hundred and fifteen bushels potatoes, and those gardens which I have seen have a good appearance; some new land has been broken, but the old gardens have been abandoned. The schools were visited, and the children are improving; but still the old complaint of irregular attendance, owing to the parents leaving the reserves during the hunting season. The teacher at Islington resigned in December quarter, and the school has been without a teacher up to date. The teacher of Fish Bay school also resigned in May.

The liquor traffic with Indians is being gradually stamped out, but still there are parties who procure liquor for Indians, which they take away from the place; and although several parties have been arrested for this offence, still the law requires one witness other than the informer, which is very difficult to procure.

We had two cases here in May, but for want of the second witness, they were dismissed.

There have been several deaths on the Islington reserve; and since the Indians have been using stoves in their houses and abandoned open fire places, there has been an increase of sickness in the bands, owing to the want of ventilation. I have insisted on them building open fire places in their houses.

I am again sorry to report that, owing to high water, the rice crop in the bays of the Lake of the Woods is again a failure, although the Indians report rice in the inland lakes, with a prospect of being able to collect a small quantity. Rabbits were very scarce last winter, but in a few places more numerous than last season.

The Indians on the several reserves are following the instructions of the Department in reference to burning up all refuse collected around their houses during the winter, as they reside in tents during the summer.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. J. N. PITHER,

Indian Agent.

COUCHEECHING AGENCY, 8th August, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

The acreage under crop this year is very nearly the same as last year, and there is every prospect of a good harvest. More land would have been planted this spring had not seed been so scarce, and consequently sold at high figures, but nevertheless about fifty bushels of potatoes were purchased at seventy-five cents and paid for by these Indians. The Long Sault Band are making an effort to improve their gardens, enlarging and keeping them in good order. Potatoes and corn are their staple crops, a few indulging in garden seeds also. The hay crop last summer was a total failure in some places, and the Department kindly came to the assistance of the Indians, but this did not prevent them from losing several animals, for the reason that the hay, cut by themselves, had grown in the water, and consequently was coarse and hard to eat. Then again, the winter was exceptionally long and severe, and followed by several spring storms.

I believe these Indians are beginning to realize that in the near future they must look to their farms for support, and I never lose an opportunity of impressing this important fact upon them.

Owing to reports reaching us in the early spring that small-pox was raging at Rat Portage, I took every opportunity of warning my Indians to follow out the instructions I frequently give them in regard to sanitary precautions, and am glad to say that they are improving in the matter of cleanliness: there has been very little sickness during the past year.

The same number of schools are being kept open as last year, though somewhat irregularly: the average attendance has not been so good, which is largely due to the life these Indians have to lead. Mr. Southam, the teacher of the Long Sault school, has lately sent in his resignation, which I regret, as he has worked hard and faithfully for the last three years in trying to educate the children, and has not met with the success which he deserved. Mr. Garrioch, of the Manitou Rapids, has also resigned, after improving matters there considerably, especially in the way of discipline.

The usual supplies were given to the destitute last winter, and as far as I could learn, the able-bodied men kept themselves comfortably.

It is with much pleasure that I am able to report a great decrease in the liquor traffic with these Indians. As the Department is aware, a few years ago, life was almost unbearable on this account. Drunken Indians could be seen in all directions, and whisky was sold to them by the gallon, and by the most unscrupulous set of ruffians imaginable. But times have changed, and the law is being obeyed. Mr. Fahey, a Dominion constable, was sent here to help us, and by hard work and determination has broken up the regular "whisky clique." It is a very hard matter, if not impossible, to stop this liquor traffic altogether, but as long as we have a constable who makes that his special business, we will be able to prevent the recurrence of the state of affairs which I have mentioned.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

F. C. CORNISH,
Indian Agent.

SAVANNE AGENCY—TREATY No. 3.

FORT WILLIAM, 26th August, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, with accompanying tabular statement and inventory of Government property in my charge on the 30th June last.

Accompanied by my assistant, Mr. McLaren, I arrived at Poplar Point, 6th July, where the annual payments were made to the Lac de Mille Lacs Band of Indians.

These Indians are desirous of having a school, and have agreed to put up a suitable building with the usual Government aid.

The seed supplied this year was planted on an island in front of the reserve, where the soil is much better than on the mainland.

This band lost three head of cattle during the winter and spring. Two oxen died through sickness, and a bull was drowned.

The Sturgeon Lake Band were paid their annuities at Pine Portage. They live comfortably by fishing and hunting, but cannot be persuaded to till the soil.

We arrived at Wabigoon Reserve on the 14th, and after inspecting and distributing supplies, paid annuities.

Visited the school under Mr. Johns' care, and found twenty-four children in attendance. They do not take kindly to reading, but writing seems to come natural

Department of Indian Affairs.

to them, some excellent specimens of penmanship being shown us. The girls are being taught sewing and knitting, which they pick up rapidly.

There was a disease among the cattle on this reserve, through which they lost a number during the winter and spring.

The Eagle Lake Band were paid their annuities on the 17th, after the supplies were inspected and distributed.

The Councillor took much pride in showing us the gardens, which were well advanced. Here the cattle were in good condition, owing to the excellent care given them during the winter by the Councillor, in whose charge they had been left.

The Indians of the Lac Seul Band, living at Frenchman's Head, were paid their annuities at that place for the first time on July 21st. This arrangement is very pleasing to the Indians here, and at Sturgeon Lake, as it will save them many hours travelling each year.

Here we met the Venerable Archdeacon Phair, Rev. Father Cahill, and the Revs. Mr. Pritchard and Mr. Graham. The church begun last year by the Church of England Mission is being proceeded with, and the Indians are anxious to see it completed.

The Indians held a long council before they could decide on a councillor to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Marks last winter. When this was arrived at, the election took place, after which the payment was proceeded with.

Mr. Graham, the new school teacher, had only just arrived, therefore, had not been able to properly classify the children, however, those we heard read fairly well, and the writing in their copy-books was very creditable.

At Lac Seul, Councillor Ackiwence was elected chief, to fill the place of John Cromarty, who died last December, and Eweh Kewence, to the vacancy caused by the promotion of the former councillor.

After this business was attended to, the distribution of supplies and payment of annuities took place.

Last year these Indians were unable to procure sufficient fodder for their cattle owing to the high water, the consequence was that a number died during the winter.

Mr. Wood has replaced the Rev. Mr. Pritchard as teacher of the school here, but being pay-day, it was difficult to assemble the children, only a few could be persuaded to attend. Their writing and arithmetic was fairly good, but their reading poor.

The Indians have repaired the teacher's house, which is now very comfortable.

Owing to the deep snow last winter, these Indians were able to kill a large number of deer.

We arrived at the Wabeeskang Reserve in a drenching rain storm and were escorted by the chief to his house, where he very kindly placed two rooms at our disposal. This house is far ahead of the usual dwelling of an Indian and is a great credit to the chief.

The school here is under the care of Mr. Evans, who seems to be a painstaking conscientious teacher, the older pupils read and write very well, and all seem to be anxious to learn.

This band is improving their reserve by clearing a few acres every year, they have now two acres under cultivation which has been done altogether with grub-hoes. The annuity payments passed off quietly.

We reached the Grassy Narrows Reserve after a very rough trip, being almost swamped, running a rapid, and again nearly going over a small fall; the water was so high that the canoemen had great difficulty in taking us out of danger.

A council was held for the purpose of electing a new councillor in the place of Madwias, deposed for incompetence. The Indians were unable to decide on his successor; so they were left with only one councillor for the ensuing year. The annuities were paid and supplies distributed. Their potato crop looks promising.

The cattle here, which are of an excellent breed, are in splendid condition, being well cared for during the winter by councillor Pahpahsay.

There is no teacher at the school here, the Indians are away so much it is difficult to get even a small attendance for any length of time.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN McINTYRE,
Indian Agent.

TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY,
INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE, 20th July, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement, with inventory of Government property remaining on hand 30th June, 1893.

Having been appointed to this agency last fall, I reached here on the 10th November, 1892, and took charge on the 14th. The winter had already set in, and continued till the 5th May, 1893, being one of the severest probably ever known in the North west, and in consequence of this severity a great many cattle died in this vicinity during the winter. The deaths were caused by pneumonia, brought on by the excessive cold in the latter part of January and most of the month of February, when the thermometer registered from forty to fifty below zero.

The unusual long continuance of the winter caused a great shortage of hay in spring, and none could be purchased anywhere. This made the cattle very weak when the snow disappeared, and they had to be closely attended to prevent them from lying down and dying.

The Indians of the different bands of this agency have been in comparatively good health, except a few of the aged and infirm and a few others suffering from hereditary diseases. They were visited twice during the winter by Dr. Hall, of Fort Qu'Appelle, who prescribed for and distributed medicine to them.

The crops of last season were a failure, and only one band, that of Poor Man, were enabled to have some wheat gristed at Fort Qu'Appelle, realizing about fifty sacks of flour. The other bands had no flour gristed, owing to the small return they had, a good part of which had to be kept for seed.

Owing to the distance of this agency from any market, when there is a failure of crop, it is nearly impossible for the Indians to do anything towards supporting themselves, and this more especially was the case last winter, when the snow was so deep and weather cold that hunting fur was out of the question. Very little was done in this line, except towards spring, when the snow disappeared. The Nut Lake Indians were successful in killing a good many bears.

The boarding schools of this agency are conducted well. Organization and discipline, very good; attendance regular, and the progress of the children satisfactory. The day school on Day Star's Reserve is composed mostly of young children, and, although the attendance is regular, their progress is slow.

The houses on the different reserves have a neat appearance. The farmers were instructed to have all refuse cleaned from around their houses, as well as to burn the carcasses of cattle that died last winter.

These instructions have been carried out, but many of the Indians, as a rule, prefer living in canvas tents during the summer months, which in my opinion, is more beneficial to their health, as after staying a week or two at one place, they usually remove to a cleaner locality, thereby getting rid of accumulated refuse and filth.

Department of Indian Affairs.

I am glad to report that the work of the office is carried out satisfactorily by my clerk, Mr. H. A. Carruthers, and I have been ably assisted by the farmers of this agency, who all take great interest in their work.

In conclusion, for further information, I beg leave to refer you to the tabular statement now forwarded.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. FINLAYSON,
Indian Agent.

TREATY NO. 4, MUSCOWPETUNG'S AGENCY,
9th September, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended 30th June, 1893, also tabular statement, and inventory of all Government property within the agency.

The result of the year's work is satisfactory on the whole, and a marked improvement is noticeable in the increased self-reliance of the Indians and the manner in which they are adapting themselves to civilized ways; farming work is done more thoroughly, the fittings of the dwelling houses are more complete, and the general surroundings more comfortable.

The number of individual Indians that go out working off the reserve is increasing. This does away with looking to the Department for the supplies which the working Indians procure from the proceeds of their labour.

The health of the Indians has been very good; no epidemic of any kind occurred during the year.

Stock of all kinds suffered more or less during the long winter and extremely severe weather, the snow was very deep, so that all animals required steady feeding and constant care; this kept the Indians busy, in addition to the usual work of hauling wood, hay, &c.

All the beef required is supplied from the stock herd, also oxen for labour.

The annuity payments passed off quietly. Piapot's annual speech was short and contained very good advice to his people.

The number of children attending the Industrial Schools at Fort Qu'Appelle and Regina has been increased, and outside of Piapot's Reserve, there are very few of school age at home.

The returns from last season's crop (with the exception of Piapot's Reserve, where the grain was destroyed by a hail storm) were fairly good, and supplied the Indians with sufficient flour during the winter and summer.

The excessive heat and drought this summer have injured the grain to a large extent, so that the returns will be very small.

Small game during the season has been more plentiful than usual, and the catch of fish in the lakes good throughout the year.

The sale of hay and wood, (our great industries) is increasing each year. Regina takes the bulk of the hay, and Fort Qu'Appelle and the adjoining settlement the wood, in both cases the demand is not large enough, and when our contracts are filled, a few loads glut the market.

Pasquah's Band, the most advanced of the Treaty Indians in the agency, have received very little assistance during the year, as they were in a position to support themselves. Their crops were good and their opportunities of working and earning money greatly increased. The land to the south and east of the reserve is settling up very fast, which enables them to dispose of a large quantity of wood, which they cut and pile, and which the settlers take over on the reserve, doing their own team-

ing. Of course the old and destitute, of whom there are very few in the band, require to be looked after, and receive rations. This band should soon be entirely self-supporting.

The Sioux (Standing Buffalo's Band) on the north side of the lake, who were placed on their own resources over a year ago, have done remarkably well, are more careful of their food supplies, and do not squander their earnings as formerly, and live altogether in a more civilized manner.

The combined boarding and day school on this reserve was not making the progress it should, on account of the irregular attendance of the pupils, so a number of the boarders were drafted to the Qu'Appelle Industrial School, and the school continued as a day school only. The former teacher resigned, and the one temporarily in charge will shortly be relieved, when I hope a competent man will place the school on a good footing.

I have, &c.,

J. B. LASH,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE,
BIRTLE, MANITOBA, 8th August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended the 30th June last, together with a tabular statement and inventory of Government property.

I regret that I cannot report that last season's farming operations were encouraging to the Indians.

On the Bird Tail, No. 57, Oak River, No. 58, Oak Lake, No. 59, Sioux Reserve, which are the best grain growing reserves in this agency, the grain yielded poorly, owing to an insufficiency of rain, and the best grades of wheat only realized about fifty cents per bushel, at which price there is very little, if any profit, in grain growing with a good yield. In addition to this discouraging result of the summer's work, the winter set in early in November, and continued with more or less severity until the middle of April, and in consequence, the cattle required feeding and housing for nearly six months, and the feed supply with both whites and Indians became exhausted towards spring, and nearly all the animals were in poor condition when spring opened up, but I am glad to report that they are now looking well.

On the whole, there is not as large a crop sown this year as last, and the present prospects as to yield and value, I fear, are no better than last year; but I am glad to report that the hay crop is much more abundant and a better quality than heretofore.

The general health of all bands, I am glad to report, has been very good.

Schools.

The Birtle boarding school under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church is doing a good work. The buildings so far used have only been leased, and, as they were not erected for the purpose, they were in many respects not suitable, but I am glad to report that a splendid stone structure is now almost ready for occupation that will be suitable. The site is a beautiful one on a hill overlooking the town. As an illustration of what has been done at this school, which has not yet been in operation five years, an Indian boy from the Way-way-see-cappo's Band, who was given the name of Hugh McKay, was one of the first pupils. On entering this school he could not speak one word of English. He now devotes part of each day working

Department of Indian Affairs.

in the local printing office, for which he receives a small salary, and the proprietors express themselves as well pleased with his work, so much so that they are willing at any time to give him constant employment and remunerate him sufficiently to meet his living expenses.

The day school on the Kee-see-koo-wenin's reserve, No. 61, known as "Okanase," is progressing favourably; but very little progress has been made by the pupils who attend the Oak River Sioux school.

Although a suitable new building was erected during the year on a central part of the reserve, the attendance has been small and irregular. A few children attend the industrial school at Regina, Qu'Appelle and Elkhorn from this agency, and from reports I am persuaded that all are doing a good work towards the advancement of the Indian youths.

A number of convictions have been made during the year for supplying intoxicants to Indians. It seems impossible to stop this traffic with Indians at points where liquor is legally sold, and the greatest diligence is required to check it.

The Indians, I am glad to report, are gradually exhibiting more disposition to depend upon their own exertions and less on the Government for assistance.

The food issue during the year was less than eight thousand six hundred pounds of flour and six hundred pounds of bacon, the greater part of which was given to widows and the aged, which is evidence that the greater part of the nine hundred Indians within this agency rely upon their own efforts.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. A. MARKLE,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE,
FILE HILLS, 25th July, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my third annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended 30th June last, also a tabular statement and inventory of Government property under my charge on that date.

I am pleased to be able to report that these Indians are still advancing towards being self-supporting, as the following statement of the total expenditure for the past four years will show, viz:—

1889-90—Total expenditure.....	\$14,588 80
1890-91 do	10,708 85
1891-92 do	8,424 24
1892-93 do	5,800 00

From the above will be seen at a glance the saving that has been effected during the past three years, being nearly eight thousand eight hundred dollars less in 1892-3, than in 1889-90.

The limit of economy possible for some time to come has been nearly, if not quite, reached. The expenditure for the last year on annuities, schools, triennial clothing and general expenses, amounted to four thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars, leaving less than fifteen hundred dollars for implements, tools, provisions, clothing, ammunition and twine. There being a large number of old and infirm Indians on the reserves who will always require more or less assistance, it will be almost impossible to reduce the present expenditure to a lower figure. The total amount of money earned by these Indians during the year was two thousand seven hundred and fifteen dollars, being an increase of eight hundred and twenty-eight

dollars over the previous year. These earnings were principally from the sale of wood and beef. Of the latter, they sold over fifteen thousand pounds to the Assiniboine Agency, Qu'Appelle Industrial School and the boarding school here.

The crops, as a whole, for the year were very favourable, and the sample of grain much better than in previous years. But I regret to say that we had the misfortune to lose all our grain crop grown on Peepeekeesis' Reserve by prairie fire, after it was all in stacks. There were eighty-three acres of wheat, fifteen of oats, one and a half of pease, and five and a half of barley, making a total of one hundred and five acres: a very serious loss to the Indians, and which has discouraged a number in putting in a crop this year.

The Indians have not put in as large a crop this year as last, the reason being that they claim they cannot farm as extensively as they have been doing and properly look after their stock; and having an almost unlimited supply of dry wood on their reserves, for which they have a ready market at the hands of white settlers in the district and at Fort Qu'Appelle, they prefer to buy their flour by the sale of wood.

The following is a statement of the crop under cultivation this season, viz.:—

	Acres.
Wheat.....	107
Oats.....	25
Barley.....	20
Root crops ..	14

At present the root crops are looking well, and although we did very little seeding until the 9th day of May last, they are as far advanced as the crops this time a year ago.

The hay crop will be good, and every effort will be made to put up as much as possible.

The past winter was very hard on stock, owing to the severe cold and the length of time the snow remained on the ground. We were obliged to feed fully two months longer than in former years, and although we had put up thirteen hundred and sixty-eight loads of hay, we ran short before the spring opened up. During the scarcity of feed in this district, the Indians had to haul straw purchased from the white settlers, from ten to fourteen miles distant, and even then we could not get enough. Our losses in cattle were heavy, being about twenty per cent, and nearly all were lost during the month of April. Although our losses were heavy, many of the settlers in the vicinity lost from forty to seventy-five per cent of their cattle from the same causes, viz.: extreme cold and scarcity of feed. The following is a classification and enumeration of the cattle on the reserves on the 30th of June last, viz.: Fifty-nine oxen, seven bulls, one hundred and ninety-one cows, forty-five heifers, one hundred and twenty-seven steers, twenty-five bull calves, and thirty-three heifer calves; making a total of four hundred and eighty-seven; besides there being a large number of cows that have not yet calved.

The general health of the Indians has been very good. There have been six deaths and ten births during the year. The attendance at the Presbyterian boarding school has been very regular. At the beginning of the year there were twelve names on the school register, and during the year not one of them has been absent for a day, excepting one boy, who was allowed to work for two weeks during the holidays, for a settler, herding sheep. Two of the pupils died, one on the 25th April last, and the other on the 8th of May last. The progress made by the pupils is most satisfactory. Star Blankot's Band still refuse to allow their children to go to school.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. P. WRIGHT,
Acting Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

ASSINIBOINE RESERVE,

INDIAN HEAD, 10th August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the progress, health and general condition of these Indians for the year ended 30th June, 1893, with the accompanying tabular statement and inventory of all Government property under my charge, and the approximate value of same.

I have much pleasure in being able to state that these Indians are making rapid improvement in all their farm work. They are doing all in their power to help to support themselves and families. A marked improvement may be noticed in their houses: they have a neater appearance, and are much higher and larger than those built a few years ago.

They have built fences, enclosing twenty-five acres of new land, and repaired old fences, enclosing about seventy-five acres of wheat, and have plowed about seventy acres of summer fallow during the past month.

They are now busy making hay for their stock, and seem to take much interest in their work.

These Indians harvested, last fall, the following grain and root crops:—

Wheat; one thousand five hundred and forty-six bushels.

Potatoes; one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five bushels.

Turnips; two thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight bushels.

Carrots; three hundred and thirty-eight bushels.

Oats; one hundred and seventy-five bushels.

Barley; sixty-seven bushels; which was fed to pigs during winter.

Onions; forty-eight bushels and a large quantity of other garden produce which was consumed during the summer and fall.

Hay put up for stock; three hundred and forty tons.

The above crops will show the progress these Indians are making towards helping to support themselves. The vegetables raised by them have a beneficial effect upon their health.

These Indians have supplied during the past year, four hundred and twenty-six sacks of flour, being the produce of their grain crops, and from other industries, such as selling hay and wood, tanning hides, etc. This has enabled me to keep down expenses.

I beg to state that it was not necessary to issue flour to any of my Indians during the past year, except to old men and women, widows and orphans, and a few sick people. I may add that the total issue of flour for the year ended 30th June from the agency store-house will only average seventy-four pounds per soul for all my Indians. This is a good showing and most encouraging to the Indians and also to myself.

A few of my most industrious Indians had flour to do them for the whole year and have a little wheat yet of last year's crop; but a large number of families will have to be assisted from now until their crops are harvested, as they are too busy at haying to market any wood.

Meat we will have to purchase for some time yet, but these Indians are doing well in cattle; the number of calves this spring was most satisfactory. A few families are able to kill a steer or two each winter and keep up their stock to seven or eight head. No Indian can get permission to kill a steer until he has seven head of his own raising. This encourages the Indian to take good care of all his calves and try to bring his little herd up to the seven head, or killing standard.

I have found this plan the most satisfactory on this agency, as it causes them to compete with each other in cattle raising.

These Indians put in the following crops last spring and all the work has been properly done:—

Wheat, sown, one hundred and forty-nine acres.

Oats, sown, twelve acres—this is for Government horses.

Barley sown, five acres—this for pig feed.

Potatoes, planted by the band, fifteen acres.

Carrots; onions; sown, two acres each.

Other garden seeds, sown and planted, about seven acres, all put in at the proper season.

The individual earnings of these Indians during the past year was \$900.44; this money was spent in clothing, tea and tobacco. Some purchased stoves and boards to floor their houses. All these little things help to make the Indians more comfortable during winter. The various employments from which they derive their revenue keep them busy and help to keep down expenses in a general way, as the more an Indian earns and purchases in the way of food and clothing, the less rations he requires and the more independent he becomes. I may here add that some years ago the Indian was in the habit of coming to his agent for all his little wants; but all that is now changed, and many Indians earn enough to purchase tea and other comforts for their families.

A marked improvement may be noticed in the women of this agency; many have become good cooks, clean and industrious.

The general behaviour of these Indians has been very good during the year; they seem happy and contented.

There are fourteen children from this agency at the Regina Industrial School and three at Qu'Appelle Industrial School; all of them are doing well and often write letters to their fathers and mothers here. This is encouraging; as we expect those children at school to make better men and women, and also to earn their own living after a time.

The general health of these Indians has been fairly good during the past year.

The cattle, sheep and horses on this agency are in good condition, and are being well cared for. The increase during last spring of both calves and lambs was most satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. GRANT,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE,
COTÉ, ASSINIBOIA, TREATY No. 4, 30th August, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, also tabular statement and inventory of all Government property under my charge on the 30th June, 1893.

This agency has six hundred and fifty Indians, divided up among three chiefs, and four reserves; three of these reserves, viz.: Coté, Key's and Keesickouse are on the Assiniboine River, abutting Duck Mountain, and are not the most favourably adapted for the raising of grain, but are particularly good for pasturage and hay; roots also do well.

A sub-division of Key's Band, about one hundred and fifty souls, have a small reserve on the Shoal River, Lake Winnipegosis; these Indians live chiefly on fish, and by the proceeds of their hunting expeditions.

The general health has been very fair among all of the Indians in this agency. All sanitary affairs are most carefully attended to. Dwellings are whitewashed inside and out twice a year. In the spring, all refuse is raked up and burnt. They keep their houses fairly clean. Many of them make soap, which they use. Other industries consist of knitting, the making of yeast, bread, butter, rush mats, willow baskets, raising fowls and turkeys, &c.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Schools.

Coté's Reserve has a large boarding school under the direction of the Presbyterian Church. This band has been taught to appreciate the advantage gained by their children learning to speak English, and becoming familiar with domestic pursuits, which will be useful in their future lives on the reserves. This band has thirty children at the Regina Industrial School, and at the boarding school on their reserve they have thirty-four on the school roll with an average attendance of twenty.

Key's Reserve has an Indian day school which is doing fairly well, but the results from day schools do not compare with that of boarding and industrial schools. The number on the roll is seventeen, the average attendance nine. The remainder of Key's Band live at Shoal River, Lake Winnipegosis, and have a day school there with forty-two on the roll and an average attendance of fifteen. These Indians have to move about a good deal, hunting for their living, so their children cannot attend school as regularly they would desire. In a short time some of these children will go off to the industrial schools, where they will be away from all tribal influences, and the small local ideas they have will be enlarged by their new view of life. Both of these day schools are under the direction of the Church of England.

Keesickouse Reserve had a school under the direction of the Roman Catholic Church, but unfortunately it has been closed for the last year, for the reason that it is difficult to get a teacher for the salary granted. The Rev. Father Decorby is exerting himself to secure one.

Stock is now the only resource (since grain is most uncertain) that Indians here can depend on; this they have fully learned, yet it seems to them very long to wait to get a sufficient number of cattle to make it a lasting resource, but with some help from the Department, this will be done. Still they want strict supervision to see that they provide and care for their cattle properly. The number has largely increased in the last three years.

The earnings of the Indians during the last fiscal year by the sale of their cattle and freighting has been \$2,821.00 against \$1,683.00 for the previous year; this is an advance of \$1,138.00.

I have, &c.,

W. E. JONES,
Indian Agent.

DISTRICT OF ASSINIBOIA, N.W.T.,
CROOKED LAKE AGENCY, TREATY No. 4, 31st July, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you my sixteenth annual report with tabular statement and inventory of Government property under my charge up to the 30th June, 1893.

The crops raised by my Indians last year were rather less in quantity than was the case the previous year, which was due to the season and not to inferior farming, as I am pleased to report that a steady advance is observable in the methods adopted in agricultural operations on nearly all the Indian farms.

Unfortunately too, the prices ruled considerably lower, and these two facts reduced the individual earnings exactly one thousand one hundred and ten dollars compared with those of the year before, which, however, is a good record, as the earnings last year were higher than was ever reached before by those Indians by quite a large amount.

Bearing this in mind, the fact of the cost of food, implements and clothing issued to the four bands in this agency, amounting to only one hundred and six dollars over the expenditure incurred last year, and this overplus occasioned by the fact of my having to issue one thousand pounds of beef and a little more flour and

bacon than I should have done, as I had to keep my Indians strictly on their reserves for nearly a month owing to the report of small-pox being imminent, it may be argued that anything but a retrograde movement has taken place since last June on the part of my Indians.

The amount of individual earnings from the 30th June, 1892, to the 30th June, 1893, is four thousand eight hundred and thirty-five dollars and eighty-one cents, and I append herewith a small statement showing how this was obtained.

Seventeen cattle sold.....	\$ 699 83
Seven ponies.....	210 00
Two hundred and thirty-six bushels lime.....	82 60
Five thousand four hundred and ninety-nine bushels wheat.....	2,321 53
Two hundred and thirty-eight loads firewood.....	397 90
One hundred loads hay.....	344 50
Cash for work from settlers.....	354 00
One hundred and eighty-six bushels of potatoes... ..	47 70
Senega root.....	360 00
Prizes at Exhibition.....	17 75
	<hr/>
	\$ 4,835 81

The manner in which they expended this money was as follows:—

Two bob-sleighs.....	\$ 54 00
Five farm wagons.....	325 00
One ox.....	48 70
One stove.....	28 00
Part payments on mowers and rakes.....	150 00
Part payments on binders.....	214 00
Binder twine.....	209 00
Repairs to engine.....	42 00
Provisions and clothing.....	3,765 11
	<hr/>
	\$ 4,835 81

I have purposely allowed the Indians to expend all this money themselves, although I have watched every individual expenditure most narrowly, for the purpose of interfering, should I find any abuse of the privilege, and I am happy to say I found no need to exercise absolute restraint, although a little caution was necessary from time to time.

I have done this, as I consider it to be the most desirable and liberal part of the education an Indian certainly requires, and which he must gain by actual experience, and this appears to me the most practical way for him to acquire it.

I have arrived at a system by which no Indian can sell anything of any consequence without I am first made aware of the transaction. This gives me a large amount of work, but I am repaid by having an almost perfect grasp of what each Indian is doing, and I am able to advise and, where necessary, control without any friction with the Indians, as I am provided beforehand, as it were, with the knowledge of what the Indian desires to do.

Most of these Indians are gaining in knowledge of the value of money every year, which they prove by the way they expend their earnings.

The Indians have worked very well during the year just passed. They have made all they require in the way of bob-sleighs, (except the two purchased) wooden harrows, hay racks, yokes and in some cases Red River carts, showing evidence of improvement all through.

They now exchange work with the blacksmith for all work done in the blacksmith's shop, bringing him firewood, rails for fencing and so forth, which I consider a valuable education, as it teaches them not to expect, things to be done for them for nothing, and the plan works well.

Department of Indian Affairs.

They also do what freighting is required, in consideration for the assistance they receive in food and clothing.

They are more open to conviction as to the proper method of summer fallowing, fall plowing and preparing their land for sowing, but they were most conservative and often stubborn in their belief that only spring plowing was any good, but the practical demonstration of the good results obtained by those who have followed the instructions of the farmers, is rapidly convincing them, and the land sown this spring is in far better order than in any previous year, and I expect improvement every year, although there is little fault to find with the farming of some Indians now, and a greater acreage is being prepared this summer than ever before.

Work is now more steadily prosecuted than in the past, it being recognized more and more that only continuous effort is any use. It has been a long labour to bring this about, but I am encouraged by the present promise for the future.

I must here mention that some of my Indians continue to afford a most beneficial example of steadiness and thrift to the others.

The practice of visiting other reserves (which was most baneful) is steadily decreasing. Some Indians who have suffered from losses in their families went away, intending as usual to stay away a year or so, but came back in time to put in crops, which is decidedly a great step in the right direction.

There are a number of Indians (principally from Sakimay's Reserve, No. 74,) who have been away from their reserves for more than a year; but as I learn they are satisfactorily earning their living, I cannot but think it is well, as at least they must gain some experience from contact with the settlers for whom they work, which will be beneficial should they return and settle down on their reserve, as it is the intention of some of them to do, their idea being they can better earn in this way sufficient to purchase a team of horses for farm work, and they are led to do this by a very proper spirit of emulation of others who have been more fortunate in this respect than themselves.

I cannot report much progress in basket making. I have tried to foster this industry by every means in my power, but I cannot secure a sufficient local market for more than what a few Indians can produce, which leaves the manufacture just where it had been for some years. Two or three Indians do very well at it, but there is no demand to encourage more to engage in it.

Probably if they could do finer work, it would pay to ship the baskets to a market, but as it is, those now made are rough, although strongly made, and I fear would not compare favourably with eastern make.

The burning of lime has been successful, and with the added experience, better lime has been produced, which was indeed necessary on account of increased competition, which, however, need not now be feared, as the Indians can burn lime as well as any one.

The digging of senega root is an important source of income, and is likely to be a steady one, at any rate for some years.

I am regulating the issue of passes more strictly than formerly, and have been working steadily in this direction for a long time, so as to retain Indians who are farming more closely to the reserve, thereby trying to make them see the necessity of not absenting themselves, unless it is absolutely necessary, to procure money for provisions, instead of being obliged arbitrarily to refuse them passes, and I can report much success in my policy.

I have been unable to encourage much outlay on their dwelling houses, but I am sure by the time of the annuity payments, both their houses and stables will be in a better state than they have ever been, and, should the good crop we expect be realized, there will be a great improvement in the buildings, which, however, cannot be done without a little outlay for lumber.

The grain threshed last fall was as follows: eight thousand five hundred bushels of wheat; twelve hundred and thirty-six bushels of oats, and thirty bushels of barley; in addition to which, five thousand one hundred and thirty-eight bushels of potatoes and about six hundred bushels of other roots were harvested.

The farmers raised five hundred and fifty-five bushels of good oats for the consumption of their own horses, and I obtained about two hundred bushels for the agency horses.

Of the wheat harvested, five thousand four hundred and ninety-nine bushels were sold, seven hundred and ninety were sown, eight hundred and fifty were gristed and chopped, and thirteen hundred and forty-one bushels were cleanings and some poor wheat, fed to stock, chiefly on Sakimay's Reserve, No. 74.

There are twenty bushels on hand, which accounts for the whole amount threshed.

The amount of cleanings and that fed to stock seems large in proportion to the amount harvested, the reason for which is the yield on Sakimay's Reserve was light, and there was a quantity of smut in it, which damages the sale, and consequently some of it was fed to the stock, which owing to the long severe winter required it.

The hay crop was an average one, the Indians stacking nine hundred and eighty-eight tons, which was about the usual quantity they were accustomed to put up, and which of late years has been sufficient to carry their stock well through the winter and give them some hay to sell in the spring.

I have been endeavouring to impress upon them that a severe long winter would come (which none should know better than themselves) but with all my efforts I could never get them to make extra provision, and consequently last winter being the most severe in my experience, and especially hard on cattle, they lost eighty head altogether.

This was not due entirely to shortage of hay stacked, as several Indians had plenty out on the prairie, but the snow became so deep and the weather so severe during February that they could not fetch it home.

This is the best object lesson they could receive, and out of evil will come good, as more hay will be put up and a greater quantity hauled home earlier, and I intend to take measures to enforce this being done.

The cattle that came through the winter are doing well and are in first rate order, no bad effects from the winter being apparent.

The number of stock in the hands of Indians under Government control and private property are as follows:

	Govt. Control.	Private.
Canadian horses.....	....	11
Native do .....	....	187
Oxen	95	12
Cows.....	108	54
Bulls.....	3	1
Young cattle.....	205	127
Sheep.....	26	...
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	437	392
	<hr/>	<hr/>

This is eleven head less than they possessed at the thirtieth of June, 1892, and the shortage is due to losses during the winter now past, but as I expect at least twenty more calves this summer, the shortage will only appear in there being a less per centage of older stock, the calves born this year being a little over the number of head lost.

Every possible exertion was made to escape further loss, and praise is due to the farmers for their untiring efforts in this direction.

The sheep are doing well, except a loss of the six loaned to O'Soup, which it is feared is due to wolves, as no trace could ever be found of them.

There has been an increase so far of ten lambs this spring.

The catch of furs is still slow and steadily on the decrease, and I do not think any fine pelts have been offered for sale, except perhaps an occasional bear or otter.

The catch of fish is the same as usual, very little, if any, being offered for sale by the Indians, as they consume their total catch themselves.

Department of Indian Affairs.

They have proved themselves amenable to the Fishery Guardian Laws enforced on them for the first time this year, and will, I think, continue to observe the close seasons without causing any trouble.

Seeding commenced very late on account of the lateness of the season. O'Soup sowed twelve bushels of wheat and harrowed it on the 25th of April, after which seeding operations continued almost without a break.

Although the season was late in opening, favourable weather followed, and I have every expectation of a very bountiful harvest at the usual time. The area under crop is as follows:—

	Acres.
Number 71, Ochapowace.....	75
do 72, Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw.....	115
do 73, Cowesess	262
do 74, Sakimay.....	70
	522
	522

Distributed as follows:—

	Acres.
Wheat.....	420
Oats	57
Barley.....	7
Potatoes.....	23
Turnips, carrots and gardens.....	15
	522
	522

Every acre of which is properly cultivated and from which consequently a full harvest should result.

I put in eight acres of oats for the feed of agency horses, and the farmers have sown twenty-two acres of oats for the use of their horses.

The whole acreage under crop on the agency looks well, and promises a splendid yield at the present time.

The hay crop promises an abundant yield and care will be taken to secure a good surplus to guard against a possible return of a severe winter such as last.

The number of children from this agency attending school on the 30th June was as follows:—Regina Industrial School, seven; Fort Qu'Appelle Industrial School, thirty-six; and Mr. McKay's Indian Boarding School at Round Lake, eighteen.

I have visited the latter school monthly during the year and can report the progress made as good. The scholars are all well clad and all wearing boots, discarding the moccasin.

The school is comfortable during both summer and winter. The girls are taught knitting, sewing, baking, laundrying and general housework in addition to their studies; and the boys attend to garden, stock and work about the establishment.

The grist-mill commenced running on the 23rd of March, and was closed down about the middle of April, as no wheat apparently remained unground, and the farmers who run the mill had to prepare for spring work.

Two hundred and sixty-five bushels of wheat were ground, producing nine thousand eight hundred and ninety-two pounds of flour with the usual amount of offal.

The mill was run as usual by Farmer Sutherland acting as miller, and Farmer Pollock as engineer.

The mill is in better running order than the previous year, and the results are most satisfactory, especially when it is remembered that they were arrived at without any expense to the Department.

The Indians recognize this mill as a great boon. On bringing their wheat they are asked whether they desire coarse flour and correspondingly less offal, or fine flour and consequently more offal, and as they decide, so it is ground for them.

The engine will require repairs this summer, amounting to over one hundred dollars, and is now being operated upon, the Indians preparing to pay for the cost of the same themselves.

The mill machinery is in first rate running order.

The threshing commenced rather earlier than the previous season and was carried through until all was finished. The separator is in good order, the extensive repairs of last year proving most effective. It is my aim to commence as early as possible in the coming season, as much time and waste of material is thereby saved, as the work would be finished before the severe weather sets in.

The payments of annuities commenced on the 5th of October and ended on the 10th.

I paid Ochapowace's Band, No. 71, first at the farmer's house on the reserve, and on the following day Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw's Band, No. 72, at a place near the farm house, and on the 6th I paid Cowesess's Band, No. 73, as usual at my office.

On Saturday the 8th, I paid Yellow Calf's party of Sakimay's Band, No. 74, on their portion of the reserve near Goose Lake, and on the following Monday the 10th, I paid She Sheep's Party on their part of the reserve.

The number of Indians paid was five hundred and seventy-four, a decrease of thirty-eight from last year, which is caused chiefly by Indians who have left the reserve for the reasons before mentioned in this report. The balance is accounted for by nine deaths, two of which were adults, and seven children.

The amount paid out was \$3,108, including arrears, \$160.

The behaviour of the Indians under my charge, as usual, leaves nothing to be desired.

The exhibits sent to the various agricultural exhibitions were not so numerous as in former years, but those which were sent were highly successful.

The health of the Indians has been good, the same as for some years past.

On the 13th of July, 1892, I received a telegram from Ottawa warning me to keep Indians on their reserves, as small-pox appeared to be imminent, and I immediately proceeded to enforce this, to which the Indians raised no objection, except placing before me the fact that they should receive some assistance in food in lieu of the money they would otherwise earn in working off the reserve.

I took special sanitary precautions, and am thankful no sign of the dreaded disease made its appearance.

I continue successfully to treat simple cases with simple remedies, calling in the doctor when I do not know the cause of any case brought to my notice.

Dr. Hutchison was himself very sick in the spring, and this summer obtained leave of absence to recruit his health for two months, and will now shortly return to take up his duties when called upon.

Dr. Allingham, of Broadview, has successfully attended cases in his absence.

Mr. Wadsworth made his usual annual inspection, the result of which has been set before you.

The only building operations on Government property was the sheeting of the outside of the agency clerk's house, which was most necessary, as the old siding outside had shrunk and warped very much with the weather.

The addition and repairs done to my house in 1892—especially the furnace—were highly successful, and proved most comfortable during the winter; and, as I expected, a very considerable saving in fuel was effected.

The farmer did the work on the clerk's house in a few days, most satisfactorily, and the house will, I think, be warm and comfortable this winter.

Material was also provided for similar additions to farm houses on Reserves 71, 72 and 74, and the work is now being prosecuted.

The clerk's house has been painted according to the standard sample sent me, and looks well.

The farmer's buildings will also be done as soon as the farm work will allow.

All implements have also been painted with the colour supplied to me.

The farmers have carried out their duties attentively and with intelligence. Farmers Sutherland and James Pollock have done all the blacksmithing and repairs.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Mr. Pierce has systematically kept all office work in good order, everything being recorded in such manner that any information required is obtainable at the shortest notice.

The number and nature of the books kept is practically the same as recorded in my last report, and they are kept posted daily.

Over six hundred letters were received, and eight hundred written during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN—TREATY No. 4,
30th June, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, tabular statement and inventory of Government property in my charge for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

The health and condition generally of the Indians of this agency have been satisfactory during the year.

There has been no epidemic, there have been fewer cases of consumption and scrofula, and there have been only seven deaths during the year, while there have been nine births. One of the deaths was that of Chief Pheasant Rump, who was said to be the oldest Indian in the Territories, and who had been a loyal, well behaved chief.

The usual sanitary precautions such as vaccination, whitewashing, cleanliness of houses, etc., have received attention as formerly.

Although the grain crop last year was a failure, the Indians came through the winter comfortably, and with an issue of provisions, ammunition and clothing, about thirty-five per cent less than last year, the lack of grain having been made up for by large crops of roots, which were the reward of well cared for gardens. The area of land sown in grain this year is larger than it was last year, and is all either new land or land which was summer fallowed last year, and there is at present promise of a large yield. The gardens also are looking well for the most part, though some have suffered from the absence of their owners at the sun dance at the season when weeding and hoeing are most important.

Last winter was very long and severe, and the time during which it was necessary to stable and feed cattle was about twice as long as during some recent winters, and it required great care and trouble to winter the cattle satisfactorily, as the long continued severe cold was very trying to them; but few losses occurred which could be suspected of having been brought about by lack of care or feed. There were, however, more than the usual number of cases of straying, of accidents from different causes, and of sickness, which brought the losses of the bands up to thirty-three head for the year.

As compared, however, with losses experienced by many settlers in the district, the Indians were fortunate.

The cattle are now looking well and the number and quality of the calves are satisfactory.

During the winter the Indians of White Bear's Band were employed in cutting and hauling wood and rails; but the competition among white men working in the woods nearer the market than the reserve, keeps prices down, so the wages earned are small. They also got out a quantity of fence rails, with which they enclosed their grain fields and gardens.

On the whole, I may say, that the Indians worked well during the year, were free from want, were more nearly self-supporting than heretofore, and show improvement in dress and appearance.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. J. CAMPBELL,
Indian Agent.

OONIKUP, THE PAS AGENCY,
CUMBERLAND, N.W.T., 29th June, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions dated the 12th April last, I have the honour to forward my annual report of Indian affairs in this agency for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1893.

In looking over the vast surface of water and comparatively little land over which the thousand Indians of this agency are scattered, the thought occurs to one's mind—How can these people make satisfactory progress in the industries of civilization as long as the muskrat hunt occupies so much of their thought and time and undoubtedly exercises an influence upon their character? I maintain that this is the great hindrance to their permanent success in adopting the white man's mode of living. Still, this is essentially a rat district, and will probably continue so to be for some years to come. In a certain sense, the rat season is the Indian's harvest and is of considerable importance to him, as was the buffalo season to the plain man in days of yore. With the subject, then, of rats ever before him, an agent in these parts has to watch for opportunities of catching his Indians at home, and there directing their minds to the cultivation of the soil, which is, without doubt, the divine plan for man's chief sustenance in this life.

It is with thankfulness that I can report that these Indians are making steady progress in improving their reserves, that they have in some cases built better houses, and that in habits of cleanliness there is constant improvement. They are by no means perfect—far from it; but there is improvement. I have recently made an inspection of every settlement (save Grand Rapids) in the agency, and have been pleased to see how they have endeavoured to carry out the Department's instructions in sanitary matters. Let an Indian once be personally interested in a matter and he goes ahead. If the Indians are thoroughly convinced that much of the sickness from which they so often suffer, arises from their own neglect and injudicious habits, and that they need to be clean in order to be healthy, they will, I am persuaded, give to the flames that which in former times they usually kept in and around their dwellings and tents, and make more free use of water and snow, which God gives them in abundance. Each year the bands are having repeated to them over and over again the advantages of habits of cleanliness, and the dire effects of the opposite. No doubt Moose Lake is an exception; but the fact is, this band knowing that they are to be removed (about half had already at my visit removed) to a more healthy locality, had not carried out, as they should have done, the sanitary instructions I sent them. But this important matter was brought prominently before them, and particular directions given them to have a clean riddance made of everything obnoxious. Even the dilatory Indians of Shoal Lake have at length commenced to follow the example of their brothers of Red Earth. I have much wished to see this, and now with thankfulness report it. The bands have not, however, as yet, universally made free use of whitewash, though at the time I am writing, a good many houses have been purified by that most excellent disinfectant. Others will probably receive this attention ere I go round (D. V.) at the forthcoming annuity payments.

Department of Indian Affairs.

With the foregoing general remarks, I will now briefly review the reserves in—not geographically, (as heretofore), but moral order, according to the general progress made in civilization. In doing this, I had well nigh commenced with Red Earth, though that is situated farthest away from those auxiliaries which are within reach of most of the other bands of this agency. But after due consideration it is obvious that, as a whole, the Pas Band are in the van of civilization, and that amongst them are found a number of intelligent children, whose minds are being trained for future usefulness. Would that these Indians were more at home during seed time! Still they, as a rule, have fairly good crops of potatoes, and some last fall had a nice amount of barley and peas. Better houses are being erected, a council house is being put up, houses are whitewashed, and premises generally now present the appearance of progress. It is hoped they will advance in habits of a settled rather than of a nomadic character. But they have had to be smartly talked to with a view to health and happiness.

The chief and council of this band have made some laws regarding school teachers, school children, the building of new houses and keeping the same and premises free from filth, the conduct of general meetings, and the cutting and hauling of cordwood for church and school purposes.

At the Pas Reserve there are two schools, both of which are making fair progress under the tuition of Messrs. Taylor and Cochrane. There is usually a good attendance, and the scholars (especially at the Eddy) are fast learning to answer in English.

The usual knitting classes at the Mission have been successful, and Mrs. Hines' kind efforts in teaching the girls to make useful articles of clothing have been of great service. During the year there have been eighty-four knitters who have made one hundred and sixteen pairs of stockings, sixty pairs of gloves, eight pairs of mitts, six pairs of cuffs and one scarf, in all one hundred and ninety-one articles.

The medicines on this reserve have, as usual, evidently occupied much time on the part of the dispenser, Mrs. Hines; for this being the largest band in the agency, there are frequent calls for medical aid. The returns show the importance of the work, which I believe is executed with ability.

Next in order of progress, notwithstanding the distance off the line of traffic—about one hundred miles—will, I think, come Red Earth (Pas Mountain) Band. For thrift, perseverance and tidiness, they are held up by me as an example throughout the agency. For cleanly appearance their settlement is a model for the other reserves: hence the mortality at this place is very small, indeed. It is with thankfulness, I report, that of the provisions sent for the destitute at Red Earth there are still some remaining on hand, which, it is hoped, will not be required until winter again sets in. These Indians cultivate potatoes in abundance, and not only have sufficient for themselves, but some to spare for their less energetic neighbours at Shoal Lake. Last winter they thus assisted them, and recently gave them a number of bushels for seed. At my visit there a short time ago, they still had potatoes for food, and some will probably have all summer. At Red Earth Settlement there are a goodly number of cattle and some horses, acquired almost entirely by the Indians' own industry. They have at length expressed a desire for a school, and are, I think, many of them, willing to listen to the Word of God. The thought of one's own heart is—Would that they were all true Christians! for they are an interesting people.

I will next mention Grand Rapids, which morally ought to have been first, on account of the immense advantages the Indians there have of obtaining employment at the great fisheries during the season of navigation as well as during the winter. But alas! the bad qualities of the whites are easily and very naturally imitated by the natives. There is no extensive gardening done at this point, for by working for the fishing, steamboat and Hudson Bay Companies, most of the Indians can obtain nearly all the necessaries of life, together with their own fishing and hunting.

The school on this reserve is carried on by Mr. C. J. Pritchard, with the same energetic spirit which he has ever manifested since he came into the district. I have recently received a letter from one of his pupils, written in English, which speaks well for both teacher and scholar.

The chief and council of this band have made laws regarding compulsory education, statute labour, and the proper care of dogs.

Chemawawin, which used to be in the rear, is gradually coming to the front, though I do not think they will ever take the lead. The Indians on this reserve need not live away from home in order to hunt for food. Nearly the whole neighbourhood is a rat country, except, of course, Cedar Lake. These Indians, therefore, can garden and hunt without any serious difficulty, and these two things, especially the latter, they are fairly successful in doing.

The Chemawawin school is doing fairly well under the steady tuition of Mr. Melville Leffler, whose quiet influence upon the minds of his advancing pupils is calculated to produce as good results as his teaching.

With regard to Moose Lake Band and Reserve, little need be said at present, as they are to be removed to a more favourable spot, where, it is hoped, they will make more satisfactory progress than at the "Little Narrows." They are now, I believe, alive to the fact that sanitary laws are necessary and beneficial for their welfare, and they are adopting them. They do not garden extensively, though last fall, I saw some excellent crops of potatoes.

Moose Lake school has not, to my mind, made satisfactory progress, and according to instructions, I have closed it for the present.

Shoal Lake.—These Indians have been too fond of camping near the lake and the river, depending upon fish and game. They have therefore, as a whole, made but little progress in the cultivation of the soil. They have now decided to work more inland, where there is excellent soil and where a few have fine gardens. Piles of rubbish have been burnt, and houses and premises generally present a much better appearance than formerly. I believe the school teacher, Mr. W. C. Lundie, has done much to induce them to adopt habits of cleanliness. They have also done better since J. Head was elected councillor. The fact that he himself holds this office seems to have stimulated him to set an example to his Indians, by having tidy premises, a fair garden, and by preparing cordwood for the winter. Shoal Lake Reserve looks more promising than in times past.

Cumberland Band is in the rear. In the neighbourhood there is a fine rat swamp, and the Indians adhere to it, living comparatively but little on the reserve. Others of this band usually live far north in the more prolific hunting and fishing grounds. But the gradual decline of the fur trade is teaching some of them to turn their attention to the soil. At my recent visit there were evident signs of movement among the dry bones. Neglected premises had been cleaned, at least thirty bushels of potatoes had been planted, and the new chief and council determined to do better in the future. Since my return they have bestirred themselves to erect a school house, and much of the work has already been done. They are the only band in this agency who have received a grant of seed potatoes this season, the Indians for the most part having preserved seed for themselves.

Since my last annual report every band in the agency has been visited at least twice, and where practicable, the schools examined every month.

The dispensers of medicines have done a good work, as their returns (in some cases voluminous) will abundantly show.

Office work has increased considerably, and has occupied others' time in addition to my own. It is regretted that more has not been done on my part for the present and future welfare of the Indians, for though the band are endeavouring to support themselves, there is not that decided advance which an agent desires to see and aims at. In all work among Indians, patience and perseverance are very necessary to the successful weaning of these children of age from their inherited habits of improvidence, indolence and uncleanness, to "a more excellent way." I have much wished to bring these things more prominently before them in the form of lectures or through the press in their own language; but hitherto time has not been sufficiently at my disposal. There is a vast amount of machinery at work for their spiritual and temporal welfare, and it is hoped that, notwithstanding all opposing forces to the contrary, many of them may yet have a comfortable home of their own during their brief stay in this world, and in the world to come, through the grace of God, inherit everlasting life.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Finally, I beg to state that in my travels throughout the agency, I have been kindly received both by the venerable Church Missionary Society and the honourable Hudson Bay Company.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH READER,
Indian Agent.

BEREN'S RIVER AGENCY, 7th July, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, tabular statement, and inventory of Government property under my charge for the year 1893.

Twice during the past year I visited the different reserves and schools in this extensive agency, by boat and canoes during the summer, and dog trains in winter; four of the reserves in the vicinity of the agency are visited about monthly during the winter.

Although the winter was very long and severe, the Indians did not suffer much from want of food, excepting a few of Blood Vein Band, while trapping in the interior.

Fish were plentiful north of the agency, and the Indians having received net-thread from the Department, as well as a liberal supply from the Rev. E. R. Young of the Methodist Mission Society, who had passed many years in Christianizing these Indians, they were enabled to tide over the long winter without much difficulty. The bands south of Beren's River get very few whitefish, but are able to find work at the lumber camps and mills, and others earn a fair living.

A severe epidemic of measles swept over the Blood Vein, Fisher River, Beren's River, Norway House and Cross Lake Reserves during the months of April, May and June, and is still at this date carrying away numbers at the two latter reserves. The dispensers of medicines, the Methodist clergy, and Hudson's Bay Company have done all in their power to help the sufferers.

The supplies of provisions from the Department, and the clothing received from the Methodist Mission Society and from other friends, were of great help to the aged, destitute, and children in this agency; but for that timely aid they would have been badly off.

On account of a disease among the cattle, which appears to have spread from one end of the agency to the other, many died during the last winter and spring.

The sanitary regulations established by the Department throughout the agency have been carried out by the Indians as well as could be expected of them.

A moderate quantity of good seed potatoes were supplied to the different bands when required, which were gratefully received and planted at once.

On account of sickness among the children, and some incompetent and careless teachers, there has been little or no progress made during the year in two or three of the schools. There are, nevertheless, some very good teachers in this agency, who are deserving of great credit for their indefatigable perseverance, although the very irregular attendance of the pupils must be discouraging.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. MACKAY,
Indian Agent.

STATEMENT showing Government property on hand at Beren's River Agency, 30th June, 1893.

Articles.	\$ cts.	Remarks.
1 stationery case	10 00	In use seven years.
1 do annuity box	6 00	do do
1 travelling canteen	8 00	do do
1 common table (small)	0 50	do do
2 set handcuffs	2 00	do do
1 18-foot Peterborough canoe with <i>agrès</i> ..	25 00	do five years.
1 office desk	25 00	do four years.
2 common chairs	0 50	do do
1 do table	0 75	do do
2 camp stools	0 50	do do
1 medicine case	8 00	do do
1 York boat with <i>agrès</i>	200 00	do three seasons.
1 common camp bed	1 00	do do
1 do chair	0 25	do do
1 small sheet-iron stove		do do useless.
1 do axe		do do do
1 common lantern	0 25	do do do
2 sets dog-harness	10 00	do do two seasons.
1 pr. blankets	5 00	do do one winter.
2 axes, handled	2 00	do do do
	304 75	

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE,
TREATY No. 6,

DUCK LAKE, SASKATCHEWAN,

4th August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my sixth annual report for the year ended the 30th June, 1893, together with the accompanying tabular statement and inventory of Government property under my charge.

I am pleased to be able to report that the health of the bands of this agency has on the whole been good during the past fiscal year.

A slight epidemic of measles broke out on Reserves Nos. 99, 100 and 100a, which, under the medical aid supplied by the Department, and the approach of spring, terminated with but few fatal cases. A few of the old sufferers from consumption and scrofula succumbed to their diseases, but with these exceptions there has been very little sickness to speak of.

Sanitary precautions receive careful attention, and an improvement is to be noticed in the Indians in the care they take to keep their houses and surroundings cleaner than heretofore.

The result of last year's harvest, although not as good as that of the previous year, was much better than was expected in the early part of the season, and I have much pleasure in being able to state that many of the Indians supported themselves for a considerable time during the year.

One Arrow's Band, No. 95, supplied themselves with flour for over three months from wheat received from their own growing. Okemasis and Beardy's Bands, No. 69 and 97, supplied themselves for over six months with flour from wheat of their own raising; and I may here remark that the greater portion of all this wheat was ground at the Department's mill at Carlton, and the remainder at Duck Lake mill to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

Department of Indian Affairs.

John Smith's Band, No. 99, has received neither flour nor meat rations since November last, with the exception of a little assistance given to the aged and sick.

James Smith's Band, No. 100, and Cumberland Band No. 100a, depend very little on farming beyond the cultivation of roots, of which they raise a fairly good crop, especially turnips and potatoes.

These Indians look chiefly to the proceeds of their hunt for a livelihood; but last winter, owing to the severity of the weather, their success was poor and the demand upon the Department for assistance was consequently greater than it otherwise would have been.

I am pleased to say, however, that as the success of the hunt decreases, a desire to farm appears, which with encouragement in some cases proves lasting, but in others soon dies away again.

Okemasis, Beardy's and John Smith's Bands have derived a considerable income from hay delivered to the North-west Mounted Police, and from freighting, which has enabled them to supply themselves with clothing and other necessities, thus reducing the demand that would otherwise have been made on the Department.

The prospects for next year's harvest are anything but encouraging, owing to the lateness of the spring and the extremely dry weather which followed seeding. The hay crop, however, promises to be fairly good.

The past winter has been one of the longest and most severe ever experienced in the country, and the fatality amongst live stock throughout the district has been great, owing to the scarcity of fodder. It is gratifying, however, to be able to report that the loss sustained by the Indians of this agency is only slightly in excess of the usual average, and great credit is due to the Department's farmers as well as to the Indians for having kept the stock well fed and watered during the coldest weather, and to this alone is due their success.

In November, Mr. Inspector Betournay paid his annual visit, and inspected the schools on One Arrow's and Okemasis' and Beardy's Reserves.

The school on One Arrow's Reserve, I regret to say, is not very successful, owing to the fact that the majority of the Indians are still pagans and averse to sending their children to school, and it is only with great difficulty we have succeeded in securing the few scholars that are now attending.

The school situated on Okemasis' and Beardy's Reserves is fairly well attended, and the Indians appear to take more interest in the education of their children than heretofore, and fair progress is being made.

The school on John Smith's Reserve is proving a success, every child of school age on the reserve is attending and making good progress. The teacher, Miss M. Wilson, takes great interest in her work, and it is to her perseverance that the success is due.

The school on James Smith's Reserve, I regret to say, has taken a backward rather than a forward step, owing principally to the fact that the Indians are of such a wandering disposition and are seldom on the reserve. Mr. Parker, the teacher, does his utmost to get scholars; but the circumstances are adverse.

Mr. Inspector McGibbon visited the agency and reserves during the month of September.

The farmers under my supervision continue to give satisfaction, more especially Mr. Lawrence Lovell at Okemasis' and Beardy's Reserves; and my interpreter, Sandy Thomas, still retains his good name, being both honest and trustworthy.

My clerk, Mr. Sibbald, continues to give entire satisfaction, which can be seen from the correctness of the office work, and he is always ready to work late and early when required.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. S. McKENZIE,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE, TREATY No. 6,
BATTLEFORD, 21st August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report for the year ended 30th June, 1893, together with tabular statement and inventory of all Government property under my charge.

Although the crop of this agency did not yield as much as was anticipated at one period of the season, yet we had a fairly good return of cereals. We threshed six thousand eight hundred bushels: five thousand five hundred bushels of wheat, the remainder oats, barley and pease. We also harvested and housed five thousand five hundred bushels of roots: three thousand five hundred were potatoes, the remainder turnips and carrots. A large quantity of garden produce, such as cabbage, onion, pumpkin, beets, cucumbers and even tomatoes grew and ripened to perfection.

The greater portion of the grain was made into flour and used by the Indians who raised it; the vegetables were also used. This certainly must convince the most sceptical that the Indians of this agency are fast becoming self-supporting as far as flour and vegetables are concerned. They are not supplying themselves with these articles of food alone, but also with beef. It is considered that their herd of cattle, now numbering over one thousand head, is quite large enough for the Indians to supply their own beef, and arrangements are being made to have this carried into effect.

The severity of last winter reduced the herd considerably; but in this the Indians were in no wise to blame, as they had provided plenty of hay, which amounted to some three thousand tons, and had good stables provided; but the intense cold proved too much for some of the weaker of the stock.

The steady increase of so large a herd and the growing difficulty of providing hay for them still continues, and part of the herd numbering five or six hundred have to be wintered where hay is provided, some ninety or one hundred miles away from the reserves to which they belong, which entails far greater labour than if they could be wintered on their reserves.

The same number of schools as last year are still in operation, with about the same results. The school which has been closed on the Stony Reserve for some time past, has not been reopened, on account of the few children there are to attend, and it is hoped that these few will ultimately be induced to enter the industrial school, as some three or four of them have entered that institution already.

The sanitary condition of the different bands continues about as last year, no epidemic of any kind having visited them and only a few deaths from natural causes, the death and birth rate being about equal.

The staff of employees continues unchanged, with the exception of Farmer Applegarth, who resigned, his place being filled by F. A. D. Bourke. I thought it advisable to transfer Farmer Tomkins from 12 B and C to 13 A, Farmer Bourke taking his place at 12 B and C.

The industrial school still continues to exercise a beneficial influence over the pupils entrusted to its care, and I am of the opinion that more lasting good would accrue to the Indian children who attend the day schools on the reserves if they could be admitted to the industrial school.

The clerical work of the agency is performed by A. J. McNeill, who, I am pleased to say, performs the work to my satisfaction.

Dr. S. T. Macadam looks after the sanitary affairs of the agency, which will to a great extent account for the good health of the Indians.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. J. WILLIAMS,

Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE,
ONION LAKE, 1st July, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement, together with inventory of Government property for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

Onion Lake Reserve.

Composed of the following bands :—

	No.
"See-kas-kootch"	119
"Wee-mis-ti-coo-see-ah-masis"	120
"Oo-nee-pow-hayo"	121
"Pus-kee-ah-kee-mins",	122
"Kee-hee-mins"	123

These bands seeded four hundred and seventy acres of barley, fifty-seven acres of wheat, twenty acres of potatoes, ten acres of turnips, and four acres of garden stuff.

I regret to say that, owing to the severe drought, little or no rain falling, the returns from the acreage sown were below the average, and as follows :—Seventeen hundred and seventy-nine bushels of barley, one hundred and fifty of wheat, twenty-five hundred bushels of potatoes, ten hundred bushels of turnips were harvested.

Eighty-five acres of land were this season summer fallowed and carefully prepared for seed next year. This in a fair season should give satisfactory results.

Four hundred and eighty-eight sacks of barley flour were gristed at the agency mill, and, although the flour made was darker in colour than wheat flour, the Indians did not complain and found no fault as to its quality nor as to the bread made therefrom.

I may say there is a marked difference in the Indian buildings, general farm work, and fences ; also in the appearance of their fields and homes, there being a greater tendency to habits of cleanliness and thrift than in former days.

The total number of animals in the hands of these Indians is four hundred and sixty-six head of cattle, one hundred and five head of sheep, fifty-seven head of horses and fourteen pigs.

Notwithstanding the unusual severity of the winter, I am glad to say the cattle came through with very little loss. The Indians now see the advantage to themselves of taking good care of stock.

The sheep in the hands of the Indians are doing very well ; but the increase of lambs has not been great, owing to the lack of knowledge on the part of the Indians of the great care to be taken of the ewes at the lambing season. This, I expect, will be overcome in the future.

Nine hundred tons of hay were put up on the reserve. This, together with the straw, provided abundant fodder for the stock.

The schools are two in number, one conducted under the auspices of the Church of England Mission, and the other under the management of the Roman Catholic Mission.

The attendance at these schools is good, but the progress by the pupils in learning the English language is not marked, being, no doubt, due to the diffidence of the pupils. At the present time both these missions are boarding a number of pupils at their respective places, thereby removing the children in a great measure from tribal influence. It is thought by this method to arrive at more satisfactory results.

The Indians attend regularly their respective places of worship.

The general health of the Indians here has been very good during the year, the number of births being six in excess of the deaths.

Chippewayan Band, No. 124.

This band subsists almost entirely by the hunt, but I am sorry to say that the fur bearing animals are decreasing year by year, but there still remains, as a good addition to their food supply, something in the way of fish and small game.

These Indians receive no regular assistance from the Government with the exception of ammunition and twine for nets at the proper season, and a little relief in cases of distress.

They have two hundred and twenty-four head of cattle and sixty-two head of horses, of which they take good care. They put up six hundred tons of hay and brought their cattle out this spring in good condition.

They cultivate an area of thirteen acres, principally barley and roots, which latter yielded well.

The health of this band has been very good, owing a good deal to the diet of fish and game on which they live.

The school is under the management of the Roman Catholic Mission, and is well attended, but the progress of the pupils in learning the English language is slow, on account of the hesitation they have in conversing amongst themselves, and not having any outside people with whom to hold communication, thus they have no opportunity to learn.

The Agency.

The Government herd of cattle wintered at Long Lake, sixty miles distant, and, notwithstanding the severity of the winter, the stock came through in good condition, excepting a few losses, the result of accidents. This herd now numbers five hundred and two head, and considering that the cattle were taken care of exclusively by Indians, with the exception of an occasional visit made by me, I consider it to be a success. The crop of calves is, this spring, very good.

Since my last report, an addition has been put to the mill, forty feet long by twenty-two wide; the building is a two story one, to be used as a granary. All the agency buildings have been put in repair and thorough good order.

I may say that all the work around the agency in connection with the saw and grist-mills, with the exception of the millwright, is performed by the Indians and in a satisfactory manner.

I have the honour to be, sir,
 Your obedient servant,
 GEORGE G. MANN,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE, TREATY No. 6,
 SADDLE LAKE, ALBERTA, 14th July, 1893.

The Honourable
 The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1893, together with tabular statement and inventory of all Government property under my charge.

The census of the Indians of this agency is as follows:—

No. 125. Thomas Hunter's band.....	.....	} 122
126. Wahsatanow do .....	.....
127. Blue Quill's do .....	.....	80
128. James Seenum's do .....	.....	311
129. Lac la Biche do .....	.....	6
130. Chippewayan do .....	.....	75
131. Beaver Lake do .....	.....	126
Total..		<u>720</u>

Department of Indian Affairs.

No. 125.—Thomas Hunter's Band.

The whole of this band, excepting one family, belongs to and attends the Methodist Church, in which two services and school are held on alternate Sundays throughout the year. The building is also used as a school-house. The members of the band are quiet, orderly and industrious. They possess well fenced fields and comfortable dwellings, are intelligent, have an aptitude for farming and are good stockmen. During the year they increased the land they have under cultivation by about thirty-five acres. The grain and root crop harvested was a fair one, and the hay cut and stacked carried their stock safely through one of the longest and most severe winters that has for years past been experienced in this district.

No. 127.—Blue Quill's Band.

This reserve presents a neat and compact appearance. The houses are built at regular intervals, and the fields are of a uniform size. About fifty acres of new land were broken during the year, and one hundred and fifty acres are enclosed by new and well built fences. The crop harvested was of an average, and an increased acreage is under crop this year. Of an abundant harvest the prospects are at present flattering, owing to the favourable rains of May and June. The new school-house on this reserve is about completed, and will be ready for occupation when the children reassemble after the summer holidays.

No. 128.—James Seenum's Band.

The Indians of this band raised last year twenty-six hundred bushels of grain and about seventeen hundred bushels of roots. This season they have two hundred and forty acres of grain under crop, and thirty-four acres of potatoes are planted. The new grist mill, which the Department this year supplied, and which is set up on this reserve, has effected greater practical results among the Indians than a thousand sermons preached to them on the benefits derived from labour; and the prospect of raising their own bread supply, has given an impulse to the efforts of all, and has made the hitherto idle ones both obedient and industrious. Sixty acres of new land have been broken this year, and the growing crops present a fine appearance. The saw-mill turned out fifty-six thousand feet of lumber, and the grist-mill, for the short time it was in operation, about three hundred and nine sacks of flour. The building for the grist-mill and shed for engine are completed, and a new implement shed and porch to the farmer's dwelling have been put up.

No. 129.—Lac la Biche Band.

The few remaining members of this band chiefly pass their lives hunting in the region of Great Slave Lake. At intervals they come to Lac la Biche during the annuity payments.

No. 130.—Chippewayan Band.

This band I have not seen since last annuity payments. They had a good catch of fur during the winter and they did not apply to me for any assistance. Two more families of this band were, in March last, transferred to the Chippewayan Reserve at Cold Lake, whither, in time, they will all migrate.

No. 131.—Beaver Lake Band.

This band, too, made a fair catch of fur last winter, and was, at its commencement, well supplied with fish. A number of families have applied for transfer to other bands, from which it may be inferred that this band of hunters will, at no far distant date, be entirely broken up.

Health of the Bands.

The health of the Indians is, in cold weather, generally indifferent. In summer and autumn there is little or no sickness. There were twenty-four deaths against nineteen births. A total of one hundred and ninety-eight Indians were vaccinated in August and October last.

Fisheries.

The fishing has, during the past year, been extremely good at Lac la Biche and the surrounding lakes, and, as Mr. P. Pruden, the Fisheries Guardian in this district, allowed only a limited number of nets to each family, and the fish were to an extent protected during the close season, a more favourable condition in the fisheries of these lakes may be expected. Goodfish Lake and Saddle Lake, which have not been fished in the close season for two years, are now better stocked with fish than they have been for years. In the former lake the fish are of a large size, in the latter of a fine flavour.

Cattle.

Notwithstanding a long and a severe winter, the cattle all came out in fair condition and without any losses. They are, at present in excellent condition.

The calves born this year are of a good strain and the stock has been greatly improved by the thorough-bred Aberdeen Angus bulls which were bought two years ago.

Schools.

There are three day schools under the control of the Methodist Church: one at Saddle Lake, one at Goodfish Lake, and one at Whitefish Lake. There are seventy-nine pupils attending these schools, with an average attendance of about thirty-seven.

The school on Blue Quill's Reserve is under the supervision of the Roman Catholic Church, and it has an attendance of fifteen, with an average of eight.

That at Lac la Biche, in connection with the Roman Catholic Mission there, is a boarding school, and its Indian pupils are taken from the Lac la Biche, the Beaver Lake and the Chippewayan Bands, and these children are not only taught the elementary lessons but are also instructed in various useful industries.

Mr. James E. Ingram, who had for several years the charge of the reserve at Whitefish Lake, resigned, and has been replaced by Mr. Charles De Gear of Battleford.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN ROSS,

Indian Agent.

DISTRICT OF ALBERTA—HOBBEWA AGENCY,
26th September, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your consideration my annual report and tabular statement, together with inventory of all Government property under my charge, and approximate value of same for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

In my last annual report I stated that these Indians were advancing towards independence, and improving in their morals and the observance of the Sabbath.

It is a pleasure now to be able to report that the experience of this year confirms my report of the fiscal year ended June the 30th, 1892. During the year there

Department of Indian Affairs.

has been no attempt at horse racing on the Sabbath, nor has there been any gambling in the agency since my last report, nor attempt at getting up any of their old heathenish dances.

They celebrated the Queen's birthday in a right hearty way, after the manner of the whiteman, and on the 1st of July they took part in the celebration at Wetakewin and took more than half the prizes from their white neighbours.

Two of the heaviest hail storms known for a great many years struck Sampson's and Ermineskin's Reserves on the 6th of July and the 8th of August, literally destroying many of their crops. Some who would have had double as much wheat as would have been required to bread them had the hail not destroyed their crops, did not harvest a bushel, and while all in those two bands suffered more or less, many of them were obliged to depend wholly upon the Department and their more fortunate neighbours for their seed. This very much discouraged them, but they said they would try again as this was the first time the hail had ever injured their crops. Louis Bull's Reserve was more fortunate, entirely escaping from the hail, and, with the exception of a few old and infirm in this band, they have exchanged with us wheat for all the flour they have used since harvest, and have plenty left to last them until after next harvest. This enabled us this spring to supply seed to those who were unable to procure it for themselves, and we still have on hand about one hundred bushels, which will be turned into flour so soon as our mill starts.

Our crop this year promises to be exceptionally good, and, if no evil befalls it, all the Indians in this agency, except the old and infirm, will have plenty of flour after the coming harvest is over.

Notwithstanding the serious loss of so much of their crop by hail, still they have cost the Government a trifle less in flour, bacon and beef than they did the previous year.

Our loss of cattle last winter was very heavy, being nearly ten per cent. This loss was largely caused by the length and severity of the winter; but it was not nearly as heavy as that of some of the white settlers, the oldest of whom have never, they say, experienced so hard a winter as the last one. In my last annual report our books showed four hundred and twenty-seven head of cattle. We now have five hundred and fifty-nine, an increase of one hundred and thirty-two, which, I think you will agree with me, is not such a bad showing for cattle that were wholly taken care of by Indians during such a winter as last.

The Indians furnished all the beef for this agency during the year, not a pound being purchased from an outsider.

These Indians, in addition to their farm work, have dug a canal in order to turn Battle River in another direction, proposing to use the bed of the river as a tail-race for a grist-mill which is now under construction.

They are at present digging another ditch in order to bring the water from the river to the mill-site, a distance of about a mile and a half. When this work is completed, they will have a very fine water power with about twenty feet head, without any dam, a power that will last as long as Battle River lasts. This is costing more work than it would have taken to build a dam; but our reasons for choosing the plans we did are, first, the bottom and banks of the river are very sandy and a dam would be likely to give way at any time; second, we would require skilled labour to construct it; and in the third place, we could not have got more than eight or nine feet head, instead of twenty. They have also got out material for a mill and done a large amount of whip-sawing. This work has caused us to put in less crop than we would have otherwise done, but by the time you receive this report, I hope the Indians will be grinding their own flour. This should greatly encourage them in their work, as up to date their nearest mill is sixty miles distant.

The following is this year's acreage under crop at this agency, viz. : three hundred and eighty-one acres of wheat, twenty-nine of oats, eighty of barley and thirty-one of garden.

I might mention other advancements of the Indians, but the above will be sufficient to show you that they are not standing still.

Owing to the extreme severity of last winter, our Indians returned from fishing and hunting much earlier than previous winters, still they earned by their fishing and hunting \$3,283.00, with which they purchased food and clothing.

There have been no changes in the schools since last year, the Methodists still conducting the schools upon Sampson's and Louis Bull's Reserves and the Roman Catholics that upon Ermineskin's.

The health of the Indians has been fairly good, and during the year there have been eight births and eleven deaths.

There have been several changes among the employees since last year. Mr. Sanders, Agency Clerk, was transferred to the Blood Reserve, and Mr. Swinford from that reserve to this. Mr. Swinford is an efficient clerk, having been a long time in the service, and any spare time he has he usually spends in repairing implements and machinery belonging to the agency and reserves, which effects quite a saving to the Department.

Gilbert Whitford still remains Agency Interpreter and is a faithful and efficient servant. At Bear's Hill there have been several changes, Mr. W. H. Callender is now Farmer and Alfred Whitford Interpreter.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

D. L. CLINK,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENCY—TREATY No. 6,
EDMONTON, N. W. T., 30th June, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report, together with tabular statement and inventory of Government property for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

Enoch's Band.

This band harvested four hundred bushels of wheat, seven hundred and fifty of oats and six hundred and fifty of barley, all of which was of fair quality. The potatoes also were a very good crop. A marked improvement can be noticed in the houses of these Indians, some of the buildings being particularly clean, both inside and outside; in fact, strangers often remark when visiting the agency that the houses on the reserves are cleaner and neater than those of many of the white settlers in the district. The schools on this reserve and the industrial school at St. Albert continue to do good service. Specimens of the work of some of the pupils were sent down to the World's Fair.

Michel's Band.

These Indians are successful farmers and should at no distant date be entirely self-supporting. The health of this band has been very good during the entire year.

Alexander's Band.

This band is still under the care and management of Mr. O'Donnell, and continues to make satisfactory progress in farming and general mode of living. As will be seen from the tabular statement, their crops gave a fair yield. An increased acreage of crop was seeded this spring. The cattle on this reserve were very well wintered, no losses being sustained, although the winter was an exceptionally severe one.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Joseph's Band.

This band supports itself in a great measure by fishing and hunting, the farming done being only on a very limited scale. The Indians are healthy and their cattle are all in good order. The school has a large attendance.

Paul's Band.

This band has now been joined by most of the members of Sharphead's Band, who formerly lived at Wolf Creek. Most of the Indians of this reserve show a desire to farm, and worked very well this spring. Their gardens looked very well and are a credit to the owners. There is now a very good school-house on this reserve, which is under the auspices of the Methodist Church. There is a good attendance of children, the Rev. C. E. Somerset, Missionary in charge, being at present teacher, no permanent teacher having as yet been appointed.

In order to get exhibits for the World's Fair, an exhibition was held at the agency in September last; all the reserves contributed to it, and a most creditable showing was made. The collections of native grasses and fruits were particularly fine, and among many other exhibits were sent down to the show held in Regina, in October, and thence on to Chicago.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. E. LAKE,
For Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE,
CARLTON AGENCY, TREATY No. 6,
29th August, 1893.

To the Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1893, accompanied by the tabular statement and an inventory of all Government property under my charge at that date.

According to instructions received from the Indian Commissioner, I left my old charge at the Touchwood Hills on the 16th November last, and arrived at this agency, and took charge on the 28th day of same month; consequently this report can only cover from that date.

Last winter the weather was very severe indeed, and the snow very deep, the cattle suffered in consequence; many of them became so weak that when any little sickness overtook them, they would succumb.

As the winter set in so early, and as the Indians had a large crop to harvest, they had to leave a great deal of their hay in cocks; the snow being exceptionally deep, the cocks could not be reached during winter and made feed very scarce.

The following crop was harvested by the Indians of this district last fall; all was of very good quality.

Reserves.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Total.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Mistawasis.....	1,555	579	480	.....	696	.....	3,310
Ah-tah-kah-koop.....	2,287	738	646	2	652	135	4,460
Petequahey's.....	176	80	200	.....	382	110	948
Wm. Twatt.....	478	535	.....	.....	650	.....	1,663
Total bushels.....	4,496	1,932	1,326	2	2,380	245	10,381

The grist mill was in operation from 1st December until the end of May, and the following quantities of wheat were ground for the Indians of this agency, for settlers and for Indians of Duck Lake Agency.

	Wheat.	Flour.
	Bush.	Lbs.
Mistawasis' band	970	36,500
Ah-tah-kahkoop's band	1,311	48,762
Petequaquey's band	127	4,605
Indians of Duck Lake	382	12,513
Settlers	1,034	32,416
Toll taken	201	7,835
Total	4,025	142,631

We realized 7,835 lbs. flour from toll taken, which was distributed to the destitute in course of spring and summer.

The mill building has been greatly improved by the roof having been raised six feet, and the bolt put upstairs; the engine room has been enlarged and a new well dug.

A blacksmith's shop has been built, and Mr. Giles, the miller, has spent part of his time in repairing broken tools and implements, and ironing woodwork made by the Indians.

Owing to the miller having to go to the Onion Lake Agency, no sawing has been done this year.

The area under crop is less than last year, owing to the lateness of the season, and many of the work oxen were not in very good condition after the hard winter.

The crop at Ah-tah-kah-koop's Reserve looks very well, that on Mistawasis and Petequaquey's Reserve are very poor, with a few exceptions, owing to the very dry weather which prevailed during the early part of the season.

The day schools of the agency have not been doing as well as one could wish, and, I trust ere long to be able to persuade the parents to take the advantages offered by our industrial institutions.

A house for the agency clerk is in course of erection.

The hunting and fishing Indians have supported themselves by their efforts, and the catch of fish was reported as being very good; these Indians get a little assistance in the way of twine and ammunition, otherwise, they are self supporting. Indians of Keenee-moo-tayo's Band have put in some potatoes and turnips, which look promising.

The general health of the Indians has been good, especially those who live by hunting and fishing. Dr. Stewart, our medical officer, has attended the sick where the seriousness of the case justified the expenditure.

I find during the year there have been thirty-three deaths and thirty-eight births.

During the winter months, the Indians were kept busy cutting and hauling firewood for the mill, the agency and for themselves; and getting rails, saw-logs and making useful articles, such as they use in their mode of life.

No relief is given to able-bodied Indians unless they give a return for it in work, or some home made harness, axe or fork handles, baskets, &c.

I must say I find many of the Indians in this district, especially of Mistawasis Band, to be very lazy, and I will endeavour to make them depend more on their own exertions than to expect bounty from the Government.

In conclusion, I take pleasure in testifying to the cheerful and earnest manner in which the employees of this district have carried out their respective duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

HILTON KEITH,

Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

SARCEE INDIAN AGENCY,
CALGARY, ALBERTA, 1st July, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, with tabular statement and inventory of Government property for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

As intimated in last year's report, the crops in this agency were almost a failure, caused on the Sarcee Reserve by drought, and on the Stony Reserve by summer frosts.

On both reserves, however, potatoes were harvested for consumption during the year, and for seed for this spring.

The hay crop on both reserves was very light; but as the Stonies had been supplied with a mower and rake, they for the first time provided hay for their stock. It was fortunate they did so, as the winter was very severe, and the snow lay much longer on the ground than usual on that reserve.

The Sarcees by placing men along the outlines of their reserve, to drive off settlers' cattle, saved what hay they had.

They cut one hundred and eighty tons, of which they sold one hundred tons, and with the proceeds bought two mowers and rakes, considerable flour and meat, all the tea and tobacco they consumed, and clothed themselves comfortably.

Thirty-five acres of land were broken on the high ground above the creek bottom. More would have been plowed, but the ground was too dry.

The winter was unusually severe, and the majority of the Sarcees wintered south, along the mountains.

The Stonies went their old routes, north, south and west, in the mountains.

The Sarcees barely made a living by killing wolves; but I have not heard a complaint made against them by the ranchers.

The Stonies made a better hunt than usual, an extra hundred sacks of flour was given them this spring, which kept them from going on their usual spring hunt, during which time so much game is killed out of season.

The crops were put in later than usual; but, as we had good rains, the prospects of harvesting a good crop are much better than usual, that is, on the Sarcee Reserve. No forecast can be made of the crops to be harvested on the Stony Reserve, owing to the summer frosts.

During the winter and spring the Sarcees cut and hauled a large amount of fencing and wood; the wood was for the agency and for sale.

The Stonies have now more land fenced than they require for agricultural purposes.

On the Stony Reserve a good building was erected for a school-house; the old one was too far away to be convenient for the children.

Two buildings for the farm were also moved, all the work being done by Indians under the superintendence of Mr. Grassé, who is energetic, firm and persevering in his treatment of the Indians.

Chief Bear's Paw, has at last built his house, for which the Department supplied all the material except the logs two years ago.

On the Sarcee Reserve a cattle shed and stable, one hundred feet long, was built; so the stock was well sheltered.

Material for an implement shed is ready for building. A shanty and a stable were built at the Moose Hills, and a comfortable dwelling house, with a good stable and corral, were made at the "Weazel Head" crossing of the Elbow River, to accommodate men and teams while cutting and hauling wood into Calgary for sale.

Regarding the day schools, very little can be said in their favour: reluctance on the part of the children, and the apathy shown by the parents, make it impossible to secure anything approaching a regular attendance.

The Rev. H. W. G. Stocken has had a comfortable and commodious building erected for a boarding school, and quite a number are expected to enter there during the coming fall.

The boarding school pupils show a marked improvement in appearance, and progress in their duties.

The day schools and the McDougall Orphanage are, I think, doing better than in the past.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is improving but slowly; all are vaccinated.

I hope, in a few years to have a better class of dwelling erected, other improvements will then follow quickly.

On the whole I think a fair amount of progress has been made. For any success that may be accorded I feel indebted to those serving with me.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL B. LUCAS,

Indian Agent.

DISTRICT OF ALBERTA, TREATY No. 7,

BLOOD AGENCY, FORT MACLEOD, 18th August, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on this agency for the year ended 30th June, 1893, with accompanying tabular statement, and inventory of Government property in my charge.

The season of 1892 was a dry one, and, in consequence, the crops did not do so well as they promised earlier in the year.

The total acreage put in by these Indians was two hundred and fifty. Oats, of which one hundred and seventy-three and one-half acres were sown, were a very poor crop, and in some cases an entire failure. Garden produce never came to anything, but potatoes gave a fair crop of excellent quality. Hay was very scarce on the reserve, but the Indians managed to put up one hundred tons for sale, and for use of their own horses, mostly in small lots.

The hay for the agency and home farm, seventy tons, however, was cut off the reserve. During the season a large amount of breaking was well done by the Indians.

A considerable amount of work of various kinds was performed by these Indians, and in all cases in a satisfactory manner. All the supplies (flour excepted) for the agency were hauled by Indian horse teams from Lethbridge, a distance of twenty-eight miles. One hundred tons of coal was mined, and hauled to the agency, Heavy Gun again doing the mining. Other settlers in the neighbourhood bought coal from the Indians, so that altogether they have mined and sold over one hundred and fifty tons of coal. The freighting of all material for the hospital and church at the upper reserve, some sixty-three wagon loads, was also done by Indians with the work oxen and their own horses, while lumber and other material for the erection of a "Boys' Home" at their lower reserve was also freighted by Indian teams.

During the summer and fall Mr. John Nelson, D.L.S., was engaged on the reserve, dividing up that part of the reserve lying along the Belly River into eighty acre lots. Quite a number of Indians have taken up these locations and are building houses and fences upon them.

Mr. Nelson employed Indians for the greater part of the work, and reported that they did very well and made excellent line men.

Education is occupying a good deal of the attention of the Indians now, and they are showing very much more interest than in former years. Some of the industrial schools have sent photographs of their buildings, which have been on view in the office, and have caused a good deal of talk and discussion, the results of which will be that in a short time, I hope, more children will be had for these schools.

Department of Indian Affairs.

This spring I was able to send twelve pupils to industrial institutions, and have the promise of a number more. The boarding school for girls belonging to the Church Mission Society has been completed, and there are twenty girls now in attendance, while the boys' boarding school adjoining is almost finished, and will, I trust, be ready to receive pupils in a short time.

The four day schools, three Episcopal and one Roman Catholic, have been in operation for the year; and the new Roman Catholic at Heavy Shield's Village was held in temporary quarters for a short time previous to end of financial year. The attendance, however, as in the past, has not been very regular, and the progress not so satisfactory as could be wished. A number of changes among the teachers have taken place, and it is hoped after the present teachers become conversant with their duties, more progress will be made in the day schools. Mr. Burke at the Roman Catholic school left, and has been replaced by Mr. Morkin. Mr. Hillier and Mr. Herbert, teachers of the Episcopal schools left, and their places have been taken by Mr. Hewson and Mr. Collins.

The treaty payments began on the 5th of October and every thing passed off very quietly. A number of traders from Macleod and Lethbridge opened temporary premises for a few days near the reserve, and did a very good business. These people, as well as the regular trading posts along the river, only carried staple articles, food supplies and saddlery, and the Indian money was well spent on these articles.

During the past season, a large number of house logs and fence posts and rails have been run down the river from the timber limit, and I trust soon to have a number of fences made from these pine poles, which have a much neater appearance than the cotton wood. Stables, implement sheds and corrals at the Indian houses are becoming more numerous on the reserve, and give a home-like look to the place.

The new buildings put up at the agency since last report consist of a new office and carpenter and blacksmith shop combined. A large hospital has also been built at the upper reserve, which will soon be ready for the reception of patients. A boarding school for boys, with accommodation for fifty pupils, has been built by the Church Mission Society close to their girls' boarding school. Bull Shield's day school was completed, and Heavy Shield's Roman Catholic day school was begun.

The health of the Indians has been fairly good; but, owing to the very severe winter, a considerable number of old and physically weak people died. The deaths amounted to eighty-seven, while the births numbered seventy during the year ended 30th June, the population at that time being one thousand six hundred and thirty-four souls.

In the early spring, in accordance with instructions from the Department, precautions of a sanitary nature were taken by whitewashing, &c., in order to secure immunity from all infectious diseases, and the Indians took pains to carry out all instructions given them by the medical officer in these matters. The results, I am glad to say, have been quite satisfactory, as no disease of an infectious or contagious kind has made its appearance.

A number of changes among the officials have taken place. Lieutenant Colonel Irvine, the late Agent, was appointed to Stony Mountain Penitentiary, and I took charge of the reserve in November.

The Agency Clerk, Mr. Swinford, was moved to Hobbema Agency, and was succeeded by Mr. C. W. H. Sanders.

Mr. Farmer McNeil was transferred from Crooked Lakes Reserve, and is now in charge of Upper Reserve, while Mr. Farmer Clarke was moved from the Lower Reserve to Bull Horns' Village, and his place taken by Mr. Farmer Jones from Hobbema Agency.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAS. WILSON,
Indian Agent.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY, TREATY No. 7,

DISTRICT OF ALBERTA, 21st August, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report for the year ended the 30th June, 1893, together with tabular statement and inventory of Government property.

I am pleased to make a favourable report of the Indians on this reserve, although during the past summer, on account of the drought, the crops did not turn out well. During the past winter we had a good depth of snow, and plenty of rain this spring.

The Indians went to work and put in their crop with a will, but did not plant so great an acreage as formerly, a large amount of land being summer fallowed, and new land broken. The hay crop will be good for this district, and I have secured a contract to supply the North-west Mounted Police at Gleichen with fifty tons, which the Indians will deliver; they will also supply coal from their mines to the industrial schools at Regina and High River, the boarding and day schools on the reserve, the agency and farms, and to private residents and the police at Gleichen. The Indians do all their own mining and supply coal and hay free to the home farms on the reserve.

The Indians lost a considerable number of horses last winter through the deep snow, many were also killed by being run over on the Canadian Pacific Railway track, but as the railway company have built fences along the length of the reserve, there will be no trouble in future.

The Indians went to their timber limit last fall at Castle Mountain, and got out several car loads of building timber and fence rails.

Two stallions by a thoroughbred horse have been purchased to improve the breed of the Indian ponies, one being paid for by the Indians in coal, the other by the Department, which amount will be refunded by the Indians.

They have also bought with money earned by working, four new lumber wagons, four mowing machines and rakes, lumber, shingles, &c.; in all, they are doing the best they can, as the reserve is not suitable for farming without irrigation.

The boarding school at North Reserve in charge of the Rev. Mr. Tims, now contains ten girls and thirty boys; it was formally opened by Bishop Pinkham and called St. John's Home. The Indians would like one established at the lower reserve, as they say they do not like their children to go far away from the reserve, although a good many are at the High River Industrial School, and a few at Elkhorn.

Two new buildings for day schools have been completed, one at Eagle Rib's Village, and one at Old Sun's Village. Both are buildings of a good size and well finished, and under the control of the Church of England Mission; a grant from the Government was received towards each.

The day school under the control of the Roman Catholic Mission has been newly painted, and presents a neat appearance.

The day schools on the reserve are not a success on the whole, but the reverend gentlemen of both denominations have done good work, assisted, as far as possible, by the Department employees, and the teachers of the schools.

Treaty payments, as usual, passed off in a quiet manner, there being a decrease of one hundred and fifty-three since the previous year, chiefly due to obtaining a more correct census, the mounted police escort attending as usual.

The police have done good work in picking up stray horses among the Indian bands.

The beef contractors have delivered first-class beef when there was any in the country. They had a very difficult time during the deep snow and severe weather last winter. The slaughter houses are supplied with force pumps and hose; everything is as clean as possible.

The expenses in rationing the Indians has been about \$10,000.00 less than last year.

Department of Indian Affairs.

The Indians are living along the Bow River for a distance of twenty-five miles, and have a good many nice houses, with shingle roofs, ventilated and whitewashed.

In working, they employ a good many of their own horses, but they are rather small, which will be improved by the stallions lately purchased; they are also beginning to see the benefit of getting rid of some of their ponies and replacing them with cows. The Indian Commissioner has been indefatigable in bringing them to this state of mind.

A monument has been set up by the Department to the memory of the late Chief Crowfoot, which has been put up and the grave enclosed with a railing, which also encloses the grave of Three Bulls, his brother, who was appointed chief to succeed Crowfoot.

The conduct of the Indians, as a rule, has been good. There were eight Blackfeet arrested for stealing horses from the C. A. C. Company, near Medicine Hat, but were discharged by His Honour Justice Macleod. The same company employed quite a number of these Indians at their large farm at Namaka, during haying and harvesting.

Dr. Lindsay is in charge of the sanitary arrangements on the reserve and has given good satisfaction. There have been forty-eight births and fifty deaths during the year, and one hundred and seventy-seven Indians vaccinated.

The reserve was visited frequently by the Indian Commissioner during the year, and once by Inspector McGibbon, who appeared well satisfied with the way in which the work of the reserve was conducted.

I am fortunate in having a good class of assistants, and they have given me every assistance possible.

Mr. J. Lawrence, Agency Clerk, is very correct in his work.

In conclusion, I may say that the Indians on this reserve are improving and will continue to do so still more, as the old Indians die off, and the effects of the industrial and boarding schools begin to be felt.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

MAGNUS BEGG,

Indian Agent.

PIEGAN AGENCY,

FORT MACLEOD, 30th June, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my report of affairs in this agency for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1893.

According to instructions received from Mr. Reed, Indian Commissioner, Mr. Poeklington, Indian Agent, handed over to me on the 10th of June this agency, receiving from me a receipt for all Government property under his care.

On the 21st June, Mr. Reed, Commissioner, arrived here, and the following day held a meeting of the Indians with reference to my appointment as agent. Many of them expressed themselves dissatisfied with my appointment, owing to some trouble we had had last February and March, caused by Indians stealing Government beef then under my care. Mr. Reed, however, succeeded in convincing them that I had their success and prosperity at heart, and that I intended helping them to the best of my ability, and ever since then I have found no difficulty in persuading them to carry out such plans as I had formed for their welfare.

Until the middle of the month, the gardens and such crops as were put in were looking very miserable, owing to want of rain. Since then rain has fallen plentifully, and the oats have looked up very much, while the gardens and potatoes having been well weeded and hoed, are now very promising indeed.

The attendance of pupils at the day schools does not seem very satisfactory; the cause of this is that most of the children live a long way from the schools. The girls at the boarding school (Church of England) seem to be making good progress, however, and are taught a great deal of housework, sewing, knitting, &c., and are well looked after and cleanly kept by Miss Brown, matron.

Many of the Indians have been at work at the timber limit, cutting house and stable logs, fence rails and firewood for themselves. Their wagons, however, being needed for other purposes, few of these have yet been hauled.

The Indian contract flour for this year having been brought by rail to Macleod, I am having it freighted out by the Indians at 15c. per 100 lbs., this being a reduction on the price paid to white freighters.

The health of the Indians is good on the whole, though many skin diseases prevail amongst them.

In conclusion, I can only add that I have great hopes of improving the condition of these Indians by helping them to take more care of their live stock, and to do more work and learn to help themselves instead of depending on the Government to do everything for them, and so far, in all my plans I have been most ably seconded by the staff of employees.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. H. NASH,

Indian Agent.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

QU'APPELLE, 22nd August, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,— I beg to submit my annual report and priced inventory, both in duplicate, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1893.

The number of pupils authorized was one hundred and eighty; the average daily attendance has been below one hundred and seventy, although at the end of June the number went up to one hundred and eighty-seven, owing to a recruit of eleven from Carlton Agency and a few from reserves in this vicinity. This number did not include eighteen girls hired out.

The general health has been good and we have been free from any serious contagious disease.

We had to register twelve deaths, most of which were from consumption, hereditary in the families of deceased and the germs of which were probably brought from home.

For studies we have two divisions, for both the boys and the girls, one teacher superintending each division. The want of space compels us to use the recreation rooms as school-rooms, which is a great drawback in winter time to proper ventilation. The pupils have been making noticeable progress under the regular teaching.

Cricket, football and other games afford salutary exercise to the children during recreation. In cricket, the boys have maintained their previous good record, and, though only two outside matches have been played this season, they were with strong and elsewhere victorious white elevens, and resulted in each case in a victory for the school.

As the teachers and clerk play with the boys during recreation, we find these games a great aid in teaching them to utilize and apply the English learnt in school.

The brass band continues to hold the public favour, and is an important feature in the school. This year the boys played at the sports at Indian Head, Qu'Appelle Station, and Fort Qu'Appelle, being at each place the centre of attraction and giving much satisfaction.

Department of Indian Affairs.

The trade boys are becoming efficient at their different trades. Two carpenter boys worked part of last summer on the new Indian Department warehouse at Regina, and two also worked the whole winter on the building erected at the High River Industrial School. In both places the boys gave satisfaction, and proved by their efficiency, manners and use of English, the progress they had made here. Repairs were done to the File Hills agency buildings, to the boarding school on the Sioux Reserve, and over twenty regulation desks were made for schools on Sioux and Touchwood Hills Reserves.

Amongst various repairs, hardwood floors were substituted for the old worn out pine ones in different parts of the buildings. The boys also made some articles for the World's Fair.

The blacksmith and apprentices did all our own work, made various articles for the Chicago Exhibition, did work for the Touchwood, File Hills and Muscowpetung Agencies, and made sundry articles, some of which are still here, awaiting the disposal of the Department.

The furnace and night watchman in the summer repairs the plastering, does mason work, painting and kalsomining, works in the garden and looks after the fire appliance, stove-pipes and chimneys, three of which he has taken down and rebuilt during the year. He also did a considerable amount of work on the File Hills Agency buildings.

The farm is kept in good order, and grain and vegetables were very promising till the recent very hot and dry weather, which entirely stopped the growth of many varieties and will probably cause the supply to be insufficient for the institution. A team of mares was bought and has proved good; it was much needed for work on the farm.

All employees perform their duties conscientiously and worked at least ten hours each day.

The girls, under the able superintendence of the Rev. Sisters, keep improving in their studies and in all kinds of house-work. They sent a variety of work to the Chicago Exhibition. Eighteen girls are at present hired out, and many applications for servant girls have had to be refused owing to the repugnance of some parents and girls to service.

Those hired out receive from four to ten dollars a month, and give as good satisfaction as white girls. Even in the houses of the highest class they are sought for as servants; one is at Government House, and another one has been there over a year. During the past year the pupils have earned over fourteen hundred dollars.

Attached to this report will be found a list of the discharged pupils, stating where they are and briefly what they are doing.

A windmill is being put up which will saw the firewood, and thus do away with the necessity of sending out the boys to do it during the severe winter weather. It can also be used for chopping feed for stock, and perhaps for pumping water.

A suitable wash-house with drying facilities is also being built.

The painting of shops and outbuildings is being done by the furnaceman and boys.

Our vegetable field being too small, steps are being taken to enlarge it and to secure an additional six acres, in order to raise, if possible, all our vegetables in the valley, where they can be properly attended to by the boys, who can come to the school for their meals. A new survey of the school land has been made and iron posts substituted for the old wooden ones. The road to our farm and hay lands, which is also a public trail, passes through our property; steps are being taken to hand it over to the municipality, who will then have to keep it, as well as a bridge over the creek, in repair. At present it all has to be done by our labour and with our materials.

Our pasture field was enlarged, an additional eighty acres having been fenced in.

Notwithstanding the severity of the past winter, all our stock were turned out in fair condition and without any loss this spring.

As usual, we have had a large number of visitors, who all seemed favourably impressed with the work being done here.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. HUGONNARD,
Principal.

LIST of those who died during the Fiscal Year, and Cause of Death.

No.	Name.	Cause of death.
<i>Boys.</i>		
5	Moses	Pleurisy.
125	Damien	Consumption.
149	Fred.	do
179	Andre	do
<i>Girls.</i>		
055	Philomene Allary	do
099	Isabelle Tanner	do
0117	Mary Lucy	do
0129	Mary Martha	do
0131	Anna Emilia	do
0147	Josephine	do
.....	Standing Buffalo	do
0175	Louise Sayer	do
0178	Lily	do

Department of Indian Affairs.

Report showing status of discharged Pupils from the Qu'Appelle Industrial School up to the 30th day of June, 1893.

No.	Name.	Date of Discharge.	Age.	PERIODS IN THE SCHOOL.			STATE OF EDUCATION.		Trade or Industry taught and Proficiency in it.	Reason for Discharge and history of Pupils since Discharge.
				Years.	Months.	Days.	On Admission.	On Discharge.		
1	Alf. Stevenson	Aug. 19, 1885.	14	9	28	None	Read, write and speak English	Farming, fair	Farming at Fort Pelly.	
2	J. Poitras	Jan. 1, 1887.	17	2	28	Write, read and speak French.	Standard III	Carpenter, good	Died of consumption.	
3	Ant. O'Soup.	Mar. 1, 1886.	16	3	2	2nd standard	V	None	Left for St. Boniface College; farming successfully at C. Lake; married; pupil 0-21; excellent character; poor health.	
4	Bruno	Nov. 25, 1888.	8	3	11	None	do	do	With his grandfather at Wood Mountain; doing well.	
5	Moses	July 17, 1892.	16	7	7	do	V	Farming, blacksmith, good	Died of consumption.	
6	William Desnomas	Nov. 26, 1889.	13	4	11	do	II	None	Working for white people.	
7	Angus	June 3, 1886.	14	1	5	do	II	do	Died of softening of the brain.	
8	Julius	Sept. 16, 1888.	17	3	9	do	III	Carpenter, fair	Left without authority; married; speaks good English; gone back to Indian habits.	
10	Joseph	April 10, 1889.	12	4	3	do	IV	None	Taken to Presbyterian school; relapsed to Indian ways considerably; doing fairly well.	
11	Aliak	Jan. 2, 1889.	12	3	11	do	III	Carpenter, fair	Taken to Presbyterian school; at home now; works well; retains Indian habits.	
12	Magloire	Nov. 21, 1889.	18	4	11	do	III	do	Taken home by mother; industrious, and is doing well.	
13	Philip	April 3, 1886.	8	1	24	do	I	None	Died of bilious fever.	
14	George	May 20, 1889.	14	4	3	do	III	do	Deserted; said to be doing well.	
15	John	do 6, 1886	17	1	2	do	II	do	Taken away by his father, who left treaty and country.	
16	Albert	do 6, 1886.	7	1	2	do	I	do	Parents left treaty; boy was weak-minded.	
17	Peter	Mar. 21, 1889.	17	4	21	do	IV	Blacksmith, good	Married pupil 0-10; speaks English well; in industrious and doing well.	
18	Frank	April 18, 1891.	14	6	1	do	IV	do fair	Deserted; forgetting his English; Indian habits; works well.	
19	Richard	May 28, 1889.	14	4	23	do	IV	Carpenter, poor	Helping his father; works a little for white people; speaks English well; lazy; white habits.	
20	Clement	July 12, 1886.	8	1	3	do	I	None	Died of pleurisy.	

REPORT showing status of discharged Pupils from the Qu'Appelle Industrial School up to the 30th June, 1893—Continued.

No.	Name.	Date of Discharge.	Age.	PERIOD IN THE SCHOOL.			STATE OF EDUCATION.			Trade or Industry taught and Proficiency in it.	Reason for Discharge and history of Pupils since Discharge.		
				Years.	Months.	Days.	On Admission.	On Discharge.	I.			II.	III.
21	Patrick	July 16, 1889	17	9	28	None	Standard	I.	None	Discharged; works well; Indian habits.			
23	J. B. Tanner	Jan. 15, 1886	15	8	22	1st standard	do	II.	do	Died of heart disease.			
24	Joseph Tanner	Oct. 31, 1892	17	6	17	do	do	V.	Blacksmith, good	Education completed; following his trade; doing well.			
25	Ch. Tanner	Aug. 28, 1889	12	4	4	None	do	V.	None	Died at home, 26th June, 1893.			
26	Basel Tanner	Feb. 19, 1891	14	4	11	do	do	V.	Carpenter, fair	Taken to Industrial School, Regina; deserted from there; doing fairly well at home.			
29	James	July 24, 1889	15	4	1	do	do	II.	None	Required at home; now working out; doing very well.			
30	Alexander	Nov. 26, 1885	9	3	23	do	do	I.	do	Taken away by parents, who left treaty and country.			
31	Louis	Aug. 24, 1886	11	1	22	do	do	II.	do	Died of consumption.			
32	Paul	Sept. 2, 1888	16	2	10	do	do	II.	do	Kept at home by mother; married; working well.			
33	Arthur	June 19, 1886	12	7	22	do	do	III.	do	Died at home.			
35	John	Feb. 26, 1890	16	3	1	do	do	II.	Blacksmith, fair	do do of consumption.			
38	James Ben	July 28, 1888	15	2	2	1st standard	do	V.	Carpenter, fair	Joined army; now working on Turtle Mountain Reserve.			
39	Thomas	Mar. 12, 1889	17	3	2	None	do	III.	Farming, fair	Came too old to be much improved; married; fair character; Indian habits; works fairly well.			
40	L. H. Allary	May 30, 1890	15	4	5	1st standard	do	IV.	Carpenter, fair	Kept at home; interpreted on reserve; worked in I. D. warehouse, Regina, 1 year; farming now.			
42	A. Daniels	July 15, 1890	16	3	11	None	do	III.	Blacksmith, fair	Required at home; good character; fine worker; clean, tidy and polite.			
45	I. Troffier	April 24, 1888	8	1	7	do	do	II.	None	Died.			
46	Norbert	do 22, 1889	16	2	7	1st standard	do	III.	Blacksmith, good	Kept at home by his mother; works well; tidy and active; married pupil 0.81; has a good farm.			
47	J. B. Sparvier	do 29, 1887	15	5	28	do	do	III.	Farming, fair	Industrious; married Half-breed girl; has good farm.			
48	N. Sparvier	July 6, 1890	17	3	5	None	do	III.	Blacksmith, fair	Deserted; industrious; doing well at home; no Indian habits.			

Department of Indian Affairs.

49	C. Crowe	Mar. 5, 1888	14	1	5	2	do	do	III	None	White boy; taken home by parents; delicate health; good worker.
50	F. Allary	April 13, 1892	16	5	6	11	do	do	V	Carpenter, very good.	Died of consumption.
51	J. A. Crowe	Mar. 5, 1888	43	1	4	19	do	do	III	None	White boy; taken home by parents; good character; excellent worker.
52	Frederick	April 4, 1890	16	3	5	29	do	do	III	do	Died of consumption.
53	L. Couture	June 19, 1887	12	7	7	27	do	do	IV	do	White boy; taken home by parents; doing well.
54	Michael	Mar. 19, 1887	11	4	4	23	do	do	I	do	Died of consumption.
55	Anthony	May 23, 1892	14	3	1	10	do	do	IV	do	Transferred to Presbyterian school.
57	J. Martin	Aug. 18, 1891	14	4	9	3	do	do	I	do	Went with parents to United States. Spoke and understood English well, but was rather stupid.
58	Timothy	May 12, 1891	15	4	5	22	do	do	III	do	Died.
66	William George	Dec. 6, 1888	12	2	9	9	do	do	III	do	Transferred to Presbyterian school; died at home, March, 1893.
63	Benjamin	May 30, 1889	11	2	5	5	do	do	II	do	Taken home and transferred to Episcopalian school.
64	C. Favel	do 26, 1889	16	2	5	4	do	do	II	do	Apt but not here long enough. Kept at home; much improved. Doing well.
65	Vincent Tanner	Mar. 27, 1893	15	6	1	13	do	do	IV	do	Required at home; now gone to States with parents.
66	Clement	Apr. 30, 1887	13	2	9	9	do	do	I	do	Transferred to Presbyterian school; married at home.
70	J. Patrip	Jan. 20, 1888	9	1	6	14	do	do	I	do	Died at home.
71	A. Patrip	Mar. 31, 1892	12	3	8	8	do	do	II	do	Deserted 17th Jan., 1891. Died at home.
73	David	Apr. 2, 1889	14	1	8	8	do	do	II	do	Kept by parents who left district; went to Carlton.
74	J. Baptiste	Jan. 2, 1889	11	1	5	10	do	do	II	do	Died at home.
75	St. Pierre	do 17, 1889	18	1	1	10	do	do	I	do	Deserted; works well at home; has good character.
78	Charley Joe	May 10, 1890	29	2	3	13	do	do	II	do	Died here of consumption.
79	Louis	July 2, 1890	14	2	4	20	do	do	II	do	Taken home by parents; attended school on reserve; good character; works well.
81	Pierre O'Soup	do 4, 1891	15	3	4	10	do	do	II	do	Taken home by his father; was sick; has good character, and is industrious.
82	Raphael	15, 1888	9	1	2	2	do	do	I	do	Went home sick; died.
83	Samuel	Feb. 24, 1892	15	3	10	14	do	do	I	do	Died; consumption.
85	J. Gariephy	Aug. 4, 1888	12	3	3	15	do	do	I	do	Went home on leave; left district.
87	G. Belanger	June 28, 1888	14	1	25	25	do	do	I	do	Went home without leave; good worker; behaves well; married white girl.
88	Nicholl	Apr. 1, 1892	16	3	2	19	do	do	III	do	Died at home of consumption.
90	Johnnie McKinon	Jan. 1, 1888	9	3	3	17	do	do	II	do	Taken home by his father to attend white school.
94	Tom	Apr. 24, 1889	15	5	22	22	do	I	II	do	Left school; went to United States.
96	Jim	Feb. 3, 1892	15	3	2	21	do	do	I	do	Died.
97	Peter Plann	Mar. 31, 1892	16	2	8	12	do	do	III	do	Blacksmith, fair.
98	William	do 14, 1889	16	3	25	25	do	do	I	do	None. Kept at home by his mother; married, 0.17; excellent worker; getting on well.

Report showing status of discharged Pupils from the Qu'Appelle Industrial School up to the 30th June, 1893—Continued.

No.	Name.	Date of Discharge.	Age.	PERIOD IN THE SCHOOL.			STATE OF EDUCATION.		Trade or Industry taught and Proficiency in it.	Reason for Discharge and history of Pupils since Discharge.
				Years.	Months.	Days.	On Admission.	On Discharge.		
100	William Seymour	Feb. 1, 1889.	12	2	11	None.	Standard I	None.	White boy; taken home to attend white school.	
101	Joe Plain	Nov. 1, 1889.	11	11	14	do	do	do	Transferred to Regina Indian school. Died since.	
103	W. Sparvier	May 27, 1890.	15	1	4	do	do	Blacksmith, fair.	Kept at home by his father; works well.	
104	G. Desnoines	Sept. 27, 1890.	13	1	8	do	do	None	Taken home by his father; works for white people.	
105	François	Mar. 15, 1889.	5	1	17	do	do	do	Taken home; constantly ill; died at home.	
106	Mark	May 26, 1890.	14	1	3	do	Would not learn.	do	Kept at home; not improved; died.	
107	J. Peltier	Apr. 23, 1889.	12	2	16	do	Standard I	do	Taken home by his father; works well; has good character.	
109	Duncan	Sept. 14, 1889.	10	1	25	do	do	do	Taken by parents; left too young to show any improvement.	
110	Hugh	Nov. 20, 1889.	10	4	do	do	do	do	Taken home by mother; died since.	
113	Damien	Mar. 10, 1890.	8	5	18	do	do	do	Died of consumption.	
114	J. Gambler	May 30, 1890.	15	8	14	do	do	do	Kept at home; not here long enough to be improved.	
116	Thomas	Dec. 24, 1889.	7	2	4	do	do	do	Went home sick and died.	
117	William	do 23, 1889.	10	2	3	do	do	do	do	
119	Michael	Sept. 20, 1890.	15	10	17	do	do	do	Taken home; works for white people; lives with Half-breeds at Fort Ellice.	
122	Felix	June 28, 1890.	14	5	19	do	do	do	Deserted; went to the United States; not much improved.	
124	Benedict	do 3, 1890.	9	3	1	do	do	do	Went home on sick leave; died.	
125	Damien	Oct. 10, 1892.	12	2	13	do	do	Shoemaker (poor).	Sickly; no accommodation so sent home; died 6th January, 1893.	
126	Pascal	May 12, 1890.	14	1	2	do	do	do	Kept at home; not improved.	
133	William	Mar. 31, 1892.	10	11	14	do	do	do	Left on sick leave; became too delicate to attend school; died at home.	
149	Fred	Feb. 26, 1893.	16	2	3	do	do	do	Died of consumption.	
155	John King	May 23, 1892.	15	1	13	Standard II	do	do	Transferred to Presbyterian school; now at home, 12th January, 1893.	
165	S. Hourie	Nov. 2, 1891.	16	2	28	do	do	do	White boy; unfit for school.	
167	Freddy	Jan. 21, 1892.	14	5	7	do	do	do	Transferred to Regina Industrial School.	

Department of Indian Affairs.

178	Louis.....	June 23, 1893.	12		7	17	None.....	do	III...	do	Discharged; in advanced stage of consumption.
179	André.....	Mar. 7, 1893.	7		4	1	do	do	II	do	Died of consumption.
56	Daniel Kennedy.....	Dec. 3, 1891.	13	5	18	do	do	do	V	do	This boy went to St. Boniface College to attend commercial course; re-admitted to this school, 23rd June, 1893.
138	Maxime Gunn.....	Dec. 3, 1891.	13	1	4	12	do	do	III...	do	This boy went to St. Boniface College to attend commercial course; re-admitted to this school, 23rd June, 1893.
0-2	Cecilia Noel.....	Feb. 26, 1889.	22	4	4	3	do	do	Understood and spoke English and French well.	do	Discharged to be married; splendid house-keeper; died 1890.
0-3	Mary Rosa.....	Nov. 26, 1885.	11		9	10	do	do	Standard	do	Taken away by her mother, who left treaty.
0-4	Helena.....	Feb. 2, 1886.	9	1	1	9	do	do	I	do	Went to Dakota with her family.
0-5	V. Geddes.....	Sept. 27, 1890.	17	4	8	28	do	do	IV	do	Married and living off reserve; good house-keeper.
0-6	Anne.....	Oct. 14, 1890.	19	5	2	20	do	do	III	do	Married at Crooked Lake; good house-keeper; very industrious.
0-7	Mary.....	Jan. 13, 1891.	14	5	4	20	do	do	V	do	Smart, intelligent girl; died.
0-8	Susan.....	May 25, 1886.	6		7	20	do	do	I	do	Sick; taken home and died.
0-9	Sarah.....	Jan. 31, 1886.	8		3	22	do	do	I	do	Intellig; sent home incapable of education; died.
0-10	M. Josephine.....	May 26, 1890.	16	4	6	2	do	do	V	do	Married No. 17; smart girl, clean and industrious; good housekeeper.
0-11	Bella.....	do 20, 1886.	14		5	24	do	do	I	do	Taken away by her mother; left treaty; married at Fort Pelly.
0-12	Isabella.....	July 1, 1886.	13		2	16	do	do	I	do	Taken away by parents, who left treaty.
0-13	Caroline.....	Oct. 23, 1889.	16	3	5	6	do	do	V	do	Taken home by parents; married Half-breed; doing well.
0-14	Margaret.....	May 26, 1890.	18	3	11	24	do	do	II	do	Left to be married; died 1st April, 1893.
0-15	Eliza.....	Mar. 8, 1888.	15	1	8	22	do	do	IV	do	Taken to Round Lake School; married non-treaty Indian; doing well.
0-16	Julia.....	July 25, 1886.	14			7	do	do	None.....	do	Deserted; unfit for school; now married and redeeming her character.
0-17	Rosalie.....	May 26, 1890.	18	3	10	8	do	do	Standard	V	Married pupil No. 98; good housekeeper and needlewoman.
0-21	Marguerite.....	June 16, 1890.	16	3	9	9	do	do	do	V	Married pupil No. 3 when at home on leave; tidy and thrifty.
0-22	Maria.....	May 16, 1892.	13	5	2	26	do	do	V	do	Helping parents; doing well; much improved.
0-25	Lucey Amelia.....	do 11, 1888.	8	1	5	14	do	do	II	do	Died of inflammation of the brain.
0-27	M. Crowe.....	Feb. 28, 1889.	12	2	4	25	do	do	V	do	White girl; taken home by parents.
0-30	S. Bellgarde.....	June 10, 1889.	13	2	8	9	do	do	III	do	Went home sick and died.
0-31	C. Couture.....	Feb. 1, 1890.	13	3	3	6	do	do	V	do	White girl; taken home to attend white school.
0-32	Rosa.....	Aug. 26, 1889.	20	2	9	14	do	do	II	do	Deserted; unfit for school; bad character.
0-33	M. Martina.....	Mar. 31, 1892.	15	4	9	3	do	do	V	do	Taken by parents to United States.
0-37	Emily Jane.....	Jan. 1, 1889.	14	2	13	do	do	do	V	do	Died.
0-39	Isabella.....	April 11, 1893.	13	4	5	10	do	do	III	do	Left 25th March, 1891; discharged on account of family troubles.

All girls are taught as they become of suitable age, Keo, all industries and work conducive to the proper and economical management of a household.

REPORT showing status of discharged Pupils in the Qu'Appelle Industrial School up to the 30th day of June, 1893—Continued.

No.	Name.	Date of Discharge.	Age.	PERIOD IN THE SCHOOL.			STATE OF EDUCATION.		Trade or Industry taught and Proficiency in it.	Reason for Discharge and history of Pupils since Discharge.
				Years.	Months.	Days.	On Admission.	On Discharge.		
0-43	Philomena.....	May 26, 1890	16	2	11	None	Standard	V	Married an Indian; doing fairly.	
0-45	Mary Allary.....	Nov. 6, 1887	15	1	12	do	do	I	Left the treaty.	
0-46	Pauline Allary.....	do 6, 1887	13	1	12	do	do	do	Taken home sick; recovered.	
0-47	M. Caroline.....	Oct. 31, 1889	14	10	24	do	do	do	Went home sick and died.	
0-50	Elizabeth.....	June 26, 1888	13	3	22	do	do	I	Died.	
0-54	Agatha.....	Aug. 19, 1888	9	2	14	do	do	do	Excellent house-keeper; died of consumption.	
0-55	Philomene.....	Dec. 26, 1892	21	2	4	do	do	II	Too delicate to attend school.	
0-57	Mary Francis.....	April 2, 1891	10	2	6	do	do	II	Died at home.	
0-62	Agatha.....	Feb. 1, 1892	17	3	3	do	do	II	Went home sick and died.	
0-70	Harriet.....	Mar. 29, 1889	11	4	4	do	do	I	Too delicate to attend school.	
0-76	Elizabeth.....	April 16, 1889	10	3	6	do	do	do	Education completed; doing well at home.	
0-80	Elise O'Soup.....	July 21, 1891	20	2	3	do	do	do	Married to pupil No. 46; good house-keeper	
0-81	M. Peltier.....	do 1, 1890	18	1	2	do	do	do	and worker.	
0-83	M. A. Allary.....	June 30, 1890	7	1	4	do	do	do	Died.	
0-85	M. Margaret.....	Mar. 3, 1893	18	2	6	do	do	do	Married on reserve; industrious; capital house-keeper.	
0-86	Cecilia.....	Jan. 28, 1890	7	11	12	do	do	do	Died.	
0-91	Adèle.....	Feb. 27, 1890	12	9	13	do	do	do	do	
0-92	Eugenia.....	Dec. 30, 1889	8	7	16	do	do	do	do	
0-94	Mary Helen.....	Aug. 25, 1889	7	3	2	do	do	do	Went home sick and died.	
0-95	E. St. Denis.....	July 27, 1889	16	2	3	do	do	do	Deserted; unfit for school; married non-treaty Half-breed; now doing well.	
0-97	Paula.....	May 4, 1890	9	9	14	do	do	do	Died.	
0-98	Augusta.....	April 18, 1891	12	1	6	do	do	do	Too far gone in consumption to attend school.	
0-99	J. Tannier.....	June 28, 1893	9	3	7	do	do	III	Had to be sent home; unfit for school; came here from Birle school; married an Indian.	
0-100	C. Tannier.....	Nov. 30, 1889	15	2	4	do	do	do	Went home sick and died.	
0-107	Selma.....	May 5, 1890	10	3	23	do	do	do	Taken away by parents, who went to Turtle Mountain.	
0-108	Lily.....	do 8, 1890	8	3	5	do	do	do	do	
0-111	Eugenia.....	July 2, 1890	10	2	17	do	do	do	Died.	
0-117	Mary Lucy.....	Feb. 4, 1893	9	2	6	do	do	III	Died of consumption.	
0-120	M. Fisher.....	Nov. 26, 1891	15	1	6	Standard III	do	V	White girl; taken home by parents.	

all industries and work conducive to the proper and economical management of a household.

Department of Indian Affairs.

0-121	P. Fisher	Aug. 1, 1892	15	1	10	23	do	I	do	IV	Died.
0-126	Reina	Nov. 26, 1882	12	1	1	None	do	None	do	I	Taken away; sent to school at Fort Pelly at home now.
0-128	Mary Agnes	do 22, 1880	14	1	1	do	do	do	do	do	do
0-129	M. Martha	April 11, 1893	16	2	5	14	do	Standard	do	II	Died.
0-130	M. Rose	Jan. 28, 1891	17	3	3	Good	do	Good	do	II	Like a white girl in every way; doing well at home.
0-131	A. Amelia	Dec. 12, 1892	12	2	1	Standard	do	II	do	III	Sickly; died of consumption.
0-132	Antonina	May 23, 1891	14	5	9	None	do	do	do	III	Kept at home; improved; married non-treaty Half-breed; doing well.
0-133	M. J. Tanner	Nov. 30, 1892	9	2	16	do	do	do	do	II	Too unheathy to attend school; very sick at home.
0-136	Cecilia	Dec. 2, 1891	6	1	1	do	do	do	do	I	Became sick (scrofula); sent home and died there.
0-139	Eulalie	Feb. 24, 1892	11	2	1	do	do	do	do	I	Died.
0-144	Capita	Mar. 12, 1891	10	1	23	do	do	do	do	I	Too delicate to attend school; recovered, but kept at home.
0-145	Stella	Jan. 21, 1891	10	1	1	do	do	do	do	I	Sent to Regina school.
0-147	Josephine	Sept. 13, 1892	17	1	8	14	do	do	do	II	Too unheathy for school; died.
0-150	Suzanne	Nov. 1, 1891	15	8	5	do	do	do	do	I	Too unheathy for school; nearly blind now.
0-151	Victorine	do 15, 1891	5	8	3	do	do	do	do	I	Died.
0-152	Nellie	July 21, 1892	16	1	3	Standard	do	I	do	II	Married at Crooked Lake, when home for holiday.
0-160	M. Fisher	Aug. 1, 1892	16	11	27	do	do	do	do	IV	White girl; taken home by parents.
0-163	Marguerite	Mar. 11, 1892	9	4	24	do	do	do	do	II	Died.
0-168	A. Pelbier	July 26, 1892	13	8	8	do	do	do	do	II	White girl; taken home to help her mother.
0-175	Louise Sayer	Jan. 2, 1893	7	5	12	do	do	do	do	II	Died at home.
0-178	Lily	Mar. 7, 1893	8	4	28	Standard	do	I	do	III	Died of consumption.
0-340	Mary Emily	Aug. 13, 1887	8	8	19	None	do	do	do	I	Died.

All girls are taught, as they become of suitable age.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
REGINA, 18th August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year ended June, 1893, together with the inventory and valuation of all property under my charge.

Our average attendance during the year has been within a very slight fraction of ninety, thirty-three girls and fifty-seven boys. We closed the year with an actual attendance of ninety-six.

The health of the children has been remarkably good. Every attention has been paid to the conditions of good health. Our well furnishes an ample supply of most excellent water. All refuse water from the kitchen, laundry and bath rooms, etc., is carried to a considerable distance from the main building.

Our Matron, Mrs. Leckie, graduated as a trained nurse from one of the large training schools of Chicago, and she has rendered most excellent services in many thoughtful arrangements for the prevention of sickness, and in kind and watchful care over those who have been troubled with scrofulous diseases and other ailments.

A feeling of contentment with their lot, and earnestness in their work, has prevailed among the children to a greater degree than at any former period. To foster this feeling, we have surrounded them with all the home-like influences we could devise. Regular magic lantern exhibitions have continued to prove a source of deepest interest. It might be safe to state that the organ on the girls' side, and the two violins on the boys' side have furnished more music per day than any other "musical instruments" in existence. A brass band seems the only thing needed to complete the sum total of the boys' happiness. Much pleasure and profit, especially during the winter, have been found in the books and pictures with which pupils have been plentifully supplied. The most popular game in which the boys indulge is the "national game of lacrosse," for which their fleetness of foot and keenness of eye soon make them most formidable opponents. Two things helped to popularize the game with our pupils; first, the complete suits that from one source and another we were able to give the members of the first twelve, and secondly, a brilliant victory they gained over a strong team of boys and young men from Regina. This match took place on the occasion of our annual picnic, in which we joined forces with the members of Knox Church Sabbath school, and spent a most enjoyable day in the Qu'Appelle Valley, twenty-five miles away. Not the least pleasant feature of the day was the ride by train, it being quite a new experience to many of the children.

In a former report, I expressed the hope that at an early date English would become the common language of the school. I am very happy to state that we have now reached that state of development. It was impressed on the scholars and teachers alike that the learning of English lay at the very foundation of our progress. If the children pass from under our care, having acquired ability to speak fluently in the language of the country, their school life will not prove to be without most helpful influences. To secure this desired end (as well as to assist in other directions) nine of the most trustworthy pupils were appointed monitors, at the regular evening roll call report any pupil who has transgressed the rule that the use of any Indian words, except when addressed directly to their friends who are on a visit to the school, is not allowed.

The interest of the monitors in their work is sustained by regular weekly meetings in the office, in which other matters pertaining to the successful prosecution of the work in the school are likewise discussed.

We attribute our success in English speaking mainly to our having secured the hearty co-operation of some of the most advanced pupils.

Instruction in military drill is given regularly by the regular drill instructor at the North-west Mounted Police Barracks. Many of the boys are becoming

Department of Indian Affairs.

dexterous in the different evolutions, and take great pride in their marching. It is a common sight to see a squad of boys somewhere in the grounds being drilled by one of the larger boys, some of whom naturally take their place as commanders.

The work in the different departments has proceeded in an orderly and efficient manner. A second school room was opened during the month of March, under the charge of Miss Lillie Russell, a very successful teacher in the east, and a young lady in every way adapted for the multifarious duties that fall to her lot outside the school room. The younger children now go to school for a portion of both forenoon and afternoon. In addition to regular school lessons, they receive elementary lessons in sewing, darning, knitting, etc., so that later on when the girls enter the sewing room the seamstress may at once find their services helpful.

The senior department is conducted by Mr. A. B. Morton. More than one visitor has been surprised to find the work in this department conducted on lines so similar to any ordinary school for white children.

Active work has been carried on by the carpenter and his apprentices during the year. They have been occupied with making tables, cupboards, blackboards, lockers, benches, and many things of a similar kind for use in the institution. Besides this, the new laundry, which required a great deal of labour, has been brought to completion. A pump house was built, also a hen house and pig sty, and a large building, which is commodious enough to give under one roof a well lighted carpenter's shop, a paint shop, a shoe shop, a grocery store-room, and three smaller rooms. The frame work of a new bake oven has been put up.

A shoe shop was opened on November 8th, under Mr. John Dinsmore, a thoroughly competent instructor, and since that period work has been carried on without interruption. The heaps of old shoes that had accumulated during the previous year and a half were first disposed of. Besides cushions, belts, etc., one hundred and fifty-six pairs of well made shoes were returned from the shop.

The farmer, Mr. James Milne, has carried on his work most successfully. Over seventy acres are under crop, not including five acres of potatoes and a couple of acres of garden stuff. Forty tons of hay has been put up at a distance of five miles from the school.

During the winter months the older boys received talks on the theory of farming, and during the summer months they saw farm work in its more practical aspect.

With the help of an Edison mimeograph we were able to start the publication of a school paper. "Progress" makes its appearance fortnightly and is eagerly read by all. We hope the mimeograph will in time give place to a regular printing press.

I can hardly close my report without at least making mention of our regular Friday night entertainments which lasted for about six months in the year, and which we hope to resume at no distant date. The entertainment usually consisted of music in a variety of forms, Indian club swinging, dialogues, essays, readings and recitations; but the crowning event of the evening was most frequently an animated debate. Twenty-three subjects in all were discussed, all of more or less interest to the Indian boys, who were the speakers on these occasions. These entertainments were a source of great profit to all who took part, and are looked back upon by the teachers who had no active share in them as very pleasant memories.

I have, etc.,

A. J. McLEOD,
Principal.

BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

30th June, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my tenth annual report together with an inventory of all Government buildings and property in the institution under my charge.

In reviewing the history of the school since its inauguration in 1883, I cannot but express a feeling of satisfaction and gratitude for the steady progress and advancement that has, from year to year, been made in each and every department.

There have been unlimited difficulties to surmount in the past, and there will necessarily be many more to overcome in the future, in dealing with the aboriginal races of the country, and in endeavouring to transform them into useful citizens.

Any person who saw the Indians in their nomadic life sixteen years ago, when I first commenced work amongst them in this district, cannot but admit that Christianity and civilization, accompanied by the divine blessing, have achieved wonders in improving the condition of the rising generation of Indians.

I will give a few facts regarding each department of industry taught.

THE CLASS ROOM.

Classes were held twice daily, and during the winter the pupils studied for an hour in the evenings. They made satisfactory progress on the whole.

The kindergarten system of teaching has been introduced. This, together with the normal school system for the more advanced pupils, cannot but be productive of excellent results.

TRADE INSTRUCTION.

The Blacksmith's Shop.

This branch of industry has, during the year, been under the charge of Mr. Bragg, a skilled and painstaking mechanic. The pupils made good progress. A great deal of valuable work was performed for the agency and school. The amount realized for work was \$424.90. The shop is well fitted and everything convenient.

The Carpenter's Shop.

Mr. Gatley, who has had charge of this branch since 1886, continues to give instruction to the children placed under his tuition.

This industry has now become a source of revenue to the school. The principal work performed by the pupils was:—

(a.) The erection of a blacksmith's shop, fifty feet by thirty feet, and boot, painting and printing shops.

(b) As soon as these were completed, the boys were sent to Moosomin's Reserve to erect a dwelling house for the farm instructor. This was a commodious building and took about one month to complete.

(c) A large root house was next constructed at the school, which was executed with despatch.

(d) Then there were the necessary repairs to the main building and out houses, needed before the cold weather set in. During the winter, work was found for the pupils in the shop, making window sashes, doors, relaying floors, &c.

(e) As soon as spring opened, new and extended picket fences were built;

(f) New latrines for the boys and girls also;

(g) A sheep and pig pen, and at the close of the fiscal year

(h) A hospital and recreation room.

The boys showed great improvement in their workmanship and energy, and their obedience and promptness were marked, not an idle moment was spent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Boot and Shoe Shop.

This branch was inaugurated in August last, under Mr. Mackenzie, who has to the present time proved a faithful servant and excellent instructor. The boys placed under his charge have displayed a remarkable aptitude, and are becoming efficient workmen in this trade. All repairs for the school have been done by them, as well as a little work for the public. There is not a shoemaker in the town, and the public find it a great boon to have their foot-gear repaired. This branch will effect a considerable saving to the institution in boots, slippers and moccasins, and will give the boys a practical knowledge of the trade.

Paint Shop.

This department is under the charge of one of our pupils, Johnnie Wright. He has displayed a natural taste for the trade. He repainted and kalsomined the whole of the main building inside, and did all the painting required for the institution, as well as some wagons for the agency. When he first entered the school he was what we termed a very troublesome boy, would run away and do many things which he should not have done. I am pleased to report that he has already developed into a steady, painstaking and energetic young man. If half the younger boys turn out as well as he, our labours will be amply rewarded and the Government and people of Canada will have cause to know that the money expended in the education of the Indian youth has not been in vain.

The Printing Shop.

Gilbert Bear, who had sole charge of this branch up to the time of his departure to the Columbian Exposition, performed some very excellent work, printed the "Guide" alone, and took an unequalled interest in his work. He is at present engaged in the printing bureau under the Department at the World's Fair.

The Farm.

The past year was the most successful one I have experienced in the school. The root crops were excellent, and we raised sufficient vegetables to meet the requirements of the school for the year.

The stock received great attention and care. The hay needed was cut by our farmer and his apprentices; some of it had to be hauled eighteen miles. The cattle were successfully wintered and came through in good condition. The land was well cultivated and spring crop properly put in. Fences were kept in good repair and the farm on the whole presents an improved appearance.

The Girls' Department.

The progress made by the girls has been very marked, and many of them have more the appearance and manner of white children than Indians. They have been taught cooking, dairy-work, baking, sewing, knitting, washing, carding, and spinning wool into yarn, as well as general household duties devolving upon a woman in housekeeping. English is entirely spoken amongst the female pupils.

The sanitary condition of the school has been excellent and the drainage worked admirably. No deaths have occurred during the year.

The pupils out at service are reported doing well.

Thanks are due to Mr. Agent Williams for his valuable assistance in obtaining new pupils and for his interest in the institution.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. CLARKE,
Principal.

REPORT showing status of discharged Pupils from the Battleford Industrial School up to the 30th June, 1893.

No.	Name.	Date of Discharge.	Age	PERIOD IN THE SCHOOL.			STATE OF EDUCATION.		Trade or Industry taught and Proficiency in it.	Reason for Discharge, and History of Pupils since Discharge.
				Years.	Months.	Days.	On Admission.	On Discharge.		
<i>Boys.</i>										
1	Albert.....	Nov. 8, '86..	18	2	8	8	None.....	Standard IV..	Carpenter.....	Left during rebellion, 29th Mar. to 1st July, 1885; discharged on account of age.
2	James.....	Mar. 29, '85..	15	1	4	1	do.....	do	Farmer.....	Left during rebellion, 29th Mar., 1885; farming successfully at the Eagle Hills.
5	William.....	July 2, '86..	14	2	4	1	do.....	do	Farmer; fair.....	Left during rebellion, 29th Mar. to 1st July, 1885; died July 2nd, 1886, after a severe illness.
6	Thomas.....	Mar. 29, '86..	14	1	3	27	Standard I..	do	do	Left during rebellion, 29th Mar., 1885; not taken back on account of age; farming successfully at Red Pheasant's; retaining civilized habits.
7	Richard.....	Oct. 22, '84..	15		10	20	None.....	do	do	Withdrawn by parents; no cause stated; died during rebellion.
8	Henry..	do 22, '84..	13		10	20	do.....	do	do	Withdrawn by parents; no cause stated; went south after rebellion.
9	Hayter.....	do 22, '84..	14		10	20	do.....	do	do	Withdrawn by parents; no cause stated; farming on the Stony Reserve at Eagle Hills.
10	Isaac.....	Mar. 29, '85..	13	1	3	27	Standard II..	do	do	Left during rebellion, 29th Mar., 1885; farming at Red Pheasant's and working well; lawfully married.
11	Robert.....	May 20, '84..	11		5	18	None.....	do	None.....	Discharged, being lame and blind; invalidated; died at the Eagle Hills, August, 1885.
12	Samuel.....	Aug. 20, '84..	11		8	14	do.....	do	do	Died of consumption.
13	John.....	Mar. 29, '85..	14	1	3	8	Standard III..	do	Farmer; good.....	Left during rebellion, 1885; farming at Assisippi.
15	Joseph.....	Aug. 14, '85..	10		7	24	None.....	do	None.....	Withdrawn by parents on account of the great hardship they said they suffered during the rebellion.
16	John, or Payaysis.....	Mar. 29, '85..	12	1	3	8	Standard I..	do	Farmer; fair.....	Left during rebellion, 1885; unknown.
17	Joe.....	Nov. 1, '86..	18	2	10	6	None.....	do	do	Discharged on account of age; absent during rebellion; farming at Snake Plains.
18	Alexander.....	Mar. 29, '85..	15	1	2	15	do.....	do	do	Left during the rebellion, 1885.
19	Jack.....	do 2, '86..	17	1	8	11	do.....	do	do	Left during the rebellion, 1885, from 29th Mar. to 1st July, 1885; died of brain fever.
20	Charles.....	do 29, '85..	15	1	2	7	do.....	do	do	Left during the rebellion, 1885, and discharged on account of age; earning his own living working at the settlement.

Department of Indian Affairs.

21	Calah	May 26, '84.	12	4	4	do	IV.	None.	<i>Died from internal injuries received prior to entering school, 26th May, 1884.</i>	
22	Edward	Jan. 11, '85.	15	11	22	do	III.	Farmer; fait.	Deserted; farming on Sweet Grass; working well; lawfully married.	
25	Frank	Mar. 29, '86.	16	1	9	do	III.	do	Left during rebellion, 1885, considered too old to take back; farming at Sweet Grass Reserve.	
29	Henry Clarke.	Feb. 28, '86.	12	1	1	do	I.	None.	Deserted; brought to school without parents' consent, consequently removed by them.	
30	John F. Linklater.	do 24, '86.	6	24	do	do	None.	do	Continually crying for his mother; sent home as being too young.	
32	George Smith.	Nov. 14, '87.	10	9	14	do	Standard III.	do	Withdrawn by his convict father on the ground that the school is a Protestant one.	
27	Joseph Geddes.	July 14, '88.	17	3	10	Standard I.	IV.	Blacksmith.	Taken away by his father.	
33	Daniel Rivers.	do 31, '89.	16½	3	6	None.	III.	Carpenter.	Time expired.	
36	Alfred Bliss.	Sept. 13, '89.	11	1	8	do	I.	None.	Invalided; much improved in health.	
39	Charles Wolf.	Jan. 31, '90.	15	1	1	do	I.	Farmer.	Invalided; weak mentally; St. Vitus' dance.	
50	David Day.	Mar. 14, '89.	13	2	6	do	II.	Cook.	Died of consumption, 14th Mar., 1889.	
14	Louis Watson.	Dec. 28, '88.	17	5	0	do	IV.	do	Taken home by his father and living at Mistawasis Reserve.	
26	Alex. Sattton.	July 10, '91.	10	6	12	do	IV.	Carpenter.	Gone to work at his trade with his father at Fort Macleod; doing well.	
54	Henry Bird	Oct. 9, '92.	17	4	5	do	III.	Farmer.	Died of consumption, 5th Sept., 1891.	
57	Edgar Bear.	do 8, '92.	14	2	3	Standard III.	do	V.	Transported to Emmanuel College; dead.	
44	Samson Whitehead.	Nov. 11, '89.	14	4	10	do	IV.	Carpenter.	Died from scrofula, 11th Nov., 1891.	
49	Jas. Taylor.	Oct. 9, '92.	16	5	do	None.	IV.	Carpenter; good.	Gone to work at mill at Onion Lake; giving good satisfaction.	
41	Thomas Short.	do 14, '92.	14	6	1	do	IV.	do	Died of consumption at home on Stony Reserve, 15th Feb., 1892.	
4	John Benson.	Aug. 5, '89.	18	5	8	Standard I.	IV.	Blacksmith.	Died of consumption, 5th Aug., 1889.	
56	Chas. Cook.	Jan. 6, '89.	12	4	3	do	I.	Carpenter.	Left 6th June, 1891, without leave; now in the mountains.	
68	Laz. Charles	Oct. 21, '92.	14	2	3	do	III.	do	Taken home by parent (very sick) on doctor's recommendation, and died.	
77	Edward Williams.	May 1, '93.	17	2	4	do	III.	do	Married while out on reserve.	
<i>Girls.</i>										
06	Susan Hall.	June 27, '87.	10	6	10	Standard I.	III.	None.	Died; invalid; not well when brought to school.	
08	Isabella Constant.	July 28, '87.	11	8	do	do	IV.	Sewing, &c.	Died.	
011	Annie McKay	Oct. 31, '88.	13½	1	5	do	IV.	Housework, &c.	Left to go as servant to Indian Commissioner.	
012	Mary McKay	June 18, '89.	17	2	1	do	IV.	do	Left for Mrs. Scott's, Regina; died.	
017	Emily May.	Aug. 9, '90.	8	1	3	do	I.	None.	Died of consumption.	
021	Polite West.	Nov. 25, '89.	8	5	16	do	I.	do	do	
031	Maria Lane.	July 7, '91.	12	6	25	do	I.	do	Returned home and died.	
032	Maria King.	do 7, '91.	15	2	24	Standard III.	do	do	Not fit for pupil; this girl was only in the school for a few days; too old to retain as pupil.	
037	Eliza Taylor.	June 9, '91.	15	8	10	None.	do	do	do	
027	Edna Green.	April 22, '92.	9	2	21	Standard II.	do	Sewings, &c.	Died of consumption.	

MIDDLE CHURCH, MAN.,
30th June, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my fourth report on the work of the school.

Attendance.

The average attendance has been: boys twenty-seven, girls twenty-nine. Three pupils have been enrolled, fourteen discharged, two died at the school. Six pupils who deserted during the year have not yet returned, and two others allowed to go home for urgent family reasons have failed to keep their promise to come back. Four others are absent on sick leave. The total enrolment at this date is fifty-two, actually in attendance forty, absent as stated above twelve. The reasons for discharge are given in the schedule hereto appended.

Health.

The health of the pupils has not been as good as in previous years, though, with one exception, we have escaped the epidemics so prevalent elsewhere. The exception was a case of diphtheritic sore throat, which ended favourably. Up to February, we were remarkably free from sickness, but in that month had four cases of pneumonia, all girls. Two of these died at the school. The others subsequently died at home of consumption. During the present month, June, another girl who has always been weakly has developed symptoms of the same disease, which is so terribly prevalent amongst Indians. A copy of the medical officer's register is appended.

Conduct.

The behaviour of the pupils has on the whole been excellent. Some of the deserters had all along been troublesome, and had a bad influence, and their absence, while in some respects regrettable, has led to a very marked improvement in the tone of the school. The discharge of several pupils who came to us at too advanced an age, and who had never been controlled at home, has had the same effect, and our pupils are at present manageable and in excellent spirits. Much interest is taken in the outdoor games, especially cricket and football, resulting in both cheerfulness and health.

Classwork.

The standing of pupils now in attendance is as follows:—

Class I.	7
“ II	5
“ III	16
“ IV	8
“ V	9

The rule of half day classwork has been carried out as far as practicable, though, owing to the lack of larger children for necessary work, some of these have frequently had to work at their various occupations full time. It has, however, the advantage of preparing them gradually for the kind of life they must expect in the near future.

Classes I. and II. have been in charge of Miss Mellish.

Classes III., IV. and V., under Mr. F. H. Williams, and all have made fair progress during the year.

The studies laid down by the Department have all been taken up, and during the winter evenings some attention was paid to drawing. Each pupil has written

Department of Indian Affairs.

to his or her parents once a month, and the compositions show increasing intelligence and grasp of the English language. In this connection, I would note the very great improvement all round in English speaking. Indian is seldom heard even during play hours.

Industries.

The branches of manual labour taken up have been the same as last year. The following reports on each branch will indicate what has been attempted.

A very full exhibit was prepared for the World's Fair, and the contributions of each department are given under its own heading. The children took the greatest interest in this work, and the exhibits do them great credit. A model of the main building, built to scale, called for great perseverance and considerable skill, and the builder, Thomas Quoquat, a boy of fourteen, deserves special mention. Last summer we competed for the prize offered by the Winnipeg exhibition for the best exhibit by an industrial school, and were successful in gaining the first prize and diploma. A set of harrows took second prize in the class open to the province. Our exhibit attracted a good deal of attention, and was favourably commented upon by both visitors and the press. St. Boniface was a close second. It is to be hoped that some of the schools will compete each year, as the exhibition of the results of the efforts being made in the various schools cannot fail to have a good effect.

Carpenter's Shop.

Instructor, A. Winder. Five boys have been under instruction for the whole of the year, and two others for a part thereof.

Work of the Year.—Extensive changes and repairs to main building, wood-work on new wing, erection of new hall and class-room, lattice fence, &c. Bench-work, including the following:—Window and door frames, cupboards, coffins, clothes racks and dryers, church furniture, viz., five prayer desks, one reredos, two fonts, one holy communion table, one pulpit. Other articles—brackets, hat-rails, signboard, sleighbunks, picture frames, walnut bureau, drug case, window screens, &c. In addition to the above, the following work was made entirely by pupils for the World's Fair: One tool-chest with inlaid lid, one model of main building, one model of Indian day school, from plans (both the above were made to scale), two soap boxes, one pine cabinet, one litany desk, one T-square, six pieces of carving one carved panel, one sample of gluing and jointing, four samples of dove-tailing, one meal box, one salt box, one hymn board, one knife tray, one butler's tray.

Special lessons have been given in technical drawing, mitring, dove-tailing, &c. We propose to continue the drawing and to have boys make and work from their plans and to take up the principles of building construction, with such practice in arithmetic as may be necessary to enable boys to understand specifications and get out bills of quantities for common buildings.

Printing.

This branch was under Mr. James Lawler until December, when the present instructor, Mr. J. T. French, took charge. Four boys are employed one half day each. The work done has been very satisfactory, showing steady improvement and growing intelligence on the part of the boys. Some new type has been added, enabling us to do better work. We have just put in a font of syllabic type, which will enable us to print works in Indian in that character.

In January the "Gleaner" was discontinued, and we began the publication of the "Aurora," an eight page quarto monthly, which gives regular information about our work.

The following list will give some idea of the range of work undertaken:—

MAGAZINES.—Sixty-five thousand five hundred quarto pages. Eight thousand one hundred and fifty copies.

do One thousand two hundred octavo pages. Three hundred copies.

PAMPHLETS.—Twenty-four pages. Fifty thousand pages. Two thousand and twenty copies.

do Twelve pages. One thousand five hundred pages. One hundred and twenty-five copies.

do Twenty pages. Three thousand pages. One hundred and fifty copies. Municipal voters' lists, one hundred copies.

Statistic forms, four thousand long post, one thousand copies, five thousand impressions. Note, letter, bill and memo heads, business cards, cheques, labels, ballots, folders, by-laws, hymn-sheets, envelopes, postcards, notices, reports, statements, requisitions, tickets, &c., fifty-five thousand seven hundred and twenty copies or sixty-nine thousand and twenty pages.

Sewing and padding is done by pupils.

The contributions of this shop to the World's Fair exhibit comprised specimens of some of the kinds of work noted above; with some specially done for it. The pamphlet "A few years' work among the Indians, &c.," used in connection with the Department's exhibit in Chicago, is also the work of this shop.

Blacksmith Shop.

Instructor, Mr. W. Ozard; four boys.

This shop has suffered from lack of suitable boys, two of the most advanced pupils having left during the year. The instructor has bestowed great pains upon his work and the shop has gained a good reputation for reliable work. The following list shows the character of work undertaken:—Horse-shoeing (new shoes, ninety-two; reset, three hundred and sixty-six) staples and hasps, hooks, acme doubletrees, whiffletrees and bob-sleighs, neck yokes, clevises and pins, clips, chain links, bolts, spokes, trowels, footscrapers, rowlocks, wrenches, pincers, pipetongs, icetongs, cow-chains, rings, quoits, angle-irons, door and window bars, buckles, thistle-cutters, door-handles, dogs and scoopshovels, hammers, &c., about fifteen hundred articles in all. Sent to World's Fair—one set church door hinges, set common hinges, set harrows, acme doubletrees, footscrapers, plow colter, tetherpin, hooks, clevises, blind swivel, &c.

Farm.

Mr. J. Fraser, Instructor, about ten boys. This important branch has received due attention. In addition to the farm and garden, it undertakes teaming of supplies, wood, &c., and the heavier outside fatigue duties. It is therefore difficult to note the individual progress of the boys, but on the whole the year's work has been encouraging. Four have learned to plow and harrow, drive a reaper and mower, &c. The area under field crop last year was about fifty acres with five acres of garden. From the former, the return was very poor, owing to the prevalence of thistles, which are such a pest all through the district. The garden did well and we had enough vegetables for all our needs. Hay put up, one hundred tons. Stock did well and increased considerably. The grounds were fairly well kept and are now a source of pleasure to visitors. About one thousand trees are now growing on what was formerly a bare field. In addition to native spruce, maple and elm, we have several varieties sent us from the Central Experimental Farm doing well after three years.

The crop sown this year is oats, twenty acres; barley, five acres; potatoes, eight acres; turnips, ten acres; other vegetables, two acres.

Girls' Department.

The various branches of domestic work have gone on fairly well during the year. Under the matron and housekeeper, the premises have been kept in a very satisfactory condition as to cleanliness and order.

In the kitchen and dining-rooms all larger girls have received training in turn, and about four of the seniors have acted as assistant cooks in rotation, thus learning something of plain cooking, baking and butter making.

Department of Indian Affairs.

For the greater part of the year the laundry was under the charge of an instructress, but latterly two of the senior girls, with occasional oversight, have managed the work very well indeed.

Sewing, including making new garments and repairs, knitting, darning, etc., has gone on regularly, with very fair results.

An addition to the number of girls would be much appreciated and would enable those in charge to do still better work.

Every member of the staff has done excellent work during the year, and deserves praise for the earnestness with which all regular duties and much voluntary work has been taken up.

Record of Ex-Pupils.

A statement appended gives the record of ex-pupils as far as known. When it is borne in mind that none of these pupils have received a full course of training, and that some were here only a short time, the reports received are encouraging. They also tend to prove that the longer the children can be kept here, the better they will do after leaving. Less than three years is too short a time for any satisfactory results, and five years would be none too long.

The additional accommodation provided during the year, will enable us to take in eighty pupils without overcrowding. The detached hall, containing boys recreation room and two class rooms, is likely to prove a great boon to us.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

WM. A. BURMAN, B.D.,
Principal.

HEALTH RECORD.

Name.	Case.	Result.
Nathaniel Asham.	Incipient phthisis.	Sent home; somewhat better.
Rachel Silvercloud.	Phthisis.	do died.
Joseph Ogemah.	Broncho-pneumonia.	Recovered.
Christina Raven.	Pleurisy and phthisis.	Died at home.
Bella Thomas.	Hysteria.	Recovered.
Emma Thompson.	Ulcers.	Improved.
Mary Smith.	do.	Recovered.
Mary Bluebird.	Diphtheritic sore throat.	do
do.	Phthisis.	Died at school.
Polly Macdonald.	do.	do
Samuel Stevenson.	Bronchitis.	Recovered.
Ann Landon.	Pneumonia and phthisis.	Died at home.
Harriet J. Spence.	Scrofula.	Sent home.
Bessie Prince.	Anemia.	do
Agnes Asham.	do.	do improved.
Christie Spence.	Threatening phthisis.	No change.
James Raven.	Debility.	Improved.

WM. A. BURMAN,
Principal.

Report showing status of discharged Pupils from the Rupert's Land Industrial School up to the 30th June, 1893.

No.	Name.	Date of Discharge.	Age.	PERIOD IN THE SCHOOL.			STATE OF EDUCATION.		Trade or Industry taught and Proficiency in it.	Reason for Discharge and History of Pupils since Discharge.
				Years.	Months.	Days.	On Admission.	On Discharge.		
<i>Boys.</i>										
2	Geo. Phair.....	1890 '92 Jan. 1, '92..	13	2	9	15	Standard II.	Standard IV..	Carpenter; excel- lent progress.	Went home on sick leave, 4th October, 1892; died December, 1892.
3	James Sabiston.....	Sept. 22, '91..	16	1	8	6	do	V..	Carpenter; very promising.	Father sick; needed at home, 1892; working saw-mill and lumber camp; have good reports of him.
5	Gavin Veun.....	Died Feb. 9, '92	16	2	.....	15	do	V..	Blacksmith; did well.	Died of consumption at school.
8	Chas. Thos. Parisien.....	Oct. 5, '92..	15	2	9	15	do	V..	Farmer.....	Wanted by grandfather; by latest report keeping steady and doing well.
9	Wm. Robt. Harper.....	Sept. 30, '90..	15	.....	9	11	do	V..	do	Threatened with epilepsy; with father at St. Peter's; farming; doing well.
12	Henry George Prince.....	June 5, '90..	13	.....	4	5	do	III..	do	Ran away 5th June, 1890, through mother's influence; bad account of him from reserve to date.
16	Joseph Pelly.....	April 13, '92..	12	2	2	13	do	III..	do	Scrofulous; January, 1893, was living with sister at St. Peter's and going to school.
30	Cornelius Mann.....	Jan. 30, '92..	14	1	.....	23	do	II..	Farmer.....	Discharged by Commissioner's order.
<i>Girls.</i>										
03	Rebecca Hett.....	Feb. 26, '92..	17	2	1	5	do	IV..	General domestic; knitting, sewing, &c.	Required at home, but now in service and doing well.
06	Elizabeth Asham.....	June 20, '92..	15	2	4	21	do	V..	do	Discharged on account of mother's ill-health; at home; no reporter to conduct.
07	Mary E. Asham.....	Feb. 6, '92..	12	2	.....	6	do	V..	do	Discharged by Commissioner; required at home, where she is doing well.
010	Sarah E. J. Williams.....	June 10, '90..	10	.....	4	10	do	I..	Light housework.	Taken away by mother without leave; at St. Peter's.
011	Caroline Harper.....	Mar. 29, '92..	15	1	8	7	do	V..	Domestic work, &c.	Went home to sick father; married, 1892.
012	Phinia Farel.....	Dec. 15, '91..	14	1	10	9	do	II..	do	Expelled for bad conduct; at home; still unsatisfactory.

Department of Indian Affairs.

013	Christie A. Asham.....	Oct. 5, '91...	13	1	7	25	Standard I..	do	III..	do	Discharged by Commissioner on account of ill-health; at Rat Portage; health improved; doing well.
015	Jemina Anderson.....	Sept. 7, '91...	18	1	1	15	do	do	III..	do	Discharged by Commissioner; at Fairford; being having well.
016	Mary Thompson.....	do 7, '91...	18	1	1	15	do	do	IV..	do	Discharged by Commissioner; at Fairford; being having well and giving evidence of improvement.
017	Alice Sumner.....	do 7, '91...	16	1	1	15	do	do	III..	do	Ran away 7th September, 1891; ordered back, but in 1892 health reported bad.
*024	Rachael Silvercloud.....	do 17, '92...	18	2	9	...	Nil.....	do	II..	General domestic work.	Discharged sick; died 17th September, 1892.
*022	Sarah J. Harper.....	Mar. 29, '92...	11	1	6	11	A. B. C.....	do	II..	Light house duties.	Left September, 1891, on holiday; not sent back; discharged, 1892.
033	Louise Starr.....	Feb. 10, '92...	17	1	2	7	Nil.....	do	I..	General domestic work.	Discharged; sick; subsequently died.
<i>Boys.</i>											
6	J. J. Anderson.....	1892-93.		3	2	23	Standard II..	do	V..	Farmer.....	Discharged by Commissioner; needed at home at Fairford; steady but unable to get much work.
<i>Girls.</i>											
01	Maggie Williams.....	Feb. 1, '93...	15	3	...	24	do	do	V..	General domestic work.	Discharged by Commissioner; at St. Peter's; no report.
04	Elizabeth Ackewance.....	do 4, '93...	15	3	...	10	do	do	IV..	General domestic work; very good.	Discharged by Commissioner; at Lac Seul; being having well, but sickly.
05	Emma Thompson.....	Mar. 27, '93...	17	3	2	2	do	do	IV..	do	Discharged by Commissioner; at Lac Seul; very satisfactory.
08	Bella Thomas.....	Feb. 13, '93...	14	3	...	13	do	do	V..	General domestic work; fair.	Discharged by Commissioner; at St. Peter's; no report.
019	Ann Landon.....	Mar. 27, '93...	13	2	9	3	do	do	III..	General domestic work; good.	Died at Rat Portage, May, 1893.
020	Polly Macdonald.....	do 20, '93...	12	2	8	27	do	do	III..	do	Died at school, 20th March, 1893.
029	Mary Bluebird.....	do 19, '93...	16	2	6	21	Nil.....	do	III..	do	do 19th do 1893.
046	Harrist J. Spence.....	do 6, '93...	9	8	27	...	do	do	I..	...	Discharged; ill-health; at home, St. Peter's.
047	Christie Raven.....	do 4, '93...	9	9	...	9	do	do	I..	...	do do died Brokenhead, 15th March, 1893.
048	Elizabeth A. Prince.....	Feb. 25, '93...	8	...	7	25	do	do	I..	...	Discharged; ill-health; died St. Peter's, July, 1893.

MANITOBA, ST. BONIFACE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
25th July, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to send you the report for the year ended 30th June, 1893, for the St. Boniface Indian Industrial School.

During the different quarters beginning 1st July, 1892, to 30th June, 1893, we had respectively eighty, eighty-two, eighty-one, eighty children in the establishment.

There are three school-rooms, one for the girls and two for the boys in their respective departments.

Their progress in school is satisfactory, if we consider the constant sickness which prevailed during the winter. All understand English and very few are unable to express themselves in that language. Out of the eighty children in the establishment during the past year, thirty-three were classed in the first standard, twenty-six in the second standard, eleven in the third standard, eight in the fourth, and two in the fifth standard.

The children we find obedient, so much so that any punishment is unnecessary.

The health of the children has been bad, especially during winter: they suffered from measles and other epidemics. I am sorry to say that four of our children died during the year, all from consumption, in three of them the disease was hereditary, and in fact they showed symptoms of it shortly after their arrival in our school.

The blacksmith's shop has been completed and the work in that department began in April. The children prepared exhibits in the different branches, and the whole was sent to Chicago for exhibition at the World's Fair, after having been inspected here by the Commissioner, who expressed his satisfaction at the merits of the different articles.

The children, both boys and girls, like the establishment, and, if left to themselves, there would be no trouble in keeping them. The difficulty in that respect comes from the parents, who, though pleased with the institution, seem unable to control their inclination for unrestricted liberty and their unreasonable fondness of having their children with them. A good deal has been done towards overcoming this inclination, but there is still room for improvement.

The addition to the building in course of construction will add materially to the comfort of the inmates in the boys' department, and I feel very thankful to the Government for the erection of the same.

With much respect, I remain,
Your obedient servant,

SISTER HAMEL,
Principal.

Department of Indian Affairs.

REPORT showing status of discharged Pupils from the St. Boniface Industrial School up to the 30th day of June, 1893.

No.	Name.	Date of Discharge.	Age	PERIODS IN THE SCHOOLS.			STATE OF EDUCATION.		Trade or Industry taught and Proficiency in it.	Reason for Discharge and History of Pupils since Discharge.
				Years	Months	Days	On Admission.	On Discharge.		
<i>Girls.</i>										
3	Delima Hayden.....	June 30, 1890	4	1			None	Alphabet.....	Manual Labour.	Not known any more as belonging to Treaty. (Belonging to Treaty July 1st, 1892).
4	Mathilde Patrick.....	Oct. 10, 1890	10	1	3	9	do	Standard I.....	Good.....	Left on account of sickness.
5	Ant. Grandbois.....	do 15, 1890	5	1	3	15	do	do I.....	Very good.....	Not known any more as belonging to Treaty.
6	Adèle Daniel.....	do 1, 1890	17	1			do	do I.....	Good.....	Left on account of sickness.
7	Flora Favel.....	Sept. 3, 1891	12	1	1	29	Standard I.....	do II.....	do	Brought home twice by her mother without being authorized. (Returned to school).
8	Adeline Favel.....	Nov. 25, 1890	9	1			None.....	do I.....	do	Brought home twice by her mother without being authorized. (Returned to school).
10	Maria Cook.....	do 25, 1889	5		1	2	do	None.....	do	Dead (measles).
11	Mary St. Pierre.....	April 1, 1891	13	1	2	19	do	Standard I.....	Good.....	Left twice to go and help her sick mother.
14	Rosalie Childs.....	do 11, 1891	8	1	5		do	do I.....	do	Brought home by her mother without being authorized.
20	Rosalie Fontaine.....	May 22, 1891	18	1	4	5	Standard I.....	do II.....	Very good.....	Left to help her parents. (Returned and discharged again in 1892).
21	Sophie Fontaine.....	do 13, 1891	13	1	3	26	do	do III.....	Good.....	Dead (consumption).
24	Magdeleine Girard.....	June 1, 1891	12		8	22	None.....	do I.....	do	Left on account of sickness.
25	Thérèse Charbonneau.....	July 1, 1891	18		8	21	do	do I.....	Very good.....	do
29	Jos. Kawitawitang.....	do 17, 1891	18		6	17	do	do I.....	do	Married.
31	M. Ann Abston.....	do 4, 1891	15		9	11	do	do II.....	do	Brought home by her parents.
35	M. J. Parisien.....	do 15, 1891	16		3	15	Standard II.....	do II.....	Good.....	Not allowed by her parents to remain more than three months.
12	M. A. Spence (Bennett).....	Sept. 9, 1892	13		6	27	None.....	do I.....	Fair.....	Discharged by the Department, Sept. 9, 1892.
19	Sarah Brûyère.....	March 28, 1892	15	2	11		Standard I.....	do III.....	do	Dead (consumption).
26	M. Charbonneau Kay.....	Feb. 2, 1892	15	1	4	1	None.....	do II.....	do	Discharged by the Department, July 30, 1892.
28	Adeline Courchesne.....	July 30, 1892	18	1	7		do	do II.....	do	do April 26, 1892.
30	M. Menekoonyash.....	June 27, 1892	18	1	3	27	do	do I.....	do	do Sept. 9, 1892.
32	Adeline Abston.....	Sept. 9, 1892	9		1	9	do	do I.....	Good.....	Brought home by her parents. Discharged by the Department, Feb. 29, 1892.
36	Mary E. Thomas.....	July 31, 1891	19		2	9	do	do I.....	do	Brought home by her parents. Died before re-turning at school.
39	Margaret Thomas.....	do 31, 1891	6		2	9	do	Alphabet.....	do	Discharged by the Department, July 30, 1892.
43	C. Penaisseanequat.....	do 30, 1892	18		9		do	Standard I.....	Good.....	do

Report showing status of discharged pupils from the St. Boniface Industrial School up to the 30th day of June, 1893.

No.	Name.	Date of Discharge.	Age.	Periods in the Schools.			State of Education.		Trade or Industry taught and Proficiency in it.	Reason for Discharge and History of Pupils since Discharge.	
				Years.	Months.	Days.	On Admission.	On Discharge.			
<i>Girls.</i>											
46	M. Jane Nétavkijik	Oct. 25, 1891	17	2			Standard I.	Standard I.	Good	Manual Labour.	Brought home by her mother. Discharged by the Department, Feb. 23, 1892.
48	Isabelle Swampy	June 20, 1892	18	8	3		None	do	Very good	Very good	Discharged by the Department, June 25, 1892.
49	M. Ann Savoyard	Oct. 20, 1892	19	4			do	do	Good	Good	Dead (consumption).
40	Marg. Savoyard	March 20, 1893	19	1	8	19	do	do	Very good	Very good	Went home for a few weeks with permission of the Department. Died before returning.
52	Christiana Starr	June 24, 1892	16	6	2		do	do	Fair	Fair	Discharged by the Department, January, 1893.
13	Edwidge Pako	Feb. 1, 1893	8	3	2		do	do			Dead (consumption).
<i>Boys.</i>											
42	James Cook	May 16	14	1			Standard III.	Standard II.			Brought home by his parents because our school was a Catholic establishment.
43	Harry Cook	do 16	12	1			do I.	do II.			Brought home by his parents because our school was a Catholic establishment.
44	Godwin Cook	do 16	7	1			None	do I.			Brought home by his parents because our school was a Catholic establishment.
28	Louis Chief	March 5	17		3		do	None			Too sick to remain in our school. Discharged by the Department only on Feb. 24, 1892.
37	Henry Flett	April 28	17	1			Standard II.	Standard III.			Escaped (home sick). Discharged by the Department only on Feb. 29, 1892.
40	Joseph Harper	do 28	10	1			do II.	do III.			Escaped (home sick). Discharged by the Department only on Feb. 29, 1892.
19	Thomas Mowat	July 3	14	5	15		do I.	do II.			Sent away for bad behaviour. Discharged by the Department only on Feb. 24, 1892.
23	D. St. Jean Menville	do 1	14	4	26		None	do I.			Brought home by his parents for treaty (without leave.) Discharged by the Department only on Feb. 29, 1892.
31	Will Morisseau	do 1	12	3	7		do	do I.			Brought home by his parents for treaty (without leave.) Discharged by the Department only on Feb. 24, 1892.
17	Moise Châtelain	Jan. 6	16		1		do	None			Escaped (home sick.) Discharged by the Department only on March 14, 1892.

Department of Indian Affairs.

6	John St. Pierre	April 28	15	3	27	do	Standard I.	Fatigue-duty; good	Gone home to help his sick mother (without leave.) Discharged by the Department on March 14, 1892.
18	Edw. Mathew	July 1	17	5	10	do	do	do	Gone home for treaty. Discharged by the Department on March 14, 1892.
3	Jos. Kawitawitang	Oct. 19	15	5	.....	do	do	I. Carpentery; good.	Gone home to help his sick parents (without leave.) Discharged by the Department on March 14, 1892.
45	Norbert Egachi	April 9	21	8	8	Standard III.	do	do	Gone to help his sick father. Discharged by the Department on April 9, 1892.
20	Jacob Cook	do	19	3	.....	do	do	do	Gone home to get married. Discharged by the Department on April 19, 1892.
51	Caleb Smith	July 4	16	8	23	do	do	III. Fatigue-duty; good	Sent away from our school for bad conduct. Discharged by the Department on July 4, 1892.
30	J. B. Swampy	Sept. 9	12	1	3	do	do	do	Gone home for treaty since July, 1891. Discharged by the Department on Sept. 19, 1892.
46	J. Thomas	Aug. 29	15	1	29	do	do	II. Carpentery; good	Brought home by his father (without leave.) Discharged by the Department on Jan. 18, 1893.
7	John Flett	Oct. 13	15	1	9	do	do	do	Escaped (homesick.) Discharged by the Department on Feb. 17, 1893.
39	O'Reilly Stevenson	Sept. 30	15	1	6	do	do	III. Shoemaking; fair	Gone home with leave for illness. Discharged by the Department on Feb. 17, 1893.
38	John J. Stevenson	Oct. 27	17	1	6	do	do	IV. Carpentery; good	Gone home with leave to help his sick parents. Discharged by the Department on Feb. 17, 1893.
21	Michel Courchesne	Feb. 17	15	1	8	do	do	II. Shoemaking; good	Gone home with leave on account of illness. Discharged by the Department on Feb. 17, 1893.
9	Ed. Haydn	Mar. 28	15	2	28	do	do	IV. do	Died at our school, March 28, 1893, (consumptive.)
36	J. B. Menekoongrash	April 4	14	1	11	None	do	do	do
47	William Lund	May 3	15	1	10	do	do	II. Carpentery; good	do
14	Alexander Pako	June 12	10	1	9	Standard I.	do	do	do

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
DUNBOW, N.W.T., 21st September, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year 1892-93, together with inventory of Government property in my charge on 30th June last.

Attendance.

Fourteen pupils were admitted, and six discharged during the year. Eleven of the new pupils were boys and three girls—one is a Blackfoot—even Bloods, and six Half-breeds. These children are doing well, and are on the whole healthy, not more than two of them showing any symptoms of constitutional weakness on admission.

Two of the pupils included amongst those discharged are dead,—a boy and a girl. One died at the school, and the other on the reserve, where he was allowed to go on account of his health.

One boy was discharged as incurable, by doctor's advice, being very bad with serofula. The three others discharged were deserters from the school,—two deserted in the fall of 1891, and one in June 1892. The eyesight of one of these boys is very bad, so he cannot be re admitted; while the other two are attending the Church of England school on the Blackfoot Reserve, with the consent of the Department. There was only one desertion during the year, that of a boy who is still absent and supposed to be on the South Piegan Reservation, where he went with some relations. The boys were allowed to go home on leave and are still absent.

Time of attendance of discharged pupils still living is as follows :—

- 1 under 2 years—incurable.
- 2 “ 8 months—at school on Reserve.
- 1 “ 7 “ —bad eyesight.

Most of the pupils out at service at the time of my last report have returned to the school. The experiment of placing children out to work has proved fairly satisfactory. Most of the children become lonesome, especially when they are in a place where they have no one to associate with, and wish to return to the school. During haying and harvesting last year, I had six boys placed out amongst neighbouring farmers for periods of more or less length. These were under wages, and whatever money they earned I allowed them to spend. They did very well, and it is the intention to place others out again this year. Besides these, other boys were allowed to work by the day for farmers more in our immediate neighbourhood, returning to the school at night.

The average daily attendance for the year ended the 30th June was 66.

Staff.

There has been one addition to, and two changes in the staff since last report. The carpenter and shoemaker resigned. The latter was permanently replaced at once by Mr. G. Woods of Calgary, who is still here. The position of carpenter instructor has been held by different men during the year, as it has been found difficult to secure a suitable man. A black-mith shop was opened in June, and a couple of apprentices put at the trade. Besides our own work, work for outsiders will be done in this shop.

Improvements.

A new three-story building has been built for the boys, and the old building left entirely to the girls, with the exception that the common dining hall and chapel will still be in the old building.

The boys will be very comfortable in the new building with its high ceilings and well ventilated rooms. A commodious two-story laundry has been built with a

Department of Indian Affairs.

drying room over head. The old carpenter's shop has been moved near the other shops and fitted up for the blacksmith. The stables have been moved further from the house and refitted. The only piggery has been pulled down and a new one erected further away from the buildings. Excepting the moving of the stables and shop, all these works were done by day labour, our carpenter instructor and apprentices working with the other men employed. The older boys worked all day at their trade and the smaller ones the usual half time. The bigger boys were allowed twenty-five cents per diem.

Health.

The health of all in the institution has been good. All the pupils were vaccinated in July. We had two cases of fractured legs during the year, one caused by jumping, and the other by a wagon wheel passing over the limb. Both cases are now well. Two deaths occurred. One boy died of consumption, and one girl of a hemorrhage.

Education.

The pupils are progressing steadily in class work, and now that greater facilities are at hand on account of the erection of the new building, progress will be still more marked. With regard to our brass band, I may say that it is a decided success. The children have taken a liking to it, and I believe that it tends greatly to attach them to the school. Our band has been engaged to play at agricultural fairs, pic-nics and church socials. Out of the money thus earned, music and instruments have been purchased.

The following statement will show how the pupils are graded according to the Department's Standard of Education.

Standard 1.....	9
Standard 2.....	19
Standard 3.....	15
Standard 4	23
Standard 5.....	12

The boys are drilled and exercised in calisthenics, and, since this has been done regularly, a great improvement may be noticed in their appearance. They are interested in and enjoy these exercises.

Trades.

Carpenter's Shop.—There are six apprentices learning this trade. Three are at the trade four years, one for three years, and two over a year. The older boys are giving entire satisfaction and are doing very well. The number of articles of furniture made in the shop during the year is not as great as formerly, as the instructor and apprentices were employed nearly all the time in building.

A few cupboards, school benches and desks, &c., were manufactured. Under the heading "Improvements" the nature of the work with which these boys were employed will be found fully described.

Shoe Shop.—Eight apprentices are employed in this shop. Two have been learning the trade for four years, two for three and a half, two over two years, and two for three months. The oldest boys take great pride in their work and do it in a very creditable manner. Besides boots and shoes, pieces of harness are made in this shop, such as hobbles, lines, pole straps, traces, &c. We furnished ourselves with boots and moccasins, besides boots for the day schools and the Edmonton Agency. The necessary repairs to boots were made, the laces required manufactured, and any harness or part of harness that needed it was repaired. Below will be found a statement of the work performed.

Boots, new	189 prs.
Moccasins.....	49 prs.
Laces	5 gr.
Braces.....	58
Repairs to boots	300 prs.
Harness repaired, to value of	\$40

Farm.—Nine boys are keeping steadily on the farm, working half a day in their turn. All other boys not working at a trade, are also employed on the farm during fatigue hours.

Our herd now numbers fifty head of cattle, and its value is greatly increased by the addition this spring of a fine thoroughbred bull. We have also six horses, three geldings and three mares. The mares have each had a foal. One hundred and fifty tons of hay were put up last summer, some twelve miles distant from the school. This was all hauled home before the winter set in. We received from the farm last year nine hundred and forty-three bushels of oats, three hundred bushels of potatoes and seven hundred bushels of turnips and mangolds.

The following will show the acreage cropped this spring, a total of 108 acres:—

	Acres.		Acres.
Oats	86	Potatoes	9
Wheat	1	Turnips	5
Barley	6	Gardens	1

Forty acres of this was put in on land borrowed for the occasion. At the time of writing, the yield promises to be very fair.

The girls receive instruction in all the usual branches of household work, such as baking, cooking, dairy work, laundry work, sewing, knitting, &c. The older ones also learn different kinds of fancy work. They are making good progress under the Rev. Sisters.

Most of the clothes used in the institution are made by the girls.

They also did all the mending of their own and the boys' clothes; and this alone is no small item.

During the past year the Indians have not visited the school so frequently as heretofore, and gave less trouble than formerly when they did come. Their opposition to the school is gradually disappearing and our children are becoming more contented.

I have, etc.,

A. NAESSENS,
Principal.

COWICHAN AGENCY—INDIAN OFFICE,
QUAMICHAN, B.C., 29th August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report, together with tabular statement, and a list of Government property under my charge.

I am happy to be able to state there was no serious epidemic among the Indians of the agency during the year, but owing in a great measure to the very unfavourable weather in the spring months the death rate was large, many old people dying at that time. Quite a number of young men also died then, from pulmonary complaints.

The census of the whole agency remains, however, much the same.

On the Cowichan River the loss of valuable land continues, owing in a great measure to the fact that no protection has yet been made to prevent the saw logs striking the banks of the river. This is much to be regretted, as the land has been cleared and cultivated and produces valuable crops, besides which it causes an uneasiness among the Indians, as no one knows whose will be the next allotment to be washed away.

The Cowichan, Nanaimo and Saanich Bands continue to increase the acreage of lands cultivated, though the manner of harvesting is not always satisfactory.

Department of Indian Affairs.

The high wages offered at the canneries tempt many who ought to stay at home and attend to their crops to leave them to be harvested by others. These again are tempted to accept work from neighbouring farmers, and the crops are often harvested either too late or too early to be profitable.

This is not of course to be said of all, as some never leave their allotments, but work steadily on them; and the others are now beginning to see that these Indians are the best off, for they have always something to sell, while those who have been away have soon spent all their earnings.

The old people are still often destitute. The running of logs in the rivers prevents their weir fishing; the game and fishery regulations, which are enforced in settled districts, have in a great measure taken away their old means of support; added to which is the fact that the Indians do in a great measure neglect their old people when they become helpless, and if I were not constantly urging (and giving relief where absolutely necessary) many would die of starvation.

The number of old people who are blind is remarkably large in the agency, indeed nearly all the old have a tendency to disease of the eye, accounted for by doctors as the result of the pine-wood fires used by them on the floor of their dwellings in drying fish, and for cooking purposes.

The majority of nearly every band went to the Fraser River canneries this year, and are now returning with a good deal of sickness amongst them, but on this subject I have forwarded you a separate report.

The most important saw-mills have been closed for some time, thus throwing many young men out of employment, and the extremely long winter with deep snow prevented for sometime the possibility of obtaining fish in the bays and rivers as of old, thus adding to the difficulty of obtaining a living; but I am glad to say this has led to no increase of crime, indeed nearly all the cases before the courts are traceable to the abuse of intoxicants, or to disputes as to the ownership of allotments or the boundary lines of the same. On the latter subject a whole band seems interested, and will waste days until the matter is settled. On these disputes they will often travel fifty to seventy miles by canoe to this office, and when both parties have been heard and my decision given, they at once agree and go away together in the most friendly manner, as if they had never had a dispute.

The Nanaimo Band have made considerable improvements on their reserve by dyking and wire fencing. In addition to which, several of the young men have been employed by the New Vancouver Coal and Land Company in clearing roads and streets on their property at double the wages they were paying gangs of Chinese labourers to do the same work, and the company are well satisfied with the results. In May last this band surrendered to the Government their coal rights, but at present no further steps have been taken to open up a new mine.

The Songhees Band at Victoria still decline to release their reserve, though it would be better for them and the city generally had they done so. Some few have very nice houses and gardens which they have worked for years, and these naturally decline to give them up for the benefit of those who have not tried to advance with the times but have kept up their old habits. In taking the census of this band in April last, the numbers were thirty-one in excess of the last census, but the number of adults remained the same. The additional number to be accounted for, were youths and children, who, though having Songhees mothers, had white fathers who had practically deserted them. This is the case in all the villages of the coast, and is a subject which will at sometime have to be dealt with, as the Half-breed element is the source of trouble everywhere, as they combine the worst qualities of each people with few redeeming qualities.

The epidemic of small-pox in Victoria last summer prevented other Indians from visiting the town, and, though there were a few cases on the reserve, they did not belong to this agency. Formerly a good deal of difficulty was experienced in inducing adult Indians to be vaccinated, but, as the Provincial Health Officers required the production of a certificate of vaccination by all travellers by rail or by steamboat, I had some certificates printed, and the result was very satisfactory, as both old

and young wishing to secure one would be vaccinated and revaccinated, causing a very busy time for some weeks. The result, however, was satisfactory, and the disease did not spread.

The Industrial schools on Kuper Island continue to work well; some shoes and stockings made entirely by the pupils were sent to the "Worlds Fair" and would be a credit to much older apprentices. The behaviour of the pupils in both male and female divisions is very good, and all are making good progress. Too much credit cannot be given to the care, and painstaking efforts of the principal, the Sisters of St. Ann, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, and the two trade instructors, who all work earnestly and seem to take a pleasure in their work.

Last year the vacation extended from the 4th of July to the 13th of August, and it proved how much the school is valued by the fact that on re-opening day every pupil was present, though some had to come about sixty miles, having been employed on the Fraser River canneries.

The sanitary condition of the villages is at present very good, contrasting favourably with those of the Chinese and some other nationalities.

The want of proper hospital treatment accounts for many deaths, as in most cases there is no competent person to see that the directions of the medical man are carried out.

The amount of relief supplied last year was in excess of former years, from the fact that rivers and bays being frozen over, and at one time five feet of snow lay on the ground, fish and game could not be procured; and it was difficult for the strongest to obtain firewood for their own families.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. H. LOMAS,
Indian Agent.

WEST COAST AGENCY,
ALBERNI, B.C., 1st September, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report to 30th June, with tabular statement and list of Government property. As I mentioned in my last report, more Indians stayed at home last summer, owing to the small-pox outbreak in Victoria, and the old people do better by doing so, laying in a good stock of dry fish food, dried halibut always commanding a ready sale. At Kynkaht this summer they were bringing in canoe loads of fine fish.

The Oiaht Tribe are turning their attention to canoe-making. On my visit there, I found forty-six new canoes finished or in process of completion, half being of large size, worth from \$50 to \$100 each. The Nitinat canoes are considered the best, and fetch the highest price. I visited Nitinat in the end of March. It was reported that the Nitinats stole large quantities of liquor and goods from the wrecked steamer "Michigan." I found the accounts greatly exaggerated, as most of the casks of liquor were destroyed by the purser before he left the wreck. The Indians got some, no doubt, and picked up some of the goods washed ashore, but, generally speaking, they behaved well and were employed in wrecking the vessel.

Four members of the Clayoquaht tribe died of small-pox in Victoria, and the Ehattisabts lost six, an infected canoe coming from Victoria; but now the Indians know the virulent character of the disease, and, as many of them are vaccinated, there is little fear of its spreading among them. I burnt the house and all it contained of the last Indian who died at Ehattisabts.

Department of Indian Affairs.

These tribes are slowly decreasing in numbers, but the death rate is not larger than last year, except at Heshquiaht, which tribe have hitherto kept their number, the children increasing in numbers the last few years, but the past season there has been a heavy mortality among the youths and young men and several deaths from drowning. The Indians who went sealing by schooner did not do so well this year, the cash brought home being exactly \$20,000 less than last. The *modus vivendi* being strictly enforced, most of the schooners made poor catches. The Indian catch on the coast by canoe was good, but only the Barclay Sound, Clayoquot and Heshquiat tribes reap any advantage, the other tribes do not seal from shore. When I visited Clayoquot and Heshquiat in June, each canoe was still bringing in from two to eight skins on smooth days. About five hundred were caught off Barclay Sound, two hundred and fifty at Clayoquot and the same at Heshquiat. For these skins the Indians realized from \$9 to \$12 each. On the schooners they are paid from \$2 to \$4.50 a skin, so that the amounts on the tabular statements represent a large value in skins. There would have been more caught on the coast, but the weather was rough and changeable, and when the seals were off Clayoquot and Heshquiat, very few of the Indians were at home. The new regulations with regard to sealing I do not consider will cause any distress among the West Coast Indians. Money has been in many cases earned too easily and spent accordingly, as Indians are not provident, and money being plentiful among the young men, has encouraged gambling and drinking. Of course, it will fall heaviest on those tribes who seal entirely by schooner, but, no doubt, all the tribes will now turn their attention more to sealing from shore, and every skin procured by canoe will bring them as much as three or four on the schooners, without allowing for the probable rise in the price of skins, and I think that the Indians should be grateful to the Government for procuring them the freedom in sealing accorded. The school connected with the Presbyterian Indian Home at Alberni, has had a fair share of success; the average attendance has been small, but some of the pupils have been most regular. The mission has had some difficulties to contend with; the managers were disappointed in the expectation of getting a promised legacy to erect a suitable building; the first teacher, Miss McDonald, had to leave from ill-health and afterwards died of consumption. Miss Lister, the matron, a most estimable lady, whose heart was in the work, died last January of pneumonia; and the Rev. J. A. McDonald, who was in charge of the mission, also resigned his position from ill-health. However, the work inaugurated by him is still carried on, the home being under the charge of Miss Johnson, the present matron, who seems happy in her treatment of the children, who are neatly clothed, happy and contented; they attend school regularly, and are making good progress under the successful tuition of the teacher, Miss Minnes. Mr. McKee attends to the mission garden and cow, and does the outside work, also helping with Sunday school and Christian teaching. Day school has been hitherto carried on in a comfortable frame house on the reserve, lent by Indian Santa, commodious seats and desks being provided by the mission. A school-house, twenty by twenty-five feet, is in course of erection on the mission land and will shortly be ready for occupation. Twelve children and young people, ten girls and two boys, varying in age from six to sixteen, are boarded and lodged at the home, all the present building can accommodate. A Sunday school is carried on regularly at the Indian village, and the pupils and many of the Indians attend the service at the Presbyterian church, and there is every reason to expect a larger attendance at school the coming winter.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

HENRY GUILLOD,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN OFFICE,
NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.,

26th August, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1893, together with tabular statement and list of Government property in my charge on that date. The condition of the Indians of this agency is, all things considered, very satisfactory. They have harvested good crops, have plenty of dried and salted salmon, and many of them have also plenty of fruit of different varieties. During the past winter, which was unusually severe for British Columbia, the frost destroyed nearly all the potatoes which the Indians had stored away for seed. The consequence is, there is not so large an acreage of potatoes planted this season as in some previous years. At Yale, Hope, Ohammil and Ruby Creek, most of the Indians on these reserves are employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, at good wages, which enables them to keep their families in comfort. The Indians of Sechelt, Sliammore, and Clohoose, have followed logging for a living and have made good wages. Those living on the different reserves in Chilliwack, Langley and Powassan, have large acreage under cultivation. They also leave their reserve to work at the different canneries on the Fraser River during the fishing season, which commences about the middle of July and ends about the 1st of September. During this time they earn good wages, \$2.25 per day for boatmen and \$2.50 per day for net men, and their women earn about \$1.00 per day working in the canneries. As soon as the fishing is over, they return to their homes, and in time to cut their grain and harvest their crops. The Squattets, Chehales, Harrison River, Matsqui, Wharneck, Kaitsey, and Musqueam Bands, have also a large acreage under cultivation and are making good progress. Coquitlam, Capalino Creek, Seymour Creek, and False Creek Bands have not made much improvements on their reserves. They depend chiefly upon fishing and hunting for a living. Squamish Mission (Burrard Inlet) is one of the most progressive and also the most advanced band of Indians in the agency. A great many of the men are employed in the different lumber mills in Vancouver, and the remainder are engaged catching fish for the Vancouver markets, where they find ready sale for all they can catch. These Indians have good houses, well furnished, and live as comfortably as most white people do. Influenza or la grippe was prevalent throughout this agency during the past winter and spring, causing several deaths. Consumption also caused several deaths, otherwise the health of the Indians was fairly good.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK DEVLIN,
Indian Agent.

BABINE AGENCY,

HAZELTON, B.C., 30th June, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended 30th June, 1893, with accompanying tabular statement; also inventory of all Government property in my charge.

THE KIT-KHSUN DIVISION.

Kit-wan-gugh Band

numbers one hundred and forty-three. There are forty-four log and three frame houses. The people find employment in the canneries of the coast, do chopping of cordwood, and trapping. There are about nineteen acres of land under cultivation and more cleared.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Kit-wan-cool Band

numbers sixty-eight. There are twenty-three houses. This band, with the exception of the old people, abandon the village during the salmon fishing and canning season to seek employment at the different canneries of the coast. They hunt and trap for the remainder of the time. They have nine acres of land under cultivation and more broken up.

Kitse-gukla Band

numbers eighty-one. There are twenty-six houses, eight of which belong to New-kitse-gukla. The people follow different occupations, hunt and trap. They have eight acres of land under cultivation and more cleared.

Get-an-max Band (Hazelton)

numbers two hundred and thirty-nine. This band proper only counts sixty-five, the remainder of the population being composed of other bands settled here on account of intermarriage and the inducement of the facility in finding employment. There are sixty-eight log and nine frame houses. The Indians here have twenty acres of land under cultivation and more broken up.

They follow packing into the interior, boating, mining, sawing lumber, getting out cordwood and working about the canneries of the coast, also hunting and trapping.

Hazelton is the terminus of all communication with the coast.

A steamer is plying between here and there.

Kits-pioux Band

numbers two hundred and thirty-one. There are thirty-eight houses. This band hunts and traps and some of its numbers find employment about the canneries of the coast. They have seventeen acres of land under cultivation and more broken up.

Kits-ge-gas Band

numbers two hundred and eighty-nine, the largest of the Kit-khsuns. There are thirty-seven houses.

The village is situated on the right bank of the Babine River and three miles above the confluence of the Babine and Skeena Rivers. The remains of their abandoned village are still standing near the forks of these rivers.

These Indians depend mainly on hunting and trapping; and their hunting grounds range beyond the head waters of the Skeena River.

Very few of these Indians have ever been to the coast. They cultivated eleven acres of land and have more cleared.

Gol-Doe Band

numbers only thirty-seven. This is the smallest of the Kit-khsuns. These Indians have seven houses. They depend mostly on fishing and hunting; and had five acres of land under cultivation and some cleared.

GENERAL REMARKS.

With the exception of Hazelton, all the above named villages are connected with the Naas River by trails conveying into one terminating at Aiyens, where these Indians make and obtain their oulachan grease.

The freight canoeing by these Indians on the Skeena River has almost entirely ceased since a steamer has been plying between here and the coast. This fact does not seem to be any material loss to them and their energies are turning in other directions.

The freight canoeing, aside of risks and losses of life, was the cause of many Indians being crippled by rheumatism and other ailments while still in the prime of life.

The Skeena River claimed only three victims during this year by breaking through the ice.

The health of the Indians has been very good.

The slight decrease in population is owing to the mortality amongst small children, by bronchitis prevailing throughout this district.

There were good runs of salmon.

The potato and wild berry crop yielded well.

The horses wintered without loss.

The Indians added to the value of their land, especially by fencing the same, and to their general property by improving their buildings.

The conduct of the Indians has been excellent.

THE HOQUEL-GET DIVISION.

Lach-al-sop Band

numbers one hundred and fifty-one. These Indians have twenty-four houses and nine acres of land under cultivation and some cleared. They follow fishing, hunting and trapping.

Babine Band

numbers one hundred and sixty. These Indians have thirty-seven houses, and two acres of land under cultivation. They fish, hunt and trap, and do some packing to the mines.

Fort Babine Band

numbers one hundred and forty-eight. They own thirty-six houses and have four acres of land under cultivation. They depend on fishing, hunting and trapping for a living.

Stuart's Lake (Fort St. James) Band

numbers one hundred and fifty-two. They have twenty-four houses, and three acres of land under cultivation and are making a living by fishing, hunting and trapping.

Pintce Band

numbers thirty-four. These Indians have twenty-four cabins, six acres of land under cultivation and subsist by fishing, hunting and trapping.

Thatce Band

numbers thirty-seven. They have eleven cabins, cultivate five acres of land and subsist by hunting fishing and trapping.

Yucutce Band

numbers twenty-two. They live in three houses and cultivate six acres of land. They fish, hunt and trap.

Lake Connelly Carrier Band

numbers twenty one. They have three houses and cultivate five acres of land. They follow fishing, hunting and trapping.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Sicane Band

numbers ninety-nine. Being nomadic they have no certain habitation and live about Stuart's Lake in winter. Their hunting and trapping grounds are very much depleted of game and fur-bearing animals, and they generally find themselves in want of subsistence during part of winter.

Na-anee Band,

of the Stuart's Lake portion, numbers sixty, is semi-nomadic in its habits, hunts and traps, generally with poor success.

Grand Rapids Band,

which is a branch of the Thatces, numbers nine. They have three houses and cultivate three acres of ground. They follow boating, fishing, trapping and hunting.

Tsist-clang-lee Band,

which is also a branch of the Thatces, numbers twelve. They have six houses and cultivate four acres of land. Fishing, hunting and trapping are the ways in which they make a living.

McLeod's Lake Band

numbers ninety-two. They own fifteen houses and cultivate two acres of land. They fish, trap and hunt.

Fort Fraser's Lake Band

numbers fifty-five. They have nine houses, cultivate four acres of land, and subsist by hunting, fishing and trapping.

Stella Band

numbers thirty-eight. They have six houses and cultivate three acres of land. They fish, hunt and trap.

Sicane Band,

Lake Connelly portion, numbers forty-nine. These Indians, who are nomadic, settle down during winter about the lake mentioned and subsist by hunting and trapping.

Na-anee Band,

of the Lake Connelly branch, is semi-nomadic, living during winter on the lake named. These Indians hunt and trap.

Stony Creek Band

numbers ninety-eight. They live in sixteen houses and cultivate two acres of land. They fish, hunt and trap for subsistence.

While visiting these posts, I heard of many complaints of sickness.

There are more than the average number of blind old people in this band.

Fort George Band

numbers eighty-four. They have twenty-three houses and cultivate three acres of land. They follow fishing, hunting, trapping and canoeing on the Fraser River to Quesnelle.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I may mention here that the Indians of the Hoquel-get Bands had some more reserves laid out for them by the Honourable P. O'Reilly, Indian Reserve Commissioner, whom I met on Fraser's Lake, and accompanied on part of his tour.

These Indians are nearly entirely dependent on the results of the pursuits of their forefathers; they are too remote from the intercourse of white men to gain more remunerative employment.

Most of them belong to the Roman Catholic Church.

The health of the Indians has been good, excepting unusual mortality amongst small children.

Medicines, supplied by the Department, have alleviated much suffering.

With regard to the morals of all the bands in this agency, I can report favourably; also of their honesty, freedom from crime, and their respect for authority.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. E. LORING,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN OFFICE,

ALERT BAY, B.C., 1st September, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1893, together with tabular statement and list of Government property in my charge.

Though the health of the Indians generally has been good, there has been an unusual number of deaths, chiefly among the old people, caused a good deal by an exceptionally cold winter; also there has been a good deal of privation felt by nearly all of these Indians, who last season earned little or nothing, as fear of the small-pox kept them at home.

With one exception, the conduct of the various tribes has been very good, and they are showing themselves more amenable to law and order.

The Industrial School at Alert Bay is finished and ready for occupation, and, judging from the numerous inquiries from children and parents, there will be no difficulty in filling it when it is opened. There has also been a marked improvement in the attendance at the day school, somewhat interrupted, however, by the children working at the canneries.

The logging experiment of the Indians of the Wi-wai-ai-kai tribe at Cape Mudge has not been very successful, they getting heavily into debt; so I have forbidden them cutting any more timber till they are able to buy oxen and haul the logs themselves, as they had to get white labour to haul what they did cut, which with provisions supplied them ate up all the profits.

At Alert Bay the cannery and saw-mill have furnished a moderate amount of employment to the Indians in its vicinity; but times have been very dull lately.

The Ma-ma-lil-li-kulla Indians have availed themselves rather tardily of the Government grant given them to rebuild their houses destroyed by fire, they being under the impression that, if they accepted the grant, they would not be allowed to build any more large houses, and consequently would not be able any longer to hold their *pottach* and dances. When telling them that the Government had granted them a sum of money to purchase lumber, I suggested that it would be desirable for them to build smaller houses as being warmer and more conducive to health and cleanliness. This, I am glad to say, they are doing.

Department of Indian Affairs.

The census returns again show a decrease, the effects of former disease and intemperance, the children born being in very many cases unhealthy and dying at an early age.

The new church at Alert Bay was opened on Christmas Day, and was well attended both morning and evening by Indians, many of whom contributed towards its erection; and I may say it is a great credit to the missionary, the Rev. A. J. Hall, who has been the means of building it.

I am sorry I cannot report any improvement in agricultural pursuits, very few, if any, potatoes being planted, the Indians having lost all they had reserved for seed during the very severe frost, and only a few small patches of turnips and carrots have been sown.

Altogether I think there has been some improvement and consequently some encouragement to those working among these Indians.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. H. PIDCOCK,
Indian Agent.

WILLIAM'S LAKE AGENCY,
LESSER DOG CREEK, 15th August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa,

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose herewith my tenth annual report upon Indian affairs in my agency during the past year, together with the usual tabular statement for the same period, and a list of all Government property in my charge on the 30th June, 1893. I regret that I am unable to submit a more detailed report on matters in this agency, on account of having been unable from blindness to make my usual winter and summer trips to the various reserves.

From the above cause, being no longer able to perform my duties as Indian agent, I have been relieved by Mr. Gomer Johns, to whom I handed over on the 12th instant all the Government property in my charge.

Health of the Bands.

The health of the Indians in my agency has been good, and in consequence an increase of thirty is to be noted. Seven hundred Indians were vaccinated in this agency since my last report.

Supplies.

Relief was given to all sick and destitute during the year, the Canoe Creek Band were supplied with seed potatoes for this year. In the lower part of the agency, comprising the bands south of Clinton, the sick were attended to by Dr. Samson; in the northern part of the agency there has been no doctor since last winter.

School.

The industrial school at Williams' Lake has had an average of twenty boys and ten girls during the year. The progress of the pupils has been most satisfactory.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Owing to the extreme length of last winter, the Indians were a month later than usual in beginning their spring hunts; this together with the small run of

salmon of last year, caused a scarcity of food in many of the reserves. The run of salmon, however, this summer is abundant, and consequently no fear of want need be felt for next winter.

The general conduct of the Indians of this agency has been good.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. LAING-MEASON,
Indian Agent.

FORT STEELE,

KOOTENAY, B. C., 1st July, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1893. The conduct of these Upper Kootenay Indians has been good throughout the year, two cases of drunkenness near the international boundary forming the only cases of either misdemeanour or crime; the liquor was obtained on the American side.

In the West Kootenay Valley the Flatbow or Lower Kootenay Indians, made use of injudicious and threatening language towards the men working on the diking and banking of the Kootenay Reclamation Company, a potato garden belonging to an Indian having been destroyed by the steam digger. Owing to the great distance of the work from the Indian Agent's Office, and the want of all communication between the Upper and Lower Kootenay Valley, a great deal of misunderstanding occurred, and, acting under bad advice, the Indians displayed a good deal of illfeeling towards the workmen of the Reclamation Company.

The general health of the Indians has been good, though consumption and scrofula seem to be much on the increase.

Formerly these Indians lived almost exclusively on a meat diet; now they use flour as their staple article of food, and the children are certainly less robust than formerly.

The death rate during the year has been small compared to the two previous years, when the influenza in its worst form prevailed. Some increase has taken place in all the bands of Kootenay Indians.

The number of the small band of Shuswap Indians near the Columbian Lakes remains the same. The women of this small band are most unfortunately placed as regards marriage. They are all the offspring of the late Kinbasket. He came with his wife into the Columbia Lake Country many years ago, struggling across the rugged and then almost impassable mountains that separate the head waters of the Columbia River, the present home of this family, from Kamloops, the land of his people. This was years before the present highway—the Canadian Pacific Railway—was thought of; nay, years before the advent of the white man, save only the few traders and servants of the Hudson Bay Company. The present members of the band are children and grand children of the first pioneer "Kinbasket." They are all related in close cousinship, and the Catholic Missionaries will not further intermarry them. They appear to have dropped all intercourse with their original tribe, and the Kootenay Indians will not intermarry with them.

The crop of 1892 was a light one throughout the entire valley, less than an average. There was no rain for nearly five months, and not only was the potato crop small, but the grain and straw very inferior; the grass on the ranges was also much burnt up.

The winter of 1892-1893 will be long remembered, not only by the Indians but by the white settlers in this valley, as a hard one. The cold was at no time very severe: 30° below zero at Fort Steele, 23° below at the Tobacco Plains, marking the

Department of Indian Affairs.

extreme of cold; nor did this extreme cold last for more than a few days. The snow, however, began to fall early in November; before the end of that month the depth was considerable. This snow remained on the ground without intermission until late in April.

The entire supply of hay belonging to both whites and Indians was exhausted early in March. At this time the snow generally disappears here. The loss of cattle and horses was very large; how any of the animals lived through the winter is surprising. Coming so soon after the hard winter of some two years ago, the loss was very much felt by the Indians: the applications for relief or assistance in the spring were, however, very few, less than for many years past, the marked good health throughout the entire tribe, in such marked contrast to the spring time of the last few years, being much in their favour.

The band of wild horses nominally the property of the chief died to the last one: more than half the band died two years ago. For some years they have ranged on the high table lands west of the St. Mary's Reserve, rarely coming out into the prairie land, and never of late years on to the lower lands near the river. Looked at in simply a practical light, their disappearance is not to be regretted. Riding or jack horses straying into the wild band became in a very short time as unapproachable as their wild associates.

The increase in the number of pupils at the Indian Industrial school sanctioned by the Government, was at once taken advantage of by the Indians; and the number of pupils at present is in excess of the fifty provided for by the Government.

The Indian children have made great progress, and many of them read and write well.

Although planted very late, the Indian crops look better than I have ever before seen them; and there is every prospect of a large crop.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

MICHAEL PHILLIPPS,

Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST COAST INDIAN AGENCY,

METLAKAHTLA, B. C., 14th August, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward this my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1893, together with a tabular statement and an inventory of Government property in my hands.

The Indians of this agency are at present at peace with each other and their white neighbours, having but one public grievance to agitate them.

This grievance arises from the fact that Alaska Indians, amongst whom are numbered some six hundred Tsim-sean deserters who left British Columbia through their hostility to the Government and their neighbours in the year 1887, are allowed to return to this district annually to compete with the natives here in hunting fur-bearing animals in British Columbia, and also in the salmon canning industry; thus cutting into two of the principal sources of income of our Indians.

The fur catching grievance could be readily met and obviated by an amendment to the Provincial Game Protection Act.

The other matter, fishing and canning, as it affects proprietors of canneries and others would be more difficult to deal with.

The fur catch this spring has exceeded any previous year's catch, amounting in the aggregate to fifty-four thousand dollars.

The potatoes, although the crop of 1892 was good, were almost totally destroyed during the month of February last by severe frosts, greatly beyond any former experience of our Indians.

The Department generously came to the relief of the Indians by sending a quantity of seed potatoes for planting this season; but, notwithstanding, this aid I fear that the supply of potatoes for next year will be greatly reduced.

The general health of the people has been good this year, with not one case of small-pox, nor any other epidemic disease worth mentioning.

It is true many Indians have died during the year, principally through the disease of consumption. Still they have not decreased in numbers since my last report.

The various missionaries and medical men of this agency have been unremitting in their care for the health of the Indians; and the two public hospitals for Indians have relieved many cases of sickness of the most serious nature.

Two Indian villages of the upper Naas River have notably decreased in population during the last year, mostly through emigration to the mission village of Aiyauash, where there is a good school for Indians, the Government having assisted in erecting a new and commodious school-house, and where there is also a steam saw-mill managed by Indians, and built through the energy of the Rev. I. B. McCollough, of the Church Mission Society of London, who also publishes a newspaper in the Indian language and in English.

Aiyauash is a thriving mission village and likely to absorb the surrounding heathen villages.

Six Indians of the Tsimpsean and Nish-ga nations have taken advantage of the Enfranchisement Act and made application for admission to citizenship.

Their example will, I think, be followed by Indians of good character and education.

The usefulness of the Department steamer "Vigilant" is increasing each year, as is also her speed, through improvements made in her machinery. She is now an excellent boat for inland waters.

The Government industrial school at Metlakahtla is still very efficiently managed and has proved to be one of the best educational institutions among the Indians.

There is also a training school for Indian girls at Metlakahtla under the management and support of the Church Mission Society of London, and a similar institution at Fort Simpson under the management of the Methodist Mission Society.

The numerous mission schools in this agency are continuing to do good work, and are well deserving of the support received from the Department.

During last fall and winter months, hostile feelings became engendered between several of our Indian tribes, through the loss at sea of seventeen members of three different bands during last summer, and whose disappearance was falsely charged as murder done at sea by the Kitkatla Band. In February last the Kitkatlas claimed and made it appear that they were attacked and beset by armed Indians, supposed to be the relatives of the lost seventeen.

After guarding their village for three weeks and calling loudly for Government protection, with threats to carry war into their enemies' villages, they were visited by a Government boat, and an armed force, which succeeded through a public investigation of the trouble and a show of Government protection in quieting the excitement and averting an Indian war.

I am pleased to state that many new and improved modern dwelling houses have been erected by our Indians for themselves during the last twelve months.

The Haida, Nish-gar and Tsimpsean Indians evince a strong desire of late to procure sub-division of their reserve lands, which is a proof that they are abandoning the troublesome notion of Indian sovereignty in the public lands of Northern British Columbia.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. TODD,
Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
METLAKAHTLA, 30th August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit an inventory of Government property under my charge; and submit the following report for the past fiscal year.

At the commencement of the year, nearly all the pupils were allowed to leave the school for a few holidays, and to assist their parents at salmon fishing, and although some of the villages to which they went are situated in the farthest parts of this extensive district, yet they all returned of their own accord at the beginning of the school term.

There were very few changes in the number of pupils in residence—the full complement being made up by the admission of a new boy and the re-admission of an ex-pupil, and there was none discharged.

In the class room satisfactory progress has been made. The educational status of the pupils is as follows:—Seven are in the sixth standard; three in the fifth; seven in the fourth; six in the third; and two in the second.

Twelve boys were learning carpentry and all of these shoe-mending, but industrial progress was not altogether satisfactory. That was chiefly attributable to the frequent suspension of work, through the poor health of the late trades instructor. A change, however, has been made: Mr. James McGregor is now instructor, and, from the skill and attention which he exhibits, I anticipate favourable results.

The school, being situated in an Indian village, is exposed to all epidemics which visit any of the surrounding villages. In November last, two-thirds of the pupils had an attack of mumps, and one was seriously ill with pneumonia. On that account school was closed for ten days. The general health of the pupils, however, was otherwise good, and there was not any death within the year.

The conduct of the boys, with two or three exceptions, was satisfactory.

About the beginning of winter, a cottage roofed building, forty-two by twenty-four feet, erected by the instructor and boys, was opened as a school-room, and the change from the cold, uncomfortable room rented and previously used for class work, added much to the comfort of pupils and teacher.

My thanks are due to Dr. Vernon Ardagh, and several ladies connected with the Church Missionary Society, for instruction kindly given in the Sunday school to the pupils of this institution.

I attach to this report a statement showing whereabouts of ex-pupils, and giving a brief account of how they are employed.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JNO. R. SCOTT,
Principal.

Report showing status of Pupils discharged from Metlakahla Industrial School, up to the 30th June, 1893.

No.	Name.	Date of Discharge.	Age	PERIOD IN THE SCHOOL.			STATE OF EDUCATION.		Trade.	Reason for Discharge and Subsequent History.
				Years.	Months.	Days.	On Admission.	On Discharge.		
1	Henry Foster	Mar. 3, 1890.	14	9	16	Standard	I	Standard III.	No trade-instructor in the institution at the time.	Withdrawn that he might attend and care for his mother, who was unwell at the time; now fishing and hunting at the Naas; the Venerable Archbishop Collison reports very favourably of the boy.
4	Robt. Kinzada	do 3, 1890.	11	9	16	do	I.	do	do	Withdrawn to assist his step-father; at present fishing on the Naas; the Archdeacon informs me that the boy is doing very well.
6	Joseph Price	Apr. 6, 1890.	15	11	13	do	I.	do	do	Sometimes employed on the Hudson's Bay Co.'s steamer the "Caladonia," at others fishing and hunting.
26	Chas. Pierce	May 20, 1891.	12	9	7	None	do	do	do	Withdrawn during the prevalence of "la grippe" in the school; works with his father at carpentry at Port Simpson; when not so employed attends the school in that village.
22	Simon Ashtabehn	June 5, 1891.	12	1	7	Standard	I.	do	III. Carpenter	Went on leave; had to attend his father during illness; afterwards because unwell himself, and failed to return; at Kitselas, gardening, &c.
27	Joshua Mackay	do 8, 1891.	12	9	21	None	do	do	do	Parents insisted on taking the boy out for a holiday, while he was under treatment for and recovering from ulceration of his eyes; discharged the boy on that account and declined to take him back; seems to be passing his time idly at Port Essington.
15	Edgar Ningalas	do 23, 1891.	11	1	10	Standard	I.	do	II. do	Withdrawn; no reason given; at home with parents; attending school at Massett; is very anxious to be re-admitted.
14	Thomas	Aug. 10, 1891.	11	2	13	do	I.	do	do	Taken out by his uncle; attending school at Massett; wants to return here, but not a desirable pupil, being mentally very dull.
25	William Louth	Feb. 10, 1892.	13	1	7	do	I.	do	III	Withdrawn by his parents on their leaving Metlakahla; making salmon boxes, &c., in a cannery at Claxton, Skeena River.
21	Joseph Malone	June 8, 1892.	16	1	7	do	II.	do	V. do	Assisting his parents fishing; and built a comfortable house for them.

JOHN R. SCOTT, *Principal.*

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
KAMLOOPS, 1st August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith an inventory of Government property under my charge on the 30th of June, 1893, and also to submit the following as my report of the Kamloops Industrial School.

After having been in operation for about two years, this institution was closed in the month of June, 1892, owing to the resignation of the principal; all the pupils were discharged and the premises were left in charge of a caretaker.

It was only on the 3rd of April of the present year that I entered upon my duties as principal, and on the following day the school was formally re-opened by the admission of nineteen pupils; others were received at different times till the 29th of May, when the full number authorized by the Department was attained. One was discharged on the 28th of June, on account of ill health, but another soon came to take his place. There are now in attendance thirteen boys and twelve girls. Several applications for admission have been made lately; but, as we are restricted to the number of twenty-five, they of course had to be refused.

Scrofula and consumption are prevalent amongst the various tribes of Indians belonging to the Kamloops Agency, but I am happy to say that, with the exception of the pupil above mentioned, the children have enjoyed good health. The regime of the school seems to agree well with them; and no doubt, the habits of personal cleanliness which are enforced upon them, have a good deal to do with their satisfactory state of health.

Every effort is being made to inculcate upon the pupils habits of industry, cleanliness and politeness, and there is a noticeable improvement in their deportment and manners. The boys cannot be kept as clean and tidy as I would wish, owing to their having to carry water from the river; but I hope this inconvenience will soon disappear, as we have been authorized to dig a well, whence the water will be conveyed to the buildings by means of a force pump worked by horse-power.

The greatest difficulty we experience with the pupils is to overcome their natural repugnance to work of any kind; but I have no doubt that they will gradually be made to look upon work as a necessary and healthy occupation. They have made some progress in that respect, and, considering that they have been under training but a short time, the result is gratifying. Besides ordinary fatigues, the boys have been employed in cutting wood, carrying water and in garden work; two have helped the foreman in building the barn and stables, and two little boys, ten years old, have laid the shingles on the roof in a creditable manner. The bigger boys are now employed in excavating the cellar. The girls have been taught knitting, sewing, mending and other branches of house-work.

I have little to say about progress in the school-room; with the exception of three pupils who had previously attended this institution under the former management, the others did not know a word of English, and every one knows how hard it is for Indian children to master the difficulties of the English language.

As a rule, the pupils spend two hours at work and two hours in the school-room, both before and after noon.

When I took charge of the premises, I found that, to put the institution on a proper footing, a great many repairs and improvements were required. I am happy to state that the Department has liberally responded to my demands, and authorization has been given to put up the outbuildings and make the repairs that were absolutely necessary. With a view to economy, and at the same time to furnish the pupils with a means of acquiring a practical knowledge of work, the material has been purchased, and the services of a carpenter as foreman have been secured; and little by little, with the assistance of the boys, the needed repairs and improvements will be made. So far, the barn and stables, 20 by 40 feet, a shed for implements, 10 by 20, a chicken house, 10 by 12, and a pig-sty, 8 by 10, have been put up. A cellar, 16 by 24

feet, is now being excavated. I am confident that I shall be able to report next year that the money appropriated for this school has been put to the best possible advantage and that everything is working satisfactorily.

The garden could not be a success this year, owing to the want of water. The wind-mill has been put in good working order, but rather too late in the season to be of real service; however, we shall have part of the vegetables required for the institution.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the sisters for their untiring efforts in keeping the apartments marvels of cleanliness and order, and in general promoting the welfare of the children and the interests of the institution. The foreman, Mr. Goudreau, is a good carpenter, an excellent farmer and a splendid worker; he gives entire satisfaction.

I am unable to trace the whereabouts and occupation of the pupils who attended this school before its closing in 1892; at all events, they had not been long enough under training to show the beneficial influence of industrial schools upon the Indians in general, and any information that I could give would be materially the same as that furnished by the late principal in his last year's report.

In conclusion, it affords me great pleasure to express here my high appreciation of the valuable aid rendered by J. W. McKay, Esq., the able and painstaking agent of Kamloops, in organizing the institution.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

X. M. CARION,
Principal.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
KUPER ISLAND, B.C., 1st July, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with instructions received, I have the honour to submit my annual report and inventory of all Government property in my charge on the 30th June, 1893.

It is a source of gratification to report that the past year has been one of prosperity and advancement both at school and at outside exercises. The half-day system is in vogue at the school and seems to be productive of good results.

Attendance.

The number of pupils authorized during the last year was thirty-seven, viz., twenty-five boys and twelve girls. A great number of applications for admission into the school were received; but, owing to the lack of accommodation, their admittance had to be postponed. The average daily attendance was close to thirty-seven pupils.

During the year six new boys and four new girls were admitted to replace those who for various causes had to leave the school.

The periods of attendance of the pupils who left during the year were as follows:—

Under one year.....	3
From one to two years.....	5
From two to three years.....	2

None of these pupils have finished their education. One was sent away for bad behaviour.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Five were allowed to go home upon the advice of the doctor, because the state of their health was such that the confinement of the school did not agree with them.

Three others who were affected with that very common complaint, scrofula, were permitted to remain at home for a time.

Health.

The health of the children in general has been good.

Instruction.

Nearly all the pupils have made satisfactory progress at school, especially in writing and reading. The fact that many do not yet perfectly understand the English language has, however, been a serious drawback to their general advancement. The use of the Indian language is prohibited; but it will take some time before we can have this rule complied with.

The standing of the pupils at school is as follows:—Standard I, nine; II, six; III, ten; IV, seven; V, three. All the children take lessons in drilling and calisthenics.

Conduct.

With the exception of one boy, the conduct and general behaviour of the pupils has been satisfactory.

Brass Band

Under the leadership of Professor Thompson, the band boys, sixteen in number, have made wonderful progress in music. Last fall, they were invited to play at the Victoria and Duncan's agricultural shows, but as it would have interfered too much with the work of the school, they only accepted the invitation to the latter place. Their services were also engaged for the two days' celebration of the Queen's birthday at Victoria, and, judging from the very favourable comments which their performance elicited, I venture to say that their music was indeed acceptable to the public.

Farm and Garden.

Instruction in gardening and farming is imparted to all the boys, and, in order to cultivate their taste and make this branch of industry more attractive, I allotted to each one of them a plot which they had to clear to make a vegetable and flower garden for themselves; they fenced in about one acre. Each one of the boys purchased his own seeds and cultivated his patch during recess time. Since this new plan went into operation, I have noticed that their interest for gardening has considerably increased. The farm and garden boys are in charge of Mr. W. Thompson.

Trades.

Five boys take lessons in shoemaking, and Mr. Renax, their instructor, is well pleased with the aptitude of his apprentices: two of his pupils are now able to turn out a new shoe, all but the cutting of the leather.

The carpenter, Mr. O. Gustafson, has four apprentices. These are not yet very far advanced in their trade, still they have been of great help in the erection of a new laundry, 20 by 30 feet, two new sheds for lumber and wood, a house for hydraulic ram, picket fences, and the repairing of the buildings; they have also been useful in painting the newly erected buildings and fences.

Girls' Department.

The management of this department is entrusted to three sisters of St. Ann assisted by Mrs. Thompson. Although the girls are very young, still the reverend sisters are greatly pleased with the aptitude and good will displayed by their pupils,

who are all very well behaved, clever, active and industrious. In turn, two by two, they take their places in the kitchen, and thus acquire a very useful knowledge of cooking, baking and general housework.

During the last year the girls, under the supervision of the matron, made the following articles:—23 pairs socks, 14 pairs stockings, 20 skirts, 12 chemises, 7 pairs mittens, 48 aprons, 12 kitchen aprons, 28 yards lace-knitted, 19 jumpers, 1 pair overalls, 5 dresses, 1 cap, 12 dish towels, 3 table cloths.

Last fall, one of our female pupils was awarded a second prize for knitting at the Victoria fair, and another one received a prize at the agricultural show at Duncan's.

Several articles manufactured at the school have been forwarded to the World's Fair at Chicago, viz.: shoes, stockings, crochet work, lace, copy and exercise books.

Herewith is attached a statement showing the whereabouts and occupations of the ex-pupils who were long enough at school to have profited by their attendance.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. DONCKELE,

Principal.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

KUPER ISLAND, B.C., 1st July, 1893.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WHEREABOUTS AND OCCUPATIONS OF THE EX-PUPILS OF THIS INSTITUTION WHO WERE CAPABLE OF PROFITING BY THEIR ATTENDANCE.

1. Louis Joe, lives at Cowichay, is married and works in a saw-mill.
2. Johny Menatlak is married and works for the farmers.
3. Thomas died last year; he was well when he left the school.
4. Louis Gwatolock is married and is a fisherman.
5. Johny Charley, lives at Steveston; he is not doing very well.
6. Lizzie Charley is married at Steveston and is doing well.
7. Clement is married and cultivates a small farm.
8. Joseph Spoloyten was discharged, but has much improved since.
9. August Tselskanum left school on account of serious scrofulous complaints and died at home last winter.
10. August Tlekolkanum was allowed to go home for a time, for the same reason as No. 9, and is still with his parents.

G. DONCKELE,

Principal.

KOOTENAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

ST. EUGÈNE MISSION, 1st July, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1893, and an inventory of all Government property under my charge.

The additional number of twenty-five pupils admitted to this school during the past year, has much contributed to enliven the already cheerful little band. This general happiness must also be attributed to the good health of the children which they now fully enjoy. Their good spirits and forbearance towards each other may likewise be mentioned. These qualities are a powerful assistance in the general work of the institution, for if the children are "at home" and feel happy and contented, their progress will in every respect be more rapid.

Their behaviour is certainly excellent, owing much to the continual watching and constant care of the devoted sisters.

Department of Indian Affairs.

The diet is excellent, also the clothing, which is changed to suit the children's wants in the various seasons.

The parents are anxious to send their children to school; thus we have the opportunity of taking more pupils than we are allowed to admit.

The older boys have learned carpentry and some of them have become quite expert at the trade. They have also helped all spring in gardening, ploughing, harrowing and sowing about fifteen acres of land. A good durable flume was put up by the boys under the supervision of a carpenter. Now their principal occupation is weeding and irrigating.

Excellent progress has been made by most of the pupils, especially in dictation and arithmetic. Many visitors to the institution during the course of the year expressed, after inspection, their astonishment at the progress made by the children in so short a time. Their intelligent, cheerful appearance and their courteous and polite manners were always highly praised.

The special instruction given to the girls embraces all branches of house work, sewing, knitting, mending and cooking. Many of them are able to cut out dresses and fit them very well: no less than thirty-three dresses have been made by them during the last six weeks, besides many aprons, chemises, shirts and jumpers for the boys; two sewing machines are at their disposal and they handle them all.

In concluding, I am happy to state that the school has been most successful since its opening; the pupils speaking English quite fluently.

The sisters are also to be commended for the manner in which the premises are generally kept, cleanliness and order always prevailing throughout.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

N. COCCOLA,

Principal.

KOOTENAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WHEREABOUTS OF EACH OF THE EX-PUPILS OF THIS INSTITUTION.

Susan Morrigeau, 2 years attendance. Married to a white man; speaks English well and keeps her house in perfect order. Associates with some of the most refined ladies of the place.

Cecile, 1 year 9 months attendance. At home with her parents; is very proficient in all household work, and speaks English.

Josephine, 2 years 4 months attendance. Married; speaks English passably well, not much improved otherwise on account of surroundings.

Josephite, 1 year 4 months attendance. At home with her parents; a little improved.

Rosalie, 2 years 3 months attendance. At home, sickly, dull at school, but a very good worker. Speaks English.

Sophie Joseph, 2 years 8 months attendance. At home, dying of consumption.

Joseph Cains, 1 year attendance. Died at home of consumption.

Elizabeth, 4 months attendance. Sick at home.

ST. JOSEPH'S MISSION,

WILLIAMS LAKE, 28th July, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Williams Lake Industrial School for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1893, and also an account of the pupils that have attended this school and have left since opening in July, 1891.

The number of pupils authorized is fifty, twenty-five boys and twenty-five girls.

Last year, the building intended for the girls not being ready, we took in only boys; but last fall, the convent being thoroughly repaired, we opened the school for girls, taking in only ten at the starting. We thought it a good plan to take at first only a few, as we did with the boys. I hope that this year we shall have the full contingent allowed by the Government—I mean fifty children, twenty-five girls as well as twenty-five boys.

I am happy to state that the general health has been good throughout the whole year. La grippe passed again over the country, and nearly all the children, one after another, had a slight touch of the epidemic, but without any consequence; none of them had to leave on account of sickness.

The general behaviour of the pupils in both departments has been most gratifying. Excellent progress has been made by most of the boys, especially in writing, reading and figuring. Most of them are now able to write a good letter. They have dropped the vernacular, and English is the order of the day; I mean in the boys' department. In the girls' department we could not, as yet, proscribe the Indian language at all times and everywhere. I am, however, happy to state that the girls, for the few months they have spent at the establishment, have made progress beyond expectation in reading, writing and in English.

The general occupation of the boys during the summer months has been gardening and milking, and during the winter months sawing and splitting firewood for the establishment; besides that, some, under the direction of the priest, painted the building for the girls and made a very good job of it. Three of the eldest boys attended the blacksmith shops; three others learned to handle the carpenter's tools and made some progress in that trade.

The girls have been exercised in all domestic work: they learn to cook, to bake, &c., and they afford assistance in sewing, mending, knitting, washing. They also attend the dairy and turn out good butter. They are all very fond of school life.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. J. LEJACQ, O.M.I.,

Principal.

WILLIAMS LAKE, INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WHEREABOUTS OF EACH OF THE EX-PUPILS OF THIS INSTITUTION.

Camille Senstethöä, Joseph Koltalist, Benoit Chwassen left the school after two or three weeks; they could not break themselves into the routine of the house. They are now living with their people.

Ambrose Pensontalist entered September, 1891, and left June 6th, 1892, on account of sickness, is now with his father.

Edward Baptiste entered October 10th, 1891, and left 28th February, 1892; was advised to leave on account of his weak and sickly constitution; lives with his people on the reserve.

Freddy Eathiel entered 1st January, 1892, and left 8th March of the same year, is now married.

Antoine entered December, 1891, and left 31st August, 1892, is now helping his father and old mother, both of them nearly blind.

These are the only children that have left us for good since the school opened.

J. M. J. LEJACQ,

Principal.

Department of Indian Affairs.

RAT PORTAGE, ONT., 30th June, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending this date.

During the period mentioned I am pleased to be able to state the general health of the Indians in the district over which my medical supervision extends has been very satisfactory.

The threatened epidemic of small-pox, so much dreaded by the Indian population, happily passed us by, although the proximity of some of the reserves to the railway increased the danger of contagion. The precaution of vaccination has been stringently enforced, and where necessary, I supplied points to teachers and others for use upon those Indians who were absent from their reserves at the times of my visits.

In the Lac Seul Band there are numerous cases of consumption; this has been the case for some years past, whilst the Indians in other portions of the district are comparatively free from this disease.

I desire to draw the attention of the Department to the fact that the venereal disease which in late years was so prevalent has now almost entirely disappeared, and, with the exception of an occasional case of gonorrhoea acquired from intercourse with the white population, treatment of this class is of rare occurrence.

There have been very few cases of typhoid or malarial fevers of any kind, owing to a marked improvement in sanitary matters.

I especially notice that those families which spend the winter at their hunting grounds return in the spring in good health, and it is only those Indians who pass the winter in their crowded and ill-ventilated houses that appear sickly and prone to disease.

During the year I performed several minor operations. A son of Wapanaquate, at Hungry Hall, was suffering from necrosis, the result apparently of erysipelas. I removed a portion of bone $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length from the tibia, and when I last saw the boy he had regained the use of the leg. This case required careful attendance, and, in order to bring about a satisfactory result, necessitated several visits. James Macdonald, of the Islington Band, cut his foot severely, and was brought here for treatment. It was necessary to hire a house for his accommodation, and I amputated part of the foot. He is now able to walk and work as usual.

Several cases of partial paralysis have also been treated by me; but, owing to the long distance from here, it has been impossible for me to give the cases the attention that I could wish.

It is a noticeable fact that, with the exception of the Rainy River Bands, the Indians are showing a better disposition to farm and cultivate gardens. They are building houses, and are generally more thrifty and cleanly in their habits.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. HANSON, M.D.,
Medical Officer, Treaty No. 3.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES OF CANADA, 1st July, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present for your information my fifteenth annual report of my inspection of the Indian agencies and reserves in these Territories.

I commenced my inspection for the past fiscal year at the Fort Pelly Agency, arriving there on 29th August.

FORT PELLY AGENCY.

Mr. W. E. Jones, Agent; Mr. Frank Fischer, Clerk and Interpreter.

At my last inspection, the agent had but a short time before removed into the new agency buildings; since then he has added to them and made many improvements which have enhanced their comfort and appearance.

The roof of each building has been painted, the office roughcast, and a new blacksmith and work shop built, also a new implement shed, fifty feet by twelve feet.

The land adjoining and surrounding the premises is strongly and neatly fenced, and well kept, and presents from an outside view a most creditable appearance.

Outside the large quadrangle formed by the agency building is the clerk's dwelling.

I took stock of the goods in the storehouse. I found them well kept, and conveniently arranged for stock-taking; I examined into the quality of the flour and bacon, the former was put up in double sacks, it was of the proper weight and of good quality, the bacon was new, sweet, and sound, part of it was "short clear" and the remainder "long clear" quality.

I audited the books in the office, checking the receipts and issues, also the posting into the ledger, and the monthly balances brought down in each account, comparing the same with the stock in store, and found them correct in all classes of goods.

I checked the monthly and quarterly store returns. I inspected the list of articles in use, and wrote off those worn out.

The following books are kept in this office: ration sheets, provision order book, journal ledger, letter books, voucher register, permit books, cattle records (3), cattle certificates, issues to individual Indians, earnings of Indians, vital statistics, authority book, receipt book, doctor's prescriptions to Indians, stud book, office diary.

The following documents were properly filed, letters and circulars received: ration lists, way bills, Indian passes, quadruplicates of vouchers, copies of agency store work, and live stock returns, school reports, tabular statements.

I checked the quarterly live stock returns with the cattle record books, and found them to be made out from the same.

I issued my certificate of this audit.

The office is very comfortably furnished with a counter, tables, chairs, pigeon holes, etc.; the medicines are neatly arranged on shelves; the work therein was conducted in an official and business-like manner.

At the agency was raised half an acre wheat, four acres oats, one acre rye, three-quarters of an acre barley, one-quarter of an acre potatoes, an eighth of an acre vegetable garden; the grain was ripe and being cradled.

There was also at the agency three thoroughbred cows, two of them "Short horn" and the other "Polled Angus" breeds; the two former have produced two young bulls, now a year old past. There is also a stallion, purchased by the Department last spring. The agent hopes to improve the Indians' breed of horses and make them both more useful and merchantable.

Also, there are twenty-five sheep and a ram, which are to be distributed among the Indians in November.

Stock raising is to be the great industry that will lead these Indians—if any business will—to solve successfully the great issue of self-support, other farming must be to them but secondary—profitable also, but small in comparison to that which stock-raising may become.

The energy and constant supervision exercised by the agent in this direction is most commendable; the measure of success already arrived at has been attained through the support that he has received from the Department in providing the thoroughbred sires. I already see a fair promise of victory for him.

Department of Indian Affairs.

The following comparative statement will afford you information of the great increase in the numbers of the cattle belonging to the bands of this agency since 1890; but the increase in the relative value of such animals is of greater consequence than even the great increase in numbers. In 1890, their breed of stock was run out, through lack of care and in-breeding; they were small and stunted, most of the steers were small stags of no trade value, while now they are fit for a show ground, through the care exercised over them and the improved breed.

BANDS.	Number in 1890.	Number in 1891.	Number in 1892.	Sold during the 3 years.
Kesickous.....	114	136	202	9
Côté.....	200	254	306	18
Key.....	81	96	115	13
Shoal River.....			29	
Total.....	395	486	652	40

Leaving the cattle at Shoal River out of the question, the gross increase at Pelly, in these three years, has been two hundred and sixty-eight; but, as they disposed of forty head, for their own use and benefit, in those three years, the net increase is two hundred and twenty-eight head.

Vital Statistics.

The total number paid at the last annuity payments was six hundred and fifty souls, being a decrease of eight in a year; the deaths in the same period being thirty-eight, and the births twenty-nine. One Indian came in and joined from another agency.

Of the deaths, sixteen are said to be from *la grippe*, and eighteen of them children under twelve years of age.

Key Band, Reserve 65.

This band numbers sixty-six souls living on the Reserve at Pelly, and one hundred and sixty souls living at Shoal River.

Of the seventeen families located at Pelly, but ten are engaged in cultivating the soil, and have cattle, the others are hunters.

They had about twenty-five acres under crop—the same quantity as in 1891; but this year there was an increased acreage in root crops: seven and one-quarter acres potatoes, and four and one-half acres turnips, against two and one-quarter acres of the former, and two and one-eighth acres of the latter in 1891; these roots were very well attended to, and would be a good yield. The grain crops consisted of ten and three-quarter acres barley, and two acres oats, but a cold and backward spring checked the growth of the grain, and even the potatoes were not ready for hoeing until the first week in July.

The farming Indians on this reserve live very comfortably, they milk their cows, have large calf pastures, in which they rear their calves, and they make butter for their own family use, as well as for sale; most of them have good milk houses, which are kept clean and sweet.

There are three new houses built since my last inspection, by Thomas Brass, William Brass, and John Redlake.

Hay was somewhat scarce upon this reserve this year, therefore Thomas Brass, senior, Thomas Brass, junior, and William Brass had cut and stacked a large quantity across the Assiniboine River, on the new hay reserve there.

I visited at each house and had their cattle brought in and inspected; they have one hundred and two head "under Government control," these are in the hands of nine persons; they have also in addition thirteen private cattle. Their cattle have increased since 1890 by thirty-four head. The Shoal River portion of this band have twenty-nine head of cattle; these are looked after by two families there; these Indians at Shoal River are self-supporting and have some private stock as well as the above.

Chief Key was away hunting at the time of my visit to his house. He has not done any farming this year, his cattle were rounded up into the corrals, there were thirty-two head of them, there were but few calves, and I observed seven farrow cows among his herd.

The Church of England have a mission on this reserve, in charge of the Rev. Mr. Cunliff; it is a neat little church, and is kept in beautiful order. Mr. Cunliff speaks most highly of the moral character of these people, he states also that they are a good church-going people.

Keesickous Band, Reserve 66.

The aged chief of this band is still quite active, he was taking immense interest in hay making, and, assisted by a youth, he rounded up his cattle, mounting his horse like a boy, notwithstanding his seventy years.

There were one hundred and fifty-two souls paid at the last annuity payment: at my last inspection, I reported the population as one hundred and sixty-seven, this shows a decrease of fifteen.

There are twenty-six families on the pay sheet, but only thirteen of them are engaged in farming; they had in crop this year forty and one quarter acres, namely, five and one-half acres rye, twenty and one-half acres barley, eight and one-quarter acres potatoes, three and one-half acres turnips, and three and one-half acres in gardens.

Kitch-e-mo-nia had the most crop, nine and one eighth acres, and next to him Que-we-zance, eight and three-quarter acres; the farming of most of them partakes of the nature of gardening, and I must say that their potatoes and other root crops were clean, free from weeds, and quite a credit to them; all their fields are well fenced; as with the Key Band their crops of grain are light, and for the same reasons.

Only one new house has been built during the year, and they burned a kiln of lime; the new house belongs to Mrs. Bird.

I visited each Indians farm, and had a round up of the cattle thereon: the band has one hundred and sixty-six head "under Government control," and thirty-six private cattle, total number two hundred and two head, being a net increase of eighty-eight head since 1890.

The cattle are in the hands of nineteen families, the grade Galloway breed of cattle is a distinctive feature of the cattle of this band, and I must express my great satisfaction with this breed: the pure bred Galloway is of large size, straight, square back, heavy bone, and heavy hind quarters, and their thick curly hides protect them from the cold. This animal crossed with the shorthorn produces the perfection of an animal both for the Indians and the cattle dealer.

Côté Band, Reserve 64.

There are two hundred and sixty-seven souls on this reserve, consisting of thirty-eight families; but only twenty families are farmers, their cultivating the land is only done in a small way, their principal attention being given to stock-raising.

The aggregate of acres in crop was forty-one and one-half acres, consisting of two acres oats, three and three-quarter acres rye, nineteen acres barley, nine and three quarter acres potatoes, four and three-quarter acres turnips, and two and one-quarter acres of gardens.

Department of Indian Affairs.

The principal Indians owning these crops are: A. Caldwell, three seven-eighths acres; Mrs. Favel, five acres; B. Fiddler, five and one-eighth acres, J. Seivewright, four and one-quarter acres; and White Hawk, five and one-half acres.

The chief, Joseph Côté, is a man in the prime of life, and he has grown-up sons to help him, he only farmed (?) an eighth of an acre potatoes,

This band was supplied with seed potatoes and seed rye by the agent.

The grain was a very light crop on account of the backward and cold spring; their potatoes had been well attended to, and were likely to yield well.

They have built a number of new houses contiguous to, and along the river, where they will have plenty of hay near them, as well as water. I am surprised that this movement had not taken place years ago; those who have built there are Chief Côté, old Shinguish, Iron Quill, Henry Wy-mis-ta-goose, Mackay Shinguish, Charles Shinguish, Sol Manitoose, and Bill Crow.

Thirty-four families have cattle "under Government control," the number is two hundred and ninety-four head, and they have twelve head of private cattle. In 1890 this band had two hundred head of cattle of both classes, these increased to two hundred and fifty-four in 1891, and the number this year—three hundred and six—shows a net increase of one hundred and six; but, as they disposed of eighteen head during the past three years, the gross increase is one hundred and twenty-four head, or over fifty per cent.

I had a round up of the cattle on each farm, they are a very fine breed, being high grade shorthorns, and it exemplifies how profitable it is to breed from thorough-bred sires, also that Indians can raise as good cattle as white people, if they are put on the right track and ordinary care exercised in attending to them.

The old hay lands of this reserve failed almost entirely this year, producing—probably—one hundred tons only, where in others years one thousand tons could have been cut; but the wise provision made by the agent a few years ago, for such a contingency, in securing additional hay lands across the Assiniboine River, has provided them with all they require.

The Principal of the Presbyterian Boarding school on this reserve, is a clergyman, and he engages in active missionary work throughout the whole agency, holding services each Sunday at several points upon the different reserves.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

Mr. J. A. Markle, Agent; Mr. S. M. Dickinson, Clerk; William Nabbis, Interpreter.

Lizard Point Band, Reserve 62.

There are not many outward and visible signs of improvement upon this reserve since my last inspection; with three exceptions the Indians all lived in their tents this summer, they will fit up their huts for use during the winter; these huts are in the shelter of the woods, where they also have stables.

Their crops this year are very light, having been injured by drought and by gophers.

Their gardens had been well planted, but, with only two exceptions, they were allowed to grow up with weeds. The agent informed me that he personally sowed their turnip seed, and had a promise from each one that they would attend to them; but, excepting widow Ogemah and Old Longclaws, they all failed to keep this promise.

These Indians having light and short straw grain crop, they appear to consider what is left as hardly worth the trouble of harvesting; for this reason some portions of almost every field were not cut at all.

Their cattle, excepting a few cows and work oxen, are confined in the large pasture field; this field consists of hundreds of acres of wood land, prairie and muskeg, set apart from the rest of the reserve by connecting an almost contiguous chain of lakes with short lines of fencing.

I had the cattle in this field rounded up, so that I could count them, they are a fine herd. The young thoroughbred Polled Angus bull, provided to this band this year, is a very fine animal, and will, no doubt, greatly improve the breed of cattle.

To judge by their reserve, and to make a comparison between the work of this year with that of last year, these Indians are making no progress at all; but for all that, to my observation they appear to be more self-reliant, and do not depend so much upon the agent, they put up a good deal of hay, over and above what they require usually for their cattle, and this, together with their sale of firewood—of which they have an unlimited supply on the reserve—is their principal resource for a living: and to make their living in this manner appears to suit them better—living from hand to mouth—selling a load of hay or a load of wood, when they are in want of flour &c., &c., than going through the dreary process of waiting for a crop to mature.

If left to themselves, they would soon sweep away their herd of cattle, and it is only by the closest supervision that the agent prevents them—and not always—from eating and otherwise disposing of them.

The lake on this reserve continues to yield some fish; this is another small resource for a living for them.

There has been an appreciable decrease in the issues of flour and bacon to them during the past year; there are a number of old and feeble persons who will always, as long as they live, require some assistance in this way, and those working in seeding and haying and harvest to receive some help then.

During the fiscal year 1890-91 there was issued to them five hundred and three pounds of bacon, and eight thousand four hundred and sixty seven pounds of flour, and the past fiscal year the issues to the same band were four hundred and forty-six pounds of bacon, and five thousand eight hundred and five pounds of flour: proving a reduction of two thousand seven hundred and nineteen pounds of solid food.

The crop of 1891, seven hundred and sixty bushels of wheat threshed, was of material benefit, as it more than filled up the above gap in the issue of flour; from it they reserved their seed for this year, about one hundred and seventy five bushels, paid back to the agent sixty or seventy bushels of seed borrowed in 1891, sold three hundred and three dollars worth, and gristed the remainder.

There was no visible return for the crop of oats—two hundred bushels—and barley eight hundred and twenty-five bushels, these crops were consumed on the reserve, also the eight hundred and sixty four bushels of potatoes grown the same year.

They have in crop this year nearly one hundred acres, namely, ninety-six acres wheat, two acres potatoes and one acre of roots; they were grown by sixteen Indians.

At the time of my visit these Indians had not quite finished haymaking, the quantity they had already stacked was estimated at four hundred tons. Jean-Baptiste had put up a special quantity of fifty tons to sell; he and his two brothers having sold in the stack last year one hundred and thirty two dollars and seventy five cents worth of hay to one white settler.

It is an excellent reserve for hay: although this year was one of drought in that section of the country, I observed there is as much hay uncut as they have cut.

Live Stock.

I had their cattle rounded up, and, with the exceptions above noted, they were all right, they have one hundred and twenty-five head, namely, twenty-seven oxen, thirty-six cows, twenty steers, sixteen heifers, two bulls, twelve bull calves and twelve heifer calves; these cattle are owned by twenty-eight persons and pretty evenly divided among them.

At the same date in 1891, they had one hundred and fifteen head of cattle, deducting the natural increase for the year and the purchases—total, twenty-six—they have on hand ninety-nine of last year's stock, making sixteen head to be

Department of Indian Affairs.

accounted for; these were disposed of during the year in the following manner: sold (by permission) eight head, three oxen died, five were killed for beef by the Indians.

Several of them milk their cows, but it is not a good plan here, for they rob the calves, which are consequently in poor condition.

Sheep.

In 1891 there were twenty-three sheep on this reserve; now there are only eight, the loss is attributed to dogs and wolves.

Individual Earnings.

For the eleven months prior to 1st September, the individual earnings of this band are entered as eight hundred and twenty five dollars and thirty-five cents.

Vital Statistics.

At the current year's annuity payments, this band numbered one hundred and sixty-six souls, namely, thirty-six men, fifty-three women, thirty-three boys and forty-four girls, being a net increase of seven over the number paid in 1891. The births since October, 1891, are seven, and the deaths three, for the same period.

Thirteen of their children attend the Presbyterian Boarding School in Birtle.

Birdtail Sioux Band, Reserve 57.

The picture presented by the crops was not nearly so favourable as in 1891—drought here had stunted everything, and although the Indians had, with commendable zeal, sown a much larger crop than in 1891, their yield of wheat will only be one-third per acre of what it was then; the oat crop also was very light, and hard to estimate. They had the following crops this year: four hundred and sixty-five acres wheat, one hundred and thirteen acres oats, quarter acre pease, five and three-quarter acres potatoes, five and one-third acres corn, and one and a quarter acres gardens; or nearly five hundred and ninety acres, being an increase in acreage over 1891 of two hundred and twenty-five acres.

The vegetable crop on this reserve is not as large as in 1891, but it had been very fairly attended to, and the yield is good.

The farming this year was done by twenty-two Indians, Tunkaho is one of the larger farmers, he having sixty acres wheat, and eight acres oats. He has already threshed his wheat, and it yielded—thresher's measure—six hundred and fifty bushels; his oats were destroyed while growing by the sheep. His yield of wheat goes to confirm my estimate, which I made while on the reserve, that the average yield would be only ten bushels to the acre.

Moses Bunn has sixty acres wheat, and twenty acres oats; Jasen Ben has thirty acres wheat, and twelve acres oats, and his brother Alex had thirty acres wheat, and ten acres oats. Sioux Jack (since deceased) had thirty acres wheat, eight acres oats; Charley has forty acres wheat, and five acres oats; and so forth.

Their inclination to sow so much wheat, should, if possible be restrained, for the land being light, it is greatly affected by a year of drought like the past summer, and, if this land is not regularly summer fallowed, it runs to weeds, and if then the wheat fails, which it is liable to do some year entirely, they have nothing to fall back upon.

These Indians have conformed to the subdivision of their reserve, each man now knows his own lines and land marks and keeps within them, the road allowances are observed, and used instead of the old trails; this gives a symmetrical appearance to the landscape, which is very pleasing to the eye, and has done away with boundary line disputes.

Their Indian corn crop is a specialty which they cultivate with great success—in a small way—each family growing some, the aggregate being five acres; while

it is green they peddle it in the neighbouring towns, it brings them in a great many shillings and it keeps them in groceries while it is in season; when it is ripe they harvest it after their old time fashion, and cook it in winter in many different ways. I believe that they have more real comfort from this small crop than from any other they raise.

If they could be induced to take as great an interest in growing potatoes as they do in corn, there would be a good deal of money in them; but, as they do not take to growing or eating them naturally, it has required the constant attention of the agent to attain the measure of success arrived at this year.

At the time of my visit, the Indians were busily engaged stacking their grain; there was a good deal of breaking already done, and some were still engaged at this work; there was not much summer fallow, but they promised to do a great deal next summer in that line.

I went through their meadows and saw what hay they have in stack, it appeared to me that they would have to exercise great economy in feeding their cattle to make their hay last until cattle can range on the prairie in the spring.

Live Stock.

I had the cattle rounded up and I counted them; there is a fair return of calves; all told there are one hundred and ten head, twenty being calves. This stock is in twenty-three hands, therefore it will be seen that every cultivator of land has some cattle also; there are forty-eight sheep and lambs, these are in the hands of ten persons.

The number of cattle at present on this reserve are about as many as it will carry and as many as the Indians can or will attend to during the winter, for the supply of hay is limited, and the meadows will have to be nursed to grow sufficient even for the present stock.

They do not meet with much success with their sheep, although the number has increased from thirty-eight in September 1891; the principal difficulty is that the Indians have no home fields in which to pasture them, rails being difficult to get; in consequence they keep their sheep away from their settlement, and they become a prey for wolves.

Individual Earnings.

The earnings of the members of this band since August 30th, 1891, to the same date in 1892, are recorded as three thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars; of this sum, one hundred and thirty-two dollars were the proceeds of sale and exchanging cattle; four hundred and thirty-three dollars for the sale of firewood, hay, day work, and bearskins; the balance, two thousand seven hundred and ten dollars, was for grain sold. As these Indians handle their own grain, and make their own purchases, every transaction does not come to the knowledge of the agent.

Silver Creek Band, Reserve No. 63.

In consequence of repeated defections, the Indians belonging to this band, and resident and farming on this reserve, have been reduced to five families, namely Alex, John, and Tom Tanner, Otta Skin, and Ah-pa-ta.

Nearly all of these men were in good circumstances when they came from Cypress Hills to settle down several years ago; but John Tanner is the only one of them who is holding his own, and adding to it, the others appear to me to be retrograding—in plain English—“going down hill.” However, they are all still self-supporting, and a turn of the wheel may bring better luck to them.

At the annuity payments for the current year, the number paid as belonging to this band were seventeen men, twenty-eight women, twenty-two boys and twenty-three girls, total ninety souls, against one hundred and two paid in 1891.

The absentees are three families, or eleven souls, who are said to live about Portage la Prairie or at Turtle Mountains, it is not very well known where they

Department of Indian Affairs.

do live, one woman of the band is married and lives at Nepawa, one man at Rocky Mountains, two men at Fort Ellice, and Mrs. Joe Tanner was taken into Treaty.

The deaths were two, and the births four during the year.

Farming.

Otter Skin sowed nine acres of wheat, two acres oats, and a garden. His crops failed throughout, owing principally to the drought and bad farming, the land sown being foul. Alex. Tanner had fifteen acres oats and a garden; these are a very light crop, and his wheat crop of 1891 still stands in the stack, for it was so badly frosted as not to be worth threshing.

John Tanner has thirty acres wheat, twenty acres oats and a garden. His crops are very good for this year: he will, in my opinion, have five hundred bushels wheat and the same quantity of oats.

Tom Tanner's crops of twelve acres wheat, and ten acres of oats, are fair. Ah-ta-pa has only gardens of potatoes and vegetables.

As these people reside only a few miles from Binscarth, a station and town on the Manitoba and North-western Railway, they have a ready market for their dead wood, of which there is a large quantity on this reserve, so that, whenever they require supplies, they can readily get them, by hauling in a load of wood and selling it.

They have all good and comfortable homes, good stables and other farm buildings.

Live Stock.

They have a good range for stock in the Valleys of the Assiniboine River and the Silver Creek, and their animals are fine, being a breed of grade shorthorns, crossed with Galloway. I have seen no finer cattle anywhere.

The number "under Government control" is but a proportion of their herd; they are charged with twenty-seven head of cattle, twenty-nine sheep, three goats and four pigs.

There are six children on the pay sheet of this band who are pupils of the Qu'Appelle Industrial School. As far as I am aware, these are the only children of this band who attend any school.

Oak River Band Sioux—Reserve 58.

Since my inspection of this band last year, R. S. Ennis has been superseded as farmer, by R. A. Scott; the latter has his family on the reserve, living in the old school house, which will not, in its present condition, be a comfortable residence in winter.

I regret exceedingly that I cannot give you the same glowing accounts of this band's crops that I did last year; then everything was brim full and running over; this year there was on every farm some grain not worth cutting, and even the best of it was so short in the straw that it was difficult to handle, but the sample is excellent all over.

Neither can it be called a short crop, for they have such an immense acreage; but after their very beautiful harvest last year, and their improvident and reckless disposal of the results thereof, this one calls for quite a different mode of handling, or it will be a short crop for them.

This year forty-two men engaged in farming, being the same number that I reported last year—they had an aggregate of one thousand and seventy-eight and one-half acres under crop, namely: nine hundred and fifty-eight and one-half acres wheat; ninety-three and one-half acres oats; eight and one-quarter acres potatoes, and fifteen and one-quarter acres Indian corn; from a careful survey of their wheat, I estimate a yield of ten bushels an acre, all round, or a total quantity of over nine thousand bushels; as for their oats, they may have one thousand bushels.

The Indians were all hard at work; some were still carting and stacking grain; others, who had got through, had returned to haying again; several were back-setting and fall-ploughing; one or two were building; and a few were working for the neighbouring farmers. I did not hear of any right down loafers.

They will be a model band of Indians, if the matter of controlling the disposal of their crops can be satisfactorily adjusted, in order that after realising a good harvest for their labour, they do not recklessly squander the same.

The decrease in the quantity of potatoes and roots planted is to be greatly regretted, their supreme anxiety to grow wheat over-shadowed every other interest; the shrinkage in the yield of grain, and the low prices this year, may bring to them a sober second thought that they should not place entire dependence upon wheat.

Of the forty-two men farming land, averaging twenty-five acres each—but the law of averaging Indians' work is no longer of use here—the acreage of all but eight went into double figures, two of them, Mak-pe-za-ska and George Pah-ka-da-kas-ni had ninety-three acres each under crop, four others, Eli Ai-cage, Te-oy-om-he-na, Charley, and Sun-ka-ma-za had over fifty acres each, and sixteen others had over twenty acres each.

I am pleased to inform you that there has been very little new machinery purchased this year, for this always means more debt: Harry Hota-ma bought a new binder, and the farmer thinks he could, if he had so chosen, have cut his grain with his old one; also a few new ploughs were bought; with these exceptions, there are no new debts of this kind contracted that the agent and farmer have any knowledge of at present.

Last year this reserve was subdivided; since then, under the direction of the farmer, each Indian is straightening out the lines of his claim, and working to his boundary. There was a good deal of difficulty at first in keeping them from plowing the road allowances and confining their operations within the proper limits; but now they appear to understand the matter, and do their work according to the farmer's instructions.

Live Stock.

Thirty-four Indians own cattle, which comprise one hundred and sixty-three head; they consist of sixty oxen, twenty-one steers, forty-two cows, thirteen heifers and twenty-six calves, and a thorough-bred Polled Angus bull.

Cattle raising is only a secondary consideration with these Indians, until an animal is ripe for sale; then they are concerned regarding that one, and the agent is continually attacked on the matter, by its owner, until it is arranged to dispose of it.

No one Indian has many cattle: No. 28 has eleven head, No. 36 has fourteen head, and Nos. 37, 39 and 44 ten head each; the others hold from one to eight head each.

Vital Statistics.

Excepting for the attendance of a doctor on this reserve for vaccination, there has been no requisition for one during the past year. Since June, 1891, the deaths recorded are seven—all young people—and the births for the same period seven.

Oak Lake Band Sioux—Reserve 59.

This band of forty-eight souls has ten families actively engaged in farming: they had a crop this year of one hundred and forty-one acres, consisting of one hundred and thirty-eight acres wheat, and three acres of potatoes, corn and vegetables.

The crops suffered from drought, and ten bushels to the acre will be an outside estimate of their yield.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Live Stock.

They have twenty-three head of cattle "under Government control," being an increase of two since my last inspection: the natural increase was four, and two calves purchased, decrease one cow sold, and three head died. They have seven private horses.

The health of these people is good: a doctor attended them for vaccination, but for no other purpose, and the agent has made no issues to them during the year.

Turtle Mountain Band Sioux—Reserve 60.

This small band continues to be self-supporting, they are quiet and inoffensive, and continue to get a very comfortable living, hauling wood into Deloraine and working for the settlers in that neighbourhood.

Their crops this year are small, and did not promise much yield; they were grown by six Indians, and consisted of eight acres wheat, fifteen acres oats, two and one-half acres potatoes, and about half an acre gardens.

Live Stock.

There are twenty head of cattle "under Government control," being two more than at my last inspection; these cattle are all properly branded; they consist of six oxen, five cows, three steers, four bull calves and two heifer calves; they are in the hands of four Indians. They have seven private horses.

Vital Statistics.

The population of this reserve, according to this year's census, is nineteen, against thirty given as the population in 1891; one family of seven souls has left for the States.

On 13th August last there were ninety-three Indians on this reserve, about seventy of these were those American Indians who have been in our country for two or three years without being located on land. They were engaged picking berries in the mountains.

Rolling River Band—Reserve 67.

At the time of my inspection of this reserve, nearly all the Indians were away from their homes, some hunting, others working for farmers: only four men were on the reserve.

I inspected their farming operations: only six families had any crop, and but two, namely Ka-ka-ka-pe-na-ee, and Otter Skin, had grain; the former had six acres wheat, and one-quarter of an acre of potatoes, besides a garden. Their wheat was good in both quality and yield: the six acre field was in stack, and the stacks properly fenced, but Otter Skin's eight acres was still in stack.

One new house has been build since my inspection last year, and two Indians were busily engaged building another one.

The department supplied them with a mower and rake this year. They have about forty tons of hay in stack.

Live Stock.

I had the cattle rounded up: there are fourteen head "under Government control;" they consist of five oxen, four cows, two steers, one bull, and two heifer calves.

This band have been of but little expense to the department, they have received a little assistance at seeding time, and haying, and harvest, aggregating for the past fiscal year one hundred and seven pounds of bacon and one thousand and three pounds of flour, against an issue of two hundred and thirteen pounds of bacon and eight hundred and fifty-three pounds of flour in 1890-91.

Vital Statistics.

At the annuity payments of the current year, one hundred and sixteen souls were paid in this band, namely, thirty-one men, thirty-eight women, and forty-seven children. The births since annuity payments last year in October, were six, and the deaths six.

Their health has been good the past year, no epidemic of any kind; a doctor attended to vaccinate them, but only part of the band would submit to be operated upon.

Riding Mountain Band—Reserve 61.

I visited all the farms of this reserve: only eleven men farmed this year, but this is two more than in 1891.

They seeded about fifty acres, against sixty-four in 1891. I regret to say that a June frost injured some of their grain and destroyed all their potatoes and gardens.

Kee-see-coo-we-nius, the aged chief, was at home, but nearly all the other men of the band were away hunting. They had put up a large quantity of hay, which was fenced properly.

Live Stock.

I had the cattle rounded up: they are in excellent condition, and of good breeding, being grade Galloways; all the men who farm (nine) have some cattle, there are seventy-two head "under Government control" against fifty-nine reported in 1891-92. They consist of ten oxen, twenty-six cows, eleven steers, nine heifers, eight bull calves, and eight heifer calves. In addition to these, they have eight private animals and forty-five horses; more than half of these horses are the property of the chief.

This band received a little assistance in the way of food, from the agent, during their busy seasons of seeding, haying and harvest. During the fiscal year 1891-92, they received two thousand eight hundred and forty-five pounds of flour, and two hundred and seventy pounds of bacon, being a reduction of one thousand six hundred and ten pounds of flour and an increase of eighty-five pounds of bacon from the quantity issued to them in 1890-91.

Those members of the band who farm have comfortable houses, and their stables are fairly so also; those who do not farm live in tee-pees in summer, and houses over in the mountains in winter. Some of them say that they have very good houses over there.

Vital Statistics.

There were paid at the annuity payments this year, one hundred and thirty-nine souls, namely, twenty-nine men, forty-eight women, twenty-five boys, and thirty-seven girls. Since the last payment the births were three, and the deaths four.

There has been no sickness in the band during the year; the doctor attended and vaccinated all who were on the reserve at the time of his visit.

Four girls and one boy of this band attend the Birtle Boarding School, and one boy attends the Regina Industrial School.

Indian Office and Store-house.

The following books are kept in this office: day-book, ledger, invoice book, agricultural implement book of individual issues to bands, letters received register, vouchers register, cattle record books (8), authority to sell, kill or trade cattle; cash book, vital statistics book, authority to purchase book, earnings of Indians, letter book, census of Sioux Bands, census religion, annuity payments in books, requisition book.

Department of Indian Affairs.

The following documents are filed: letters received, circulars, quadruplicates of vouchers, way bills, duplicates of tabular statements, school returns, monthly and quarterly store returns, live stock quarterly return, crops sown and harvested cattle certificate books.

With reference to those books connected with the receipt and issues of supplies. I audited the same, they are balanced to the end of the last quarter, (30th September) I checked the receipts and issues, and found the entries correct. I checked the ledger and the balances brought down monthly with the quarterly and monthly store returns, and found them correct, I took stock of the goods in the store-house and checked the ledger balances with the same to 30th September.

I went over the list of articles in use, and wrote off those worn out and of no further use.

I compared the cattle records with the quarterly live stock returns, and found them agree, and examined the cattle certificate book.

I found the flour and bacon in store to be satisfactory in quality, the former being of the proper weight in each sack, and sacked according to the schedule directions.

I signed the quarterly store returns ending 30th September, and issued my certificate of this audit.

I examined all the other books, records and registers in the office, and have pleasure in reporting that the work is well kept up, and satisfactorily performed, and the work throughout the agency generally is well looked after and in a satisfactory condition.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.

Mr. J. J. Campbell, agent; Mr. Wm. M. Graham, clerk; Charles Lawford, Farmer; J. Buchanan, interpreter.

Farm 25.—Charles Lawford, farmer, Band Pheasant Rump, Reserve No. 68, Striped Blanket, Reserve No. 69.

These bands numbered at the annuity payments this year, respectively, fifty-two, and thirty-seven souls.

All but three or four of the able-bodied men were away hunting. I made a house to house visit, examining into their domestic condition: their houses have been freshly mudded up for the winter, most of them are whitewashed inside, and some of them outside as well; they are heated by chimneys, and fire places, and so far as they go, not much fault can be found; the houses were fairly clean, also the door yards.

I saw no cases of sickness among them.

Farming Operations.

In the Pheasant Rump Band, there are eleven families who farm, and their crops for 1892 consisted of sixty-seven and one-half acres wheat, fifteen acres oats, half an acre pease, three acres potatoes, two acres turnips, and one acre gardens: total crop eighty-nine acres. From the wheat, they expect to realize, when threshed, sixty bushels, or not one bushel to the acre: some of the wheat sown did not vegetate, this was attributed to the long spell of cold weather in the spring, succeeded by drought, also the seed being in bad condition. Of oats they expect to thresh one hundred bushels only, and from the half acre of pease they received about ten bushels; these were already used up making soup and so forth.

Their potatoes yielded very well, they were able to place in their cellars and in pits two hundred and twenty-nine bushels, and the turnips were a very moderate yield of seventy-five bushels; they had also five bushels of carrots from their gardens.

To show that they are not entirely disheartened by the poor result of their farming, they summer-fallowed fifty-seven acres.

The band has one hundred and nineteen tons of hay in stack; it is well stacked and not very far away from their stables.

Since my last inspection they have built one new house and two new stables.

Live Stock.

The cattle are held by six persons; they consist of seventeen oxen, twenty-one cows, twelve steers, eleven heifers, nine bull calves, total seventy-five head; they have four horses also "under Government control".

I found the stables in very good repair, and kept clean, and there was evidence that all the cattle were stabled every night. Each stable had either a corral filled with hay or hay on the roof.

As the winter had set in unexpectedly early, the cattle already showed shrinkage in condition.

Vital Statistics.

During the fiscal year the births in this band were three and the deaths five.

Striped Blanket Band—Reserve 69.

This band has ten families who engage in farming; they sowed fifty-six and one-half acres wheat, ten acres oats, three acres potatoes, two acres turnips and one acre garden; total crop, seventy-two and one-half acres.

From the above they harvested two hundred and sixty bushels wheat, and fifty bushels oats (both estimated), ten bushels pease, one hundred and thirty-eight bushels potatoes, two hundred and forty-five bushels turnips, and twelve bushels carrots; the pease are already eaten, and the potatoes and roots stored in cellars and pits.

While the yield of these crops would be called in most countries a failure, in the Indians' poor circumstances it proves a great boon to have so much vegetables: in every house that I went into, turnips were being roasted—a manner of cooking they very much prefer.

I examined the quality of wheat in the stacks, some of it will do for seed, they must thresh it out with flails, as the quantity is too small to make it worth while to engage a threshing machine.

The partial failure of the crops is attributed to the same reasons that I have mentioned for Pheasant Rump's, namely, poor seed wheat, cold spring, and afterwards drought.

The band has summer-fallowed fifty-six acres of land, they put up one hundred and twenty tons of hay, which is stacked conveniently, and they built one new stable since my last inspection.

Live Stock.

This band has forty-seven head of cattle "under Government control;" they are all the property of six Indians, and consist of eight oxen, one bull, thirteen cows, nine steers, six heifers, five bulls and five heifer calves.

I visited all the stables; they were clean and sufficiently provided with hay, and I saw no reason to think that anything will go wrong with the stock this winter; for they are all strong and in good condition.

Vital Statistics.

The births in this band during the past fiscal year were three, and the deaths three adults.

Department of Indian Affairs.

White Bear's Band—Reserve, No. 70.

Eleven families of the White Bear Band were engaged in agriculture, they have done less farming than either of the other two bands, having confined their attention this year exclusively to root crops and gardening; they were rewarded with excellent crops.

They had three acres pease, six acres potatoes, four acres turnips, besides gardens. Of pease they harvested thirty bushels, of potatoes six hundred and fifty-five bushels, of turnips one thousand and eighty-five bushels, and of carrots twenty-eight bushels, the potatoes and roots were pitted, and the cellars of the Indians' houses were filled with them.

Altogether they have thirty-five acres under tillage, twenty acres of new land were broken this year, and thirty acres backset, with the intention of sowing some wheat next year.

They have put up one hundred and sixty tons of hay in large stacks.

Since my last inspection they have built eight new houses and three stables; all the houses were kept clean and neatly whitewashed, and I saw but two persons sick.

They outnumber both the other bands in population, one hundred souls having been paid annuity this year. They are fairly well clad, and seemed to be better provided with home comforts than the other bands.

Live Stock.

This band has sixty head of cattle "under Government control"; they are in the hands of eleven Indians, they consist of seventeen oxen, one bull, fourteen cows, six steers, nine heifers, six bull calves, and seven heifer calves; the return of calves is very good, being thirteen from fourteen cows.

I visited all the stables, they had been put in good repair for winter use, they were clean and a good many of the cattle were tied up; I was informed by the agent that each animal is stabled every night, that he attends to this personally; at each stable was a good supply of hay, either on the roof or in a corral adjoining thereto.

Vital Statistics.

The births during the past fiscal year were seven, and the deaths were eight, namely, two adults and six children.

Farm 25—Farmer Lawford.

For purposes of book-keeping, the above nomenclature is used to designate the work of the above named farmer, but there is no farm as might be understood by its use.

The farmer sowed seven acres oats, and two acres flax, and had a kitchen garden; but the unpropitious spring weather affected the crops here even more than the Indians' crops.

The small quantity of supplies that he had in store are included in the agency stock, as he acts simply as an issuer for the agency, keeping his ration sheets, and the agent strikes a balance in his one book monthly.

I examined the articles in use, and made a memorandum of those worn out and useless.

There is a useful team of farm horses, which are in good condition; he works them exclusively in the performance of his duties.

The farm buildings are in fair repair, and are kept clean and orderly. The dwelling house is a comfortable residence and is in fair repair.

Indian Office.

Mr. William Graham, clerk. I found the books posted and written up to date : I took stock of the goods in the warehouse and compared the list so taken with the balance of each account brought down in the ledger.

I went over the list of articles in use, and prepared a memorandum of those worn out and of no further use.

I examined the quality of the flour and bacon, and found both satisfactory ; the other stock in store was neatly arranged and well kept.

The following is a list of the account books, registers, &c., kept in this office : day book, ledger, order book, invoice book, journal, issues implements to individual Indians, ration book, individual earnings, voucher register, circular letters, letter book, letters received register, cattle registers individual (3), cattle book, cash book, official diary, grain and cattle sold on account of Indians, vital statistics, vaccination record, duplicates of annuity pay sheets, Indian passes, permits to sell, register mail and stamp account, farmer's receipt and issue book, letters received, quadruplicates vouchers, way bills, copies of monthly and quarterly store returns, quarterly cattle returns. These were all properly filed.

I examined the above in detail, auditing the account books ; they were all neatly and regularly kept, and written up to date of my inspection.

Cattle certificates had been issued for Indians' cattle, I checked the same with the stock register, and found them agree therewith ; the latter also agreed with the quarterly stock returns.

I issued my certificate of this inspection.

Earnings of Indians.

From the agency books, I have made up the following summary of the earnings of the different bands, during the past fiscal year :—

The Pheasant Rump Band earned four hundred and thirty dollars, as follows : for tanning hides for settlers, fifty dollars ; freighting for the same, seventy-five dollars ; beef sold, eighty dollars ; game, furs, pelts, &c., one hundred and thirty-five dollars ; sundry small earnings, ninety dollars.

The Striped Blanket Band earned for tanning hides sixty dollars, freighting for settlers sixty dollars, beef sold forty dollars, game furs, pelts, &c., ninety dollars, sundry small earnings thirty-five dollars, making a total sum of two hundred and eighty-five dollars.

The White Bear Band earned for wood, rails, logs cut and drawn by Indians, four hundred and thirty dollars, freighting three hundred dollars, tanning hides one hundred and eighty dollars, hay sold one hundred dollars, fish sold one hundred dollars, game, furs, pelts, &c., ninety dollars, sundry small earnings, such as day's work, berries, &c., one hundred and fifty dollars, making a total for this band of fifteen hundred and fifty dollars, and a grand total for the agency of two thousand two hundred and sixty-five dollars. All of the above sums of money were spent in subsistence.

Crop of 1890.

The one hundred and ten acres of wheat grown in 1890 threshed out fifteen hundred bushels ; it is reported to me as having been in very poor condition, some of it was gristed, some used for seed, some sold only fetching twenty cents a bushel.

Annuities.

The annuity payments took place in October ; one hundred and eighty-nine souls were paid, being exactly the same number as were paid the previous year.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Vital Statistics.

The vital statistics book of the agency gives the births at thirteen, and the deaths sixteen—the latter being seven adults and nine children.

There are seventeen children of this agency attending the Industrial Schools of Elkhorn, Qu'Appelle and Regina.

The Indians of this agency sent exhibits to the Regina Fair both in 1891 and in 1892. In the first named year they gained first and second prize for home-made bread, second prize for butter, and third prize for needlework and knitted gloves. This year they sent exhibits of native grasses, wheat, potatoes, turnips and other vegetables, bread, needlework, ox-collars, harness, axe-handles, driving whips, dressed skins; the vegetables were selected by the Indians themselves out of their own gardens; all the manufactured articles were made by themselves without any assistance from the employees of the department. Nothing as yet has been heard regarding this year's exhibits, whether they gained any prizes or not.

The agent had a large garden around which is a substantial and well made fence, built since my last visit here. I saw some of the vegetables grown therein: they are of large size and of good quality, and I am informed that the yield of all kinds of vegetables was very encouraging; such a good example must educate the Indians to try to do likewise. He has also fenced a plot adjoining his house with boards and lath, for a flower garden; this has added much to the good appearance of the house and premises.

The gardens on White Bear's Reserve are surrounded with good strong fences; these gardens were carefully planted, and well attended to, kept free from weeds, and the Indians were rewarded by a good yield, the quantity harvested was not estimated but actual measure, those potatoes stored in pits are intended for seed.

The hay stacks on all the reserves were well built, well fenced and fire guarded.

The cattle are all stabled every night, and from their appearance I judge that they are well fed and well cared for, the water holes are kept open at the different lakes where they get water, stanchions were being built in some stables, and I was informed that it was intended to place them in every stable in the agency.

The bull was being well wintered by an Indian on White Bear's Reserve, and the bull at the western reserves was being stabled by the farmer.

The agent informed me that it was his custom to visit the stables frequently at night so that, if any case of neglect to stable an animal occurred, he would detect it, and it would receive attention.

The calves are good animals, and prove the benefit of breeding from thorough-bred bulls.

The cattle are all branded, and the stables are warm and kept clean.

The men were generally dressed in the garb of white men, and I saw only one painted face during my inspection; when visiting houses I did not observe any men lying about, they were reported as either hunting or at work chopping wood, hauling hay, &c. I heard no drumming or indications of either gambling or dancing, and upon enquiring learned that there had not been a dance for a long time.

The Indians' houses are clean, generally whitewashed, and their surroundings clean. The Indians appeared to be personally clean, and fairly well clad, with some few exceptions.

Agency Buildings.

The agent's house is in good repair; it is a commodious house, warm and conveniently planned. The clerk's house is in good repair and its appearance and comfort have been enhanced by the addition of a verandah, which was built by the interpreter. The office is in good repair, and is well banked up for the winter.

The storehouse has been improved by the division of the lower floor, allowing half of it to be used as a work shop, store for implements in use, &c., a large door having been cut to give separate admission to that part of the building; the roof has been painted as well as that of the stable.

The stable is a convenient, large and suitable building, with part used as a coach house, there is also a lean-to cow stable.

The interpreter's house is kept in repair; all the log buildings have been freshly plastered and whitewashed.

There is also a stable for the accommodation of the oxen of Indians visiting the agency from the distant reserves.

The ice house was found very useful to store fresh meat during the summer, thus allowing it to be issued as required, instead of issuing larger quantities to save it from spoiling.

All Indian implements, such as mowers, ploughs, hay rakes, &c., were housed for the winter.

The agent is a most conscientious worker, and is untiring in his efforts to advance the condition of his Indians and carry out the instructions received from time to time; both he and his co-workers are now fairly familiar with both the Assiniboine and the Cree dialects, which helps them in their work.

INDIAN HEAD AGENCY.

Mr. W. S. Grant, agent; J. C. Halford, clerk and farmer; Assiniboine Band Reserve 76.

Chief Carry the Kettle.

I commenced my inspection of this agency on 21st December.

The annuities were paid to this band this year, on October 5th, to one hundred and eighty souls, namely, fifty men, sixty-eight women, forty boys and twenty-two girls; being a decrease of ten since last year, the births were eight and the deaths ten (six adults and four children), thirteen left the agency and country, and five absentees of previous years returned to it.

Since the Treaty payments, four men, two women, and a boy have gone across the lines; the agent states that there are forty-three of his Indians now living in the United States.

Thirteen children are at the Regina Industrial School, and four are at the QuA'ppelle Institution; these children are included in the one hundred and eighty named above as paid this year.

There are thirty-five families in the band, and they occupy thirty-four houses; and their cattle occupy thirty-one stables.

Farming Operations.

Forty-six persons are down on the lists as having crops, of these seventeen had grain, potatoes, turnips and other vegetables, while the remaining twenty-nine raised vegetables only.

Their crops this year consisted of one hundred and forty-one acres wheat, fifteen acres oats, five acres barley, twenty acres potatoes, three acres carrots, twenty acres turnips, two acres onions, and seven acres gardens; from these they harvested one thousand five hundred and forty-six bushels wheat, one hundred and seventy-five bushels oats, sixty-four bushels barley, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two bushels potatoes, three hundred and twenty-eight bushels carrots, two thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine bushels turnips, and forty-nine bushels onions. The produce of the seven acres gardens was consumed as it reached maturity.

The hay put into stack this year was estimated at three hundred and forty tons.

The wheat is a good sample, and the potatoes are a good quality, but the average yield per acre is not satisfactory; but this must be attributed to the season; the agent informs me, that the crops were sown in good time in the spring, the Indians working early and late to get them in, on well prepared land, some breaking, and some backsetting, some summer-fallowing, some fall-plowing and the rest spring-

Department of Indian Affairs.

plowing. The better yield was from summer-fallow, the crops on the fall and spring plowing were about equal; some on backsetting was a good sample, but very light yield.

There have been ninety-one acres summer-fallowed, seventy-one acres fall-plowed, and twenty-eight acres of breaking done, making a total of one hundred and ninety acres of land now ready for spring seeding. There have been built six entirely new houses, and seven new stables since my last inspection; and five houses were taken down and built over, and four stables have been treated in the same manner.

These Indians sell a good deal of dry wood for fuel at Wolseley; they receive, generally, a sack of flour and fifty cents in cash, which is considered equivalent to two dollars and fifty cents a load. Three Indians have purchased bob-sleighs by chopping and selling wood.

Live Stock.

This band has one hundred and fifteen head of cattle, namely, thirty-seven oxen, twenty-five cows, twenty-six steers, twelve heifers, seven bull calves, and eight heifer calves; also Charles Rider has two head of private stock.

They have in addition to the above, also "under Government control," one horse and sixty-nine sheep. All of the above stock are in the hands of twenty-three Indians and pretty evenly distributed among them.

They are said to have sixteen pigs and fifty-six horses their own private property. They made pork of five pigs this fall.

All the above stock is kept in thirty-one stables, and the cattle and sheep were in their different stables when I inspected them.

Since my last inspection, eleven steers have been broken into work. The thorough-bred Poiled Angus bull is being wintered at the agency stables; he is in good condition.

There has been a decrease of nine sheep since my last inspection.

Agency Office and Storehouse.

I audited the account books, ledgers, &c., in the office, and examined the several registers. I found them regularly kept, and written up to date; the following is a list of the same: order book, journal of implement issues, storehouse blotter, beef interim receipt book, ration sheets, way bills entered and filed, voucher register, vital statistics, letters received register, official diary, Indian passes, gristing book, record of issues of implements including accounts of the same to individual Indians, earnings of Indians, scrap book containing circular letters, invoice book, cattle records, cattle certificates, cash book, grain and cattle account with Indians, letter book, quadruplicates of vouchers, store work, cattle returns, and letters received filed.

I took stock of the goods remaining in the storehouse, checked the receipts and issues in the ledger and the balances brought down, and found them correct with the stock in store, and I issued my certificate of the inspection.

I checked the goods in use and prepared a list of articles worn out and useless.

In the order book were entered all receipts and issues, the former from the bills of lading, and the latter—as far as issues of provisions are concerned—from the ration sheets.

The beef interim receipts had been properly and regularly used when an animal was killed for beef.

The ration sheets were used regularly and entered in the order book, then filed for reference.

Earnings of Indians.

The earnings of the Indians of this band since October 31st, 1891, to December 31st, 1892, amount to thirteen hundred and seventy dollars, as follows: wheat sold, two

hundred and thirty-six dollars; day's work, two hundred and fifty dollars; wood sold, seven hundred and nine dollars; tanning hides, one hundred and twenty-one dollars; beef sold, forty-seven dollars; miscellaneous, seven dollars.

Issues of Food Supplies.

During the fiscal year 1891-92 the agent issued the following food supplies to these Indians: twenty-two thousand seven hundred and seventy-one pounds of flour; seven thousand three hundred and seventy-six pounds of beef; six thousand eight hundred and sixty pounds of bacon; total thirty-seven thousand and seven pounds, or two hundred and four pounds to each soul.

The agent informed me that averaging will not give a just criterion as to how much is given to each Indian; that he has three classes of Indians: 1st, the totally destitute, old and feeble, are rationed with meat and flour every week; 2nd, those who do not raise wheat, and sell some wood for flour; to these he issues a little flour as well as meat; 3rd, the grain farmers are issued meat only, excepting in summer, when they are given both meat and flour every night.

Those who raise crops receive the full benefit of the same, making no division with those who do not.

Fall Exhibitions.

I observed that a voucher was issued in April, 1892, for nineteen dollars and seventy-five cents for prizes won by this band at Regina Fair in 1891; this was divided among the prize winners; also a voucher for ten dollars to Red Feather for cutting his grain with a sickle the same year.

This year they made fine exhibits, both at Regina and Indian Head Fairs; the following is a list of the prizes won by them at those fairs: first prizes for wheat, barley, turnips, onions, corn, collection of vegetables, knitted comforters, sewing by girl, ox-collar, axe-handle; second prizes for wheat, oats, potatoes, onions, knitted gloves, comforters, socks, robes, skins, oxen, baskets; third prizes for corn, butter, socks, gloves, oxen, collection of vegetables; fourth prizes for gloves and ox-collar; special prizes in dressed lamb skins, sheep skin, cow skins (2), horse hide leather, colt skin, yarn, oxen, badger skins, moccasin leather, and badger skin leather.

They also showed two yokes of oxen, competing with white settlers, and gained the second and third prizes.

At the Indian Head Fair, they gained first prizes for oats, butter, wheat, bread, socks, comforters, ox-harness, ox-collars, girl's dress, collection of vegetables, corn, gloves, mitts, and collection of grain; second prizes for wheat, ox-harness, bread, ox-collars, comforters, oats, collection of grain, shirt, mitts, corn, collection of vegetables, and collection of manufactured domestic articles; third prizes for collection of grain, collection of vegetables and of domestic manufactured articles.

These Indians are now in a very satisfactory state of health: I was in every house and saw all the inmates, and there was only one sick person on the reserve, a girl about twelve years old, a daughter of White Cap, No. 76.

With one exception I found the houses all clean and tidy, the beds were made, and, although I saw only one bedstead, there were beds, for they all seemed to have some sort of mattress and bed clothing; the houses are not over crowded with inmates, and only two or three of them are now without floors. Nearly every house has an open fire place as well as a cooking or other stove. More than half of them have coal oil lamps, most of them have corn brooms and a good supply of cooking utensils. I know of no other band that has made greater advancement in their manner of living than this one, in the past two years: since then a better description of dwelling house has been built, and they are, as above stated, quite comfortable and the inmates cheerful.

Being Assiniboines and not half civilized Crees or Salteaux, there was greater room for improvement in their condition; consequently it is the more plainly observed.

Department of Indian Affairs.

I saw several families during meal times: they had good wholesome food, and appeared to be making use of their vegetables largely.

The stables were kept clean and for the most part were well mudded up, and comfortable: a good supply of hay was in every case adjacent to the stable.

Dr. Hunt has visited the reserve three times since my last inspection, namely, in December, 1891, and in March and September, 1892.

They have knitted one hundred pairs of mitts for the pupils of the Qu'Appelle Industrial School, for which they are to receive twenty cents a pair.

They receive two dollars and fifty cents each for tanning domestic hides for settlers.

The ploughs and wagons have been repainted since my last inspection.

The agent informs me that seven wells have been dug in different parts of the reserve.

The agent has in his charge one milk cow, the bull and five horses; he had a good vegetable garden—one acre—and also two acres oats for his horses. The oat crop was a fair one, considering the season: he threshed three hundred bushels; he has enough from this source to feed his horses fourteen months.

Agency Buildings.

The large implement house was rebuilt the past summer and shingled, the roof was painted with fire proof paint. The ration house was rebuilt, the roof shingled and also painted; the walls of the buildings are of logs and plastered with lime mortar.

A large field of over fifty acres has been fenced in, partly with wire, to confine the bull and the agency work horses.

The whole agency premises are kept in good order, the dwelling houses of the agent and clerk are very comfortable.

CROOKED LAKES AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection of this agency on 9th January.

The officials and employees are as follows:—

Lieut.-Col. MacDonald, agent; M. Duncan Pierce, agency clerk; Henry Cameron, interpreter; J. A. Sutherland, farmer, Reserve 73; James Pollock, farmer, Reserve 72; Malcolm Calder, farmer, Reserve 74; Isaac Pollock, farmer, Reserve 71.

The annuity payments took place on October 9th last: five hundred and seventy-four Indians were paid; there were forty-three absentees from the payments, as the fall census gives the population of this agency as six hundred and seventeen souls.

The health of these Indians has been—generally speaking—very good during the past year. Dr. Hutchinson of Grenfell made monthly visits, and during the annuity payments he attended for the purpose of vaccinating them; this he performed upon two hundred and eighteen souls; he reports very successful results therefrom.

The births and deaths have been as follows: Band 71, five births and thirteen deaths; Band 72, nine births and three deaths; Band 73, seven births and six deaths; Band 74, five births and eight deaths; total twenty-six births and thirty deaths.

A great deal of their annuity money went to liquidate old debts, principally to the Hudson's Bay Company; they purchased some blankets and provisions, there were no extra provisions issued during the payments this year.

Agency Office and Storehouse.

The following books are kept in connection with the official work of this agency: order book; receipts and issues ledger; cattle records (4); certificates of cattle loaned; circular book; receipt book; invoice book; book of Indians' passes; permits to sell; vaccination records; letters received register; record of Indian councils; earnings of individual Indians; cash book; return of employees; vital statistics; records of religious denominations; accounts of imple-

ments purchased by Indians; voucher register; copy letter book; farm and stock and work returns; annuity pay sheets; account registered letters; grist mill ledger; money funded for Indians; agent's journal; nominal roll of Indians with biographical family history; authorities book; account of condemned cattle killed for beef; a pass book is kept with each Indian who has any money transactions which passes between himself and the agent.

I made a very thorough audit of each one of the above books: the whole system is kept neatly and accurately.

Earnings of Individual Indians.

The earnings of these Indians during the past fiscal year aggregated five thousand nine hundred and forty-five dollars; from the sale of wheat they realized the most money, namely, three thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars; sale of firewood to settlers, and herding cattle, eleven hundred and thirty-five dollars; sale of cattle five hundred and twenty-three dollars; sale of senega root, two hundred and ninety-five dollars; freighting, sixty-nine dollars and fifty cents; sale of hay, one hundred and ninety-two dollars.

Record of Religious Denominations.

A reference to this book shows that in Band 71 fifteen souls are classed as Christians, eleven of them are said to be Roman Catholics and four Presbyterians; the remainder of the band are still pagans. In Band 72, eighteen are said to be Christians, namely, three Roman Catholics and fifteen Presbyterians; the others are called pagans; in Band 73, one hundred and eleven are classed as Roman Catholics, nineteen Presbyterians and one Church of England; and in Band 74, eight are Presbyterians, three Roman Catholics and one Church of England. To summarize them: Church of England, two; Presbyterians, forty-six; Roman Catholics, one hundred and twenty-eight; and pagans, four hundred and forty-one.

Of those claimed by the different churches as Christians, sixty-six are pupils at the several industrial and boarding schools, namely, thirty-six at the Qu'Appelle Industrial School; seven at the Regina Industrial School, and twenty-three at the Round Lake Boarding School.

There are on these reserves one hundred and nine children not as yet attending any school.

Account of Agricultural Implements purchased by Indians.

Since my last inspection eight farm wagons, three mowers, and one horse rake, have been purchased. The Indians are making brave efforts to reduce the amount of their indebtedness for former purchases, and the agent puts a wholesome restriction upon any one of them going deeper into debt than his circumstances justify.

Grist Mill.

No grinding has been done since harvest, as the engine was in use threshing the Indian crops.

Nominal Roll with Biographical Family History Book.

This is a useful book, and will be made very valuable as a reference book as soon as the agent is able to complete his plans regarding it.

I took stock of the goods in the warehouse and compared the same with the balances brought down in the ledger. I found the same agree, excepting in the case of a few natural shrinkages.

From the ledger, I have taken an abstract of the issues of bacon, beef and flour during the past fiscal year; they amount to seven thousand five hundred and ninety-seven pounds of bacon, sixteen thousand three hundred and forty-two pounds of beef, and twenty-eight thousand five hundred and eighty-six pounds of flour; or a

Department of Indian Affairs.

total of fifty-two thousand five hundred and twenty-five pounds; this food was given to an average of five hundred souls, and can be briefly defined thus, that the Government fed them three months, and they supplied themselves with food for the other nine months of the year.

That they will, as a body, ever get any nearer self-support than this in the next decade, is, in the opinion of the writer, doubtful, and to force them any nearer would be inadvisable.

In 1891, the Indians of this agency had eleven thousand and sixty-two bushels of wheat to dispose of; I went into the accounts of this and arrived at the following: eight thousand two hundred and six bushels were sold; two hundred and seventy-seven bushels were gristed; twelve hundred and thirty-seven bushels were sown in 1892; nine hundred and ninety bushels were screenings or pig feed; while three hundred and fifty-two bushels remained on hand when the new crop was threshed.

The official letters were carefully copied into the letter book, and daily indexed; letters received were filed, circulars of the nature of standing orders were pasted in the scrap book; another scrap book was used for invoices; quadruplicates of vouchers were filed, also way bills and other documents.

I examined the list of articles in use and prepared a list of those worn out.

Ochapowace Band.—Farmer, Isaac Pollock.

This band had one hundred and fifty-three and one-half acres under crops this year, it consisted as follows: one hundred and twenty-seven acres wheat, twelve acres oats, four and one-half acre potatoes, five and one-half acres turnips, two and one-half acres carrots, and two acres gardens; twenty-three persons farmed these crops, eleven of them had both wheat and root crops; seven had wheat, oats and roots; and five had root crops only; their wheat yielded twelve hundred and fifty-four bushels, or an average of twelve bushels an acre.

Their twelve acres oats yielded one hundred and sixty bushels; the four and one half-acres potatoes yielded two hundred and ninety-four bushels, or an average of sixty-five bushels an acre.

Live Stock.

I visited every Indian's farm upon this reserve and took a very accurate inventory of each one's property, including their cattle; they have a total of one hundred and eleven head.

There are twenty-seven dwellings occupied and eighteen stables on this reserve, also one hen-house and eight granaries; eleven of the houses and eight granaries are new and built since harvest last.

I did not observe any one sick during my house to house visit.

The farmer had five acres oats and an eighth of an acre potatoes; these will supply his horses and household for a year. He has two horses and one heifer; the horses are useful for his purpose, and were in good condition.

I audited the books of this farm, and checked the receipts entered therein with the issues to it from the agency: I found them correct. I adjusted the cattle record book, and it now agrees with my inventory of live stock on hand.

I went through the list of goods in use, and prepared a list of those which are quite useless.

Kaka-wis-tahaw's Band—James Pollock, Farmer.

This band had in crops in 1892 one hundred and sixty-five and one-quarter acres, namely, one hundred and fifty and one-half acres of wheat, five acres oats, four and one half acres potatoes, two and a-quarter acres turnips, one and a-half acres carrots, one and one-half acres gardens.

Twenty-four persons farm, twenty-three had wheat and root crops, three of these had in addition to wheat some oats also, and one person had root crops only.

The wheat yielded sixteen hundred and thirty-three bushels, or nine and three-quarters bushels to an acre.

The four and one-half acres potatoes yielded five hundred and ninety-seven bushels—a very fair yield for Indians; the farmer thinks that they have three hundred bushels put away for seed in their cellars and pits.

In preparation for next year's crops, they have twenty acres summer-fallowed, ten acres breaking, and twenty-five acres fall-plowing.

There are twenty-two houses, twenty-nine stables, six granaries, and two hen-houses in use on this reserve. I visited them all.

The old Chief Kakawistahaw is hale and hearty, but he is aging fast. I found him at his stables foddering cattle.

I did not see any case of sickness in any of the houses, excepting a child in Louison's, which died the next day after my visit.

The majority of the families are domiciled in a fairly comfortable manner.

Live Stock.

The band has one hundred and forty-six head of cattle; they have no private cattle.

The farmer had five acres oats, which yielded one hundred and forty-one bushels, and he put up ten tons of hay; these are for the animals especially in his charge for his own use and work.

I audited the farm books and found them correct. I examined the goods in use and prepared a list of those worn out.

Cowess Reserve—J. A. Sutherland, Farmer.

This band had in crop in 1892 two hundred and ninety-seven acres, namely: two hundred and forty-eight and one-half acres wheat, twenty-eight acres oats, two acres barley, twelve acres potatoes, three acres turnips, three and one-half acres gardens.

This farming was done by thirty-five persons, all of whom had grain excepting four; they farmed more or less extensively.

Their crops yielded four thousand six hundred and thirty-four bushels wheat, seven hundred and fifty-nine bushels oats, and eight hundred and ninety-three bushels of potatoes.

There are a few Indians in this band in very good circumstances, and these are the men who had the larger part of the above crops.

Eight Indians did ninety-seven acres summer fallow, there were twenty-eight acres of breaking done. They built, since my last inspection, eight new houses and fifteen new stables, three new granaries, and two new milk houses, also made six thousand three hundred yards of new fencing.

I found on the different homesteads twenty-six dwellings, thirty-two stables, fourteen granaries, four implement sheds, one milk-house, four pig-houses, and two hen-houses, occupied and in use.

Most of the Indians live very comfortably, and have, not only good houses, but they are fairly well furnished with most articles of domestic comfort.

Live Stock.

Their cattle number two hundred and thirteen head, one hundred and twenty-six head being their own private property: eighty-seven head only being "under Government control"; they have also eighty-six horses, seventeen sheep, twenty-one pigs, and two hundred and thirty-eight poultry. The increase of the latter, which are now to be seen at nearly every house, shows great improvement in the behaviour of their dogs: a few years ago, an Indian dog would not allow a domestic fowl to live within miles of the camp; it is to be hoped that they will soon show an equal friendship for the sheep, those given to O'soop (five) were killed by his dogs within a few weeks of his receiving them.

This band put up four hundred and eight tons of hay.

Department of Indian Affairs.

With some few exceptions, they have fairly comfortable stables, a good many are fixed with stanchions, and they are kept clean, the cattle had free access to open water holes, and are in good condition; the hay is stacked very far away from some of them.

Sheep are being tried for the first time: as yet, they are a novelty there, and the Indians are hardly aware yet of their value as an addition to their stock; as soon as they become possessed of this knowledge, I feel sure that they will be all eager to have some.

The farmer cultivated for his Government horses six acres oats, which yielded two hundred bushels. He has charge of the stallion "Stanley" and two other horses; he works them regularly in the performance of his duties. He has also one cow. The horses are useful animals and in very good condition.

The buildings in connection with the farm are dwelling-house, stable, store-house, blacksmith's shop, root-house, and three implement sheds.

Fifty dollars were spent last summer on this house, for lumber, lime, &c., and, the farmer doing the work himself, this sum was found to be sufficient to make the necessary repairs, and it is now quite a comfortable residence. The buildings and premises are kept in an orderly manner, and their appearance is a credit to the department, and a good example for the Indians.

I audited the farm books, adjusted the live stock record book, and it now agrees with the individual list of cattle taken by myself accompanied by the agent and farmer.

I examined the list of goods in use and made out a list of those unfit for further use.

Sakimay Band—Malcolm Calder, Farmer.

This band had one hundred and thirty and one-half acres in crop in 1892, namely, one hundred and twenty acres wheat, seven acres oats, and three and one-half acres potatoes; the yield was six hundred and seventy bushels wheat, one hundred and sixty bushels oats, and two hundred and ninety-four bushels potatoes.

The sample wheat is very smutty, and in consequence unmerchantable; a small quantity only has been sold as yet, and it only fetched twenty-five cents a bushel.

The fears that I expressed in my last report, came to pass regarding cultivating land so light that it may be called sandy; the drought affected the yield materially.

At the date of my inspection, this band had one hundred and one head of cattle; the Indians were engaged in getting out timber for new stables, which are very necessary.

They sell a good deal of firewood in the town of Grenfell, for which they receive from one fifty to two dollars a cord; settlers pay them one dollar and twenty-five cents a load, or seventy-five cents and they come to the reserve for it. They also get about four hides a month to tan for the settlers, for which they receive two dollars to two dollars and fifty cents each.

I made out a list of all the property owned by these Indians, both their own private property as well as that "under Government control"; it shows the band not to be well off, but it also shows that they have received a good share of the implements and tools sent in to this agency for the Indians; also that they are rather rich in horses, but poorer than the other bands in many other respects.

I found thirty houses and twenty stables, and three granaries, occupied.

There were only two cases of sickness on the reserve, and those were chronic pulmonary.

The Indians dug two wells, finding water very near the surface; they have proved of great advantage this winter to the stock.

Acoose did seven acres fall-ploughing.

The farmer had five acres oats, which threshed out one hundred bushels; these are for the farm horses, of which he has two, also one milch cow.

I audited the farm books and found them kept correctly and uniformly. I examined the goods in use and made a list of those worn out.

General Remarks.

The Indians of this agency made good exhibits at the Regina Fair last year, and gained many prizes—taking first prizes in oats, bread, mitts, and hand-made shirts; second prizes in barley, corn bread, mitts, socks, hand-made trousers and waistcoat; third prizes in mitts, knitted cap; fourth prizes in barley, potatoes, corn, butter, bread, baskets, axe-handle, hand-made dress, crochet work; special prizes in pickles, soap, preserves. The cash value of the above prizes amounted to fourteen dollars and seventy-five cents.

The agent has under his special charge a span of driving horses, both good animals, one colt four years old, unbroken; one mare and a yearling colt; one milch cow, one heifer two years old, and a heifer calf; total nine animals.

He had also a field of oats and potatoes; the former yielded two hundred and fifty bushels, and the latter one hundred bushels.

The agency buildings, consisting of agent's house, a stable, carpenter's shop, storehouse and office, were all placed in thorough repair during the past summer. I issued my certificate of this inspection.

This is a large agency and requires constant vigilance on the part of the agent, his clerk, and farmers, and it is but due to the former that I should mention his unceasing activity in the performance of his multifarious duties; the clerk is a thorough accountant and most industrious; while I must say of the farmers that they do their part well.

TOUCHWOOD AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection of this agency on the 15th April.

The officials of this agency are: Mr. Joseph Finleyson, agent; Mr. H. A. Carruthers, agency clerk; Rupert Pratt, interpreter; Louis Couture, farmer, Reserve, 85; Thomas Baker, farmer, Reserve 86; Edward Stanley, farmer, Reserve 87-88.

Muscowequahn Band, No. 85.

Louis Couture, farmer, Farm 6B.—This band, although it consists of a good many Half-breeds, continues to be in a backward state, their houses are not improved, they are dirty as well as the inmates; this is the impression after a house to house visit; the farmer states that eight new houses and stables have been built by them since my last inspection.

One hundred and fifty souls received annuity in 1891, but in 1892 only one hundred and forty came forward at the payments, four of the decrease are accounted for by deaths over births, which were twelve and eight respectively.

Forty acres of land have been summer-fallowed, viz.: twenty acres by Henry Bear, and P. Desjarlais, Windego, Moiese and Penace, five acres each; breaking and fall-ploughing was done by Mahingeness, five acres; P. Desjarlais, six acres; Windego, three acres; Nango, two acres; Joseph, three acres; M. Desjarlais, two acres; thirty-eight acres were newly fenced by seven different Indians.

It was the intention of the farmer to have the Indians sow the following crops this year: fifteen acres wheat, three acres barley; and to plant seventy-five bushels potatoes; this will be rather a small crop of potatoes for a band of Indians, but the seed is scarce this year.

In 1892 they harvested four hundred bushels wheat, thirty-five bushels oats, forty bushels barley, thirty bushels carrots, fifteen bushels pease.

Live Stock.

The band has on hand sixty-five head of cattle, namely, seven oxen, seventeen cows, eight steers, ten heifers, ten bull calves, and twelve heifer calves; and the farmer has in his charge more head undistributed, four of which are oxen; there is also a bull, two or three years old; the farmer has also two horses and five pigs.

Department of Indian Affairs.

I made out an inventroy of the tools and implements in the hands of the Indians.

I examined the goods in use by the farmer and made a list of those worn out.

I audited the farm books, and found them correctly kept, the ration sheets are regularly used, and the issues entered in the monthly provision return have been made up from them.

The farm buildings and premises are kept in good repair.

Poor Man's Band, No. 88—Edward Stanley, Farmer, Farm 6a.

Farmer Stanley was placed in charge of this band, and also of No. 89, in November last. He is very zealous in the discharge of his duties.

These Indians give one the impression that they are very poor, hardly any of them have bedsteads or other furniture in their houses.

They put in a large crop in 1892, but it was almost a total failure; it consisted of ninety-two acres wheat, ten acres oats, five acres barley, three acres potatoes, two acres turnips, one acre carrots, three acres pease, three-quarters acre gardens, total one hundred and sixteen acres: the yield was two hundred and fourteen bushels wheat, or an average of two and one third bushels per acre, thirteen and a-half bushels oats, fifty-six bushels barley, two hundred bushels potatoes, two hundred bushels turnips, fifty bushels carrots.

In this band annuities were paid to ninety-eight Indians in 1891, and to eighty-nine in 1892; there being two more deaths than births, the former being nine, and the latter seven.

In preparation for 1893 crop, the band has nineteen acres which were broken in 1891, and not backset in 1892, and forty-five acres summer-fallow. They have eight acres new fencing since my last inspection, and three new houses and four new stables have been built.

One hundred and fifty-eight bushels of their wheat was gristed, and sixty-four bushels have been put away for seed.

Live Stock.

This band has ninety-six head of cattle on hand as follows: seventeen oxen, thirty-nine cows, fifteen steers, eight heifers, fifteen bull calves, and eight heifer calves; they have also fourteen pigs.

I went from house to house, and made a special inventory of the tools and implements in the hands of these Indians.

Day Star's Band, No. 87.

This band numbered seventy-eight souls at the last annuity payments, against eighty-five paid in 1891.

There were seven births and ten deaths during the year, the respected old Chief Day Star being numbered with the latter.

The band had nineteen acres in crop in 1892, namely, eleven acres potatoes, two acres turnips, one and one-half acres carrots, and half an acre garden; the yield was forty bushels barley, six hundred bushels potatoes, one thousand bushels turnips, and two hundred bushels carrots. This result should point a moral, and should incite them to plant more root crops and potatoes than ever. The wheat was a very poor sample and was fed to the stock.

Four new houses and four new stables were built since my last inspection.

These people live in a fairly decent manner; if their progress is not very noticeable, they are making some improvement in their way of living, their means of earning money is very limited, isolated as they are from white neighbours.

I made a list of the tools and implements in the hands of individual members of this band.

Live Stock.

This band own one hundred and ten head of cattle, namely, ten oxen, forty-seven cows, twenty-four steers, six bull calves, and twenty-three heifers and heifer calves, there is also one bull.

I audited the books of this farm (6a) and checked them with the agency issues, they agreed in all particulars.

Gordon Band, No. 86—Thos. E. Baker, Farmer, 6c.

At the last annuity payments, one hundred and forty-seven souls were paid in this band; while in 1891 the number was one hundred and fifty-seven, the births being six, and the deaths nineteen.

The aged chief is now very ill and cannot live long.

The Half-breed Indians of this band live very comfortably, while the pure Indian portion are not so much so.

One hundred and twenty-eight acres were placed in crop last year, namely, one hundred and five acres wheat, nine acres oats, six acres barley, three and one-half acres potatoes, three acres pease, and two acres of gardens. The yield therefrom is reported to have been: five hundred and eighty-six bushels wheat, or less than six bushels to an acre; sixty bushels oats, less than seven bushels to an acre; one hundred and sixty-six bushels barley or twenty-eight bushels to an acre; three hundred and sixty-eight bushels potatoes, over one hundred bushels to an acre. The barley and potatoes yielded so well that it should guide them to plant a greater proportion of both of them.

Twenty-six acres were summer-fallowed, and seven acres were broken; one new house and two new stables have been built since my last inspection.

I made an inventory of the tools and implements in the hands of individual Indians. I visited each house and personally made the enumeration.

I audited the books of this farm, and found that they were kept uniformly, and the receipts, as entered, agreed with the issues charged against this farm in the agency books.

I examined the goods in use, and made a list of those articles worn out and useless.

Live Stock.

They have one hundred and sixty-seven head of cattle, namely, one bull, twenty-eight oxen, fifty-seven cows, twenty-eight steers, sixteen heifers, twenty-one bull calves, and sixteen heifer calves; they were in good condition, considering the season and the hard winter they had just come through.

Yellow Quill's Band, Nos. 89-90.

At the annuity payments in 1892, three hundred and twenty-three souls were paid in this band, being a net increase of nineteen from 1891: the births were twenty and the deaths twenty-six.

Very little farming was done, as nearly all of these Indians are hunters; they planted six acres potatoes, and two acres turnips.

Live Stock.

At the beginning of the winter they had nineteen head of cattle.

Indian Office and Storehouse.

I audited the books of the office, and brought down the balance of each account in the ledger to 3rd April; the books are all neatly kept, and they are checked out satisfactorily with the way bills, order book and farm books.

Department of Indian Affairs.

I took stock of the goods in the warehouse, comparing the quantities therein with the balances shown on the books on 3rd April; they agreed, excepting in some natural shrinkages.

The agent has in his charge two driving horses, and another for general purposes, also one milch cow.

Vital Statistics.

The births in the whole agency since my last inspection have been forty-eight, and the deaths seventy-six for the same period, a heavy death rate from a population of less than eight hundred souls and in a part of the country where the Indians are not far removed, as yet, from their natural way of living.

Earnings of Indians.

Since 1st July, 1892, to the date of this inspection, the gross amount of their earnings are, one thousand four hundred and forty-two dollars; this also includes money received for the sale of animals for beef or oxen, horses, grain, hay, lime and freighting, so that the money earned by day's work, dressing hides, sale of berries, &c., has not been very much. They are so isolated from white settlement that they have but few opportunities of working so as to earn money.

Muscowpetung's Agency.

Mr. J. B. Lash, agent; Mr. Wm. Anderson, agency clerk.

I commenced my inspection of this agency on 3rd May.

I audited the books in the office. After checking the posting of the ledger, I brought down the balance of each account to 31st May. I then took stock of the goods in the warehouse, I found that these agreed with the balances shown on the books, excepting a few natural shrinkages.

The account books, registers, &c., were written up to date of my closing them (31st May), and are very well kept; the following are the principal ones: order book, ledger, cash book, letter book, voucher register, letter register, vital statistics, earnings of Indians, official diary, annuity paysheets, implement and other issues to Indians.

Four hundred and ninety-eight Treaty Indians were paid their annuities in 1892; the births and deaths since the previous payment were twenty-five and fifty-seven respectively.

In 1892, the Sioux Indians belonging to this agency numbered one hundred and eighty-four souls, while in 1888, they numbered one hundred and eighty-six souls, but twenty have come in from White Cap's Band since then and been taken on the roll here; they now comprise fifty-seven families: since October, 1892, the recorded births are four, and deaths two, the latter being Qu'Appelle Industrial School children.

Earnings of Indians.

The aggregate sum earned by the Indians since 30th June, 1892, is three thousand eight hundred and forty-eight dollars and fifty-one cents. With the exception of small sums paid for threshing, and on account of wagons, they expended it all for subsistence. Hay is the staple article of trade with the Piapot Band, and wood with Pasquah Band.

I examined the goods in use, and checked the accounts of the same; I prepared a list of those unfit for further use.

Agency Cattle Herd.

There are two hundred and thirty head on hand at this date. Some deaths occurred in the herd during the winter, they were duly reported at the time, all of them happened under circumstances beyond the control of the agent and herder, there was no lack of hay at any time.

The agent speaks most highly of the herder's diligence and untiring energy in the performance of his duties under very unfavourable and trying conditions.

I inspected all the cattle: with a few exceptions they all looked well, the two thorough-bred Galloway bulls, just purchased, have arrived; they are very fine animals, and they will, no doubt, prove a good addition to the herd.

I inspected the large new stables and corrals built last summer for the accommodation of this herd. They are well constructed and should afford every necessary protection against an inclement winter. These stables are adjacent to and near the river, and are very conveniently situated for watering the stock.

Piapot Band No. 75—J. H. Gooderham, Farmer, Farm 9.

Mr. Gooderham was sent to take charge of this band from Touchwood Agency. He is experienced in dealing with Indians, having been in the service of this department, in the same capacity, since 1879; he speaks the Cree language fluently. He took charge here in October, 1892.

At the time of my inspection, the Indians had already left their houses, in which they reside during the winter, and were all living in tents. There was but one case of sickness in the whole camp, a returned Industrial School child, sick with consumption.

These people were well clothed and appeared cheerful. They had their cattle with them at the camp, and I was able to make an enumeration of them without any difficulty, and also to observe their condition. While some of them looked as if they had passed through a hard winter, they were improving in condition, and some were looking very well indeed.

I audited the books of this farm, balancing the same. They were kept with regularity, and they checked with those of the agency.

I inspected the goods in use, and made a list of those worn out.

I made an inventory of the tools and implements in the hands of the Indians. The list of goods "under Government control," represents but a small portion of those they possess: since my last inspection, they have bought eleven bob-sleighs at twenty-six dollars to thirty dollars each, seventeen wagons, seven mowers and six horse-rakes; these they have paid for by selling hay and grain, they sell their hay in Regina, a distance of thirty-five miles. Last year the price there was five dollars and fifty cents a ton. They also sold over one hundred tons to the Indian Department at two dollars a ton; this was for the agency herd.

At the time of my inspection, seeding was finished and they had renewed and re-established their fences in a substantial manner, using new rails when required; wheat was showing above the ground. About twenty-seven Indians are interested in the crops, and these farm in sixteen communities. The crops consist of ninety-three acres wheat, six acres turnips, two acres carrots, five acres potatoes, total one hundred and six acres; it is nearly all on land the second crop from breaking. Four houses and as many stables have been built within the past year, and the Indians work steadily during the winter hauling hay to Regina, and to the herd stables; although only twenty-seven Indians are interested as owners of crops, fifty-three are classed as working Indians of the two hundred and five in the band.

Crop, 1892.

In 1892 this band had in crop two hundred acres wheat, thirteen acres oats, eight acres potatoes, five acres turnips. It was a most disastrous year for them, as nearly the whole of the crop was destroyed by a hail storm: all that was harvested from this large area of crops, was fifty-six bushels wheat, thirty-four bushels oats, six hundred bushels turnips. Sixteen bushels of the wheat were used for seed, and the remainder put to stock; the oats were put to stock, and the Indians used the turnips.

The same year, the farmer had in crop half an acre potatoes. It was a wonder that in the face of such ill-luck the Indians were induced to farm this year as largely as they have done.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Live Stock.

One hundred and eleven head of cattle were visible on the day of my inspection. The Indians lost some cattle during the past very cold winter. I am informed that in no case was there a shortage of hay, and the stables are in very much better condition than any previous winter; the agent especially certifies to the diligence of the farmer during the winter in trying to keep the Indians attentive to their cattle.

I checked through the cattle record book, and proved the quarterly returns with the same; they agreed throughout, and are as follows: forty-seven oxen, one bull, twenty-six cows, thirteen steers, six heifers, twelve bull calves, and six heifer calves; total, one hundred and eleven head; they are owned by twenty-two Indians.

Live stock in the farmer's hands consists of one cow, one steer, one heifer calf, and one horse.

The farm house, stables and outbuildings are in a good state of repair.

Muscowpetung's Band—No. 80, John Nicol, Farmer, Farm 4b.

I audited the books of this farm, and compared the receipts with the issues to it from the agency; they checked out correctly.

I examined the goods in use, and made a list of those worn out and useless.

I made an inventory of the tools and implements in the hands of members of this band; these are "under Government control." In addition they own eleven wagons, five bob-sleighs, four mowers, three horse-rakes, and many other useful tools and implements.

This is not a strong band for work, there are but few able-bodied men, and they are not energetic. The following is a résumé of their work since my last inspection.

In December, 1891, they built three stables. In January, February and March they were engaged drawing hay to the herd, to Regina, and to the agency, and feeding and looking after their stock. In April and May, seeding and fencing; June and July, building new stables for the herd; August, haymaking; September, harvesting; October, plowed stubble land; November, threshing, and built one stable; December, January, February and March, drawing hay to the herd, cutting house logs, cordwood, &c., and looking after their stock; April and May, seeding, fencing, &c.

This spring this band sowed sixty-three acres wheat, one acre oats, three acres potatoes and two acres turnips. Of these crops, four acres were sown on new land and thirty-five on stubble land; twenty acres had entirely new fences.

Crops, 1892.

In 1892 this band had eighty-seven acres wheat in crop, which yielded seven hundred and twenty-seven bushels; four acres potatoes yielded three hundred and ninety-two bushels; and three acres turnips yielded two hundred and thirty bushels. The yield of wheat was very light, being less than ten bushels to an acre; potatoes yielded fairly, being nearly one hundred bushels to an acre.

Live Stock.

The cattle of this band are owned by eighteen Indians, and consist of one bull, twenty-six oxen, twenty-seven cows, eleven steers, ten heifers, seven bull calves, and eleven heifer calves.

I saw them all corralled, and I was able to count them; they agree as to totals, namely, ninety-three head. I checked the cattle record book, and compared the quarterly returns therewith; they agreed throughout.

The farmer has in crop, for the use of his farm, five acres oats, half an acre potatoes and half an acre garden; and he has the following live stock in his possession: one mare eight years old unsound, one horse eight years old (native), one mare five years old, one mare four years old, these are natives and chance colts, but they make a useful buckboard team, two mares (native) three years old unbroken, one milch cow.

The farm house and premises are kept in good order.

Pasquah Band, No. 79—Stewart Hockley, Farmer, Farm 4a.

I audited the books of this farm and checked its receipts with the issues charged against it at the agency, and found them correct, the work had been properly performed, and the books were well kept.

I examined the goods in use, and made a list of those worn out.

I made an inventory of the Government acquired tools and implements, on the reserve, by individual Indians; it was carefully prepared with the assistance of the agent and farmer.

Farm Work, 1892.

In 1892 twenty-six Indians had crops; they aggregated one hundred and sixty-five acres wheat, fourteen acres oats, three and one-half acres potatoes, two acres turnips, and one acre gardens. They threshed out from the above two thousand one hundred and two bushels wheat, two hundred and thirty bushels oats, and had a yield of three hundred and five bushels potatoes, three hundred bushels turnips, and two hundred and fifty bushels garden stuff.

The large crop of wheat was economically handled as follows: sold three hundred and seventy $\frac{4}{10}$ bushels, gristed six hundred and thirty five $\frac{2}{10}$ bushels; seed, two hundred and twenty-five bushels; small wheat and screenings, two hundred and seventy bushels; waste, eleven bushels; unthreshed on hand, five hundred and ninety bushels.

The wheat sold brought small prices, it was sold at from thirty to fifty cents per bushel, according to sample and the state of the market.

The wheat left unthreshed was in consequence of the machine breaking down.

The six hundred and thirty-five bushels gristed at different times, and by different Indians, during the winter, netted an aggregate yield of seventeen thousand nine hundred and eighty-two pounds of flour, and ten thousand one hundred and fifty pounds of offal.

Farm Work, 1893.

The crops sown this season are as follows: one hundred and thirteen acres wheat; twelve acres oats; one and one-half acre potatoes; four acres turnips; one and one-half acre gardens. The above are owned by twenty-two Indians; they have all some wheat, and ten of them did not plant potatoes.

The fields are all well fenced, and the crops all promise well. There has been one new house built since my last inspection, and Josiah Matoney burned a kiln of lime, greatly to his profit.

The proximity of this band to Fort Qu'Appelle, and the town of Qu'Appelle station Canadian Pacific Railway, is of very great benefit, owing to their market for hay and wood: for these commodities alone, they received cash during the past fiscal year to the extent of eleven hundred and ninety-one dollars and fifty cents; some months they received over two hundred dollars for wood alone.

Live Stock.

The cattle of this band are in thirty-three hands, and number forty-seven oxen, twenty-nine cows, ten steers, thirteen heifers, eleven bull calves, and ten heifer calves, total, one hundred and twenty; their bull died during the winter. I rounded them up and inspected them, they were in fair condition.

The band put up three hundred tons of hay.

Sioux Band, No. 78.—Standing Buffalo.

This band is also in charge of Mr. Hockley.

Farm Work, 1892.

Thirty-one members of this band had crops in 1892, but only eleven had a full line of grain and roots, the others had potatoes, turnips and Indian corn only: their

Department of Indian Affairs.

crops were sixty-five acres wheat, eighteen acres oats, eight acres potatoes, one acre turnips, four acres corn and vegetables; and the yield therefrom was seven hundred and seventy-one bushels wheat; three hundred and sixty bushels oats, one thousand four hundred and seventy-eight bushels of potatoes, two hundred bushels turnips, and three hundred bushels corn and garden stuff.

They had a fair quantity of potatoes left over to sell this spring, for which they obtained high prices: they appear to apprehend the value of potatoes as a good crop to grow in large quantities.

Of the wheat, they sold two hundred and twenty $\frac{30}{100}$ bushels; they gristed two hundred and ninety-six $\frac{30}{100}$ bushels; used for seed one hundred and twenty-five bushels; and have seventy-one bushels on hand.

The improvements made on the reserve in 1892 were one new house, fenced thirty-three acres, and summer-fallowed ten acres.

Crop, 1893.

Twenty-nine Indians have engaged in farming this spring, they put in the following crops: fifty eight acres wheat, six acres potatoes, six acres oats, three acres turnips, five acres corn and gardens; eight men only have grain, and a full line of crops; the others have only potatoes, corn, roots and gardens.

The farmer reports that fifteen acres have been fenced with new rails, and from my observation I never saw better fences on an Indian reserve; the fields have been squared up in good shape. Three houses are in course of erection.

The improvements are now all being done on the high bench land where they find they can grow the best crops.

Live Stock.

At my inspection, they had twenty-six oxen, one bull, twelve cows, five steers, one heifer, five bull-calves, and seven heifer-calves; total, fifty seven head; they are all fine animals, and quite domesticated.

These cattle are in the hands of sixteen Indians.

Farmer Hockley has in his charge one horse, one heifer, one mare and two colts, the mare and colts are useful native bred animals, the horse is worn out. The farmer has put in a crop of seven acres oats and half an acre potatoes and turnips.

The farm house and premises are kept in good order, and are a credit to the agency.

I have the greatest faith in Mr. Hockley regarding his attention to his official duties: he is an old employee of the department, being now in his thirteenth year of service, and in my opinion he becomes more assiduous in his duties as years pass.

Cattle Certificates.

On the Pasquah Reserve all the cattle are covered by certificates, with the exception of two or three, where the Indians made some objection to completing them. The Sioux cattle are all signed for, also Piapot Band. Of the Muscowpetung Band there are four not as yet under certificate; at the next round up these will be made right.

General Remarks.

I found all the bands greatly depleted of old people since my last inspection; the two winters passed since then had told heavily on the aged and weak and the infirm.

On the Piapot Reserve there is considerable improvement in the condition of their houses and stables; in respect of them, they are greatly behind the other bands, but even now it is the lack of good houses and stables on all the reserves that is the most evident drawback in their condition; good building timber does not grow on any of them, and the Indian's "self support" goes little further—if it goes even that far—than providing in an humble manner daily for his family's wants in food and clothes.

The stables are very little better in appearance than they have been for years, excepting that some of them are now supplied with stanchions, and the Indians are more thoughtful about mudding them up, and stacking hay near them, than they formerly were. The nearer Indians come to "self-support," the more difficult it is to make them work according to rule, and under instruction.

Agency Buildings.

An important addition has been made to the agent's house and it is now more comfortable than formerly; the whole premises are kept in the very best repair and order.

Agent Lash should be complimented upon the contented condition of his Indians, and their progress towards civilized habits of living.

I issued my certificate of this inspection.

FILE HILLS AGENCY.

Mr. J. P. Wright, acting agent; Mr. M. S. Vankoughnet, acting clerk; Norbert Welsh, interpreter.

I commenced my inspection of this agency on the 26th June.

I audited the books, and closed the ledger to the 3rd June, I took stock of the goods in store, and, upon comparing the same with the balance of each account, found no discrepancies whatever.

I examined the list of goods in use, and prepared one of those worn out.

The following named books are kept in this office, in connection with the work: order book; general ledger; cash book; letter book; vital statistics; live stock record; work, provision and live stock returns.

Earnings of Indians.

For the past fiscal year the earnings of these Indians have been two thousand seven hundred and fifteen dollars and twenty-seven cents in the following manner: sale of firewood, five hundred and forty-nine dollars and forty-five cents; sale of beef, two hundred and thirty-two dollars and fifty cents; sale of fur, one hundred and ninety-four dollars; miscellaneous earnings, three hundred and forty-eight dollars.

The cash received from the sale of wheat and beef was received and managed by the agent, and was passed through the agency cash book.

I made out an inventory of the tools and implements in the hands of individual members of the bands.

Vital Statistics.

Since 30th June, 1892, there have been ten births and six deaths recorded. At the annuity payments in November, 1892, there were two hundred and seventy-six souls paid, being an increase of three over the previous year.

Farm Work.—Okanise Band.

Ten persons of this band have crops this year (1893); they consist of five acres oats, thirty-seven acres wheat, and three and one-half acres gardens, total forty-five and one-half acres; most of the above named crops were sown on breaking, and nearly the whole of it is fenced with new rails.

Star Blanket Band.

This band has in crop ten acres wheat and one and a half acre gardens; they have twenty acres newly fenced.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Little Black Bear Band.

Eight persons farm on this reserve. Bellgarde and son have nineteen acres in crop, out of a total for the band of fifty-two and one-half acres. It consists of forty-seven acres wheat, and five and one-half acres in gardens; it is all sown on breaking, with the exception of three acres gardens. They have newly fenced ninety acres.

Peepeekeesis Band.

Six persons of this band have crops; they consist of eleven acres wheat, and three and one-quarter acres gardens. The wheat was sown on breaking, and the gardens on spring-plowing.

The agent informed me that this band summer-fallowed in 1892 twenty-two acres, but would not seed it this spring, therefore he sowed it with barley—twenty acres—and two acres wheat, to provide pig feed.

The agent has also in crop, on account of the agency, ten acres oats.

I observed that Little Black Bear and Star Blanket Bands planted no potatoes this year.

Since my last inspection, Little Black Bear Band has built eleven new stables; Star Blanket Band, two new houses, and four new stables; Okanise Band, nine new stables; Peepeekeesis Band, seven new houses, and nine new stables; the last named band in rebuilding removed a mile and a-half from their old habitations, in order to be nearer water for their cattle.

Crop, 1892.

In 1892 the bands of this agency had in crop two hundred and thirteen acres wheat, nineteen acres oats, four and one-quarter acres pease, four and one-half acres barley, ten and one-half acres potatoes, eleven and one-half acres gardens; total, two hundred and sixty-two and three-quarters acres.

The whole crop of Peepeekeesis was destroyed by fire, after it was stacked, namely, eighty-three acres wheat, fifteen acres oats, and one and a half acres pease.

The rest of the wheat harvested, threshed out two thousand and eighty-four bushels, and was disposed of as follows:—two hundred and forty-seven bushels sold, realizing eighty-two $\frac{60}{100}$ dollars; eleven hundred and three bushels gristed; two hundred and ten bushels seed wheat, and five hundred and twenty-five bushels were used for pig feed.

Live Stock.

The aggregate number of cattle in the agency at my inspection was four hundred and five head. They sold and killed for beef during the winter forty head.

The agency buildings and premises are kept in excellent order, the agent had a magnificent garden, which would be a show in any country; he is a most energetic man and takes the greatest interest in pushing the farm work among the Indians, working along with them in the busy seasons.

Qu'Appelle Industrial School.

This inspection which I am about to report upon covers a period of eighteen months, and included the auditing and examination of nearly one thousand open accounts in the ledger, checking the entries and items contained in three hundred and sixty-eight vouchers, and of way bills for the goods received from Regina, during the full period.

The official account books in use are: order book, journal, ledger, cash book, voucher register, register of letters received, letter book with index, the latter regularly kept, scrap book, entrance of pupils, discharge of pupils, a pass book is kept with each trade instructor, the matron, and assistant principal, in which all

goods received by each one of them are entered, and for such goods each one is held responsible. The trade instructors also keep a book or diary of the work performed in their shops, with values attached.

The following named returns have been made out and sent to Regina, monthly : provision, entrance of pupils, discharge of pupils, trade instructor's reports, farm return.

The following have been sent in quarterly: school returns, store return, and return of school material, return of manufactures from the seamstress and trade instructors.

A history of discharged pupils is sent in half yearly.

And yearly an inventory of all Government property with values affixed.

There are thirty savings bank pass books on file, representing money belonging to the pupils, amounting to four hundred and ninety-seven dollars and ninety cents.

The work of the office has been very well kept up since my last inspection, eighteen months ago; eleven hundred and sixty-four letters and reports have been copied into the official letter book, many of them are very lengthy.

I made a careful audit of the official books of the institution. I took stock of the goods in store, and of those in use in the institution. A very large proportion of the worn out and broken articles were kept on hand for my inspection. I inspected all the tools in the work shops, and only condemned those which were absolutely useless.

Great economy has been exercised in mending and darning and making over children's clothes, and, although the aggregate number of worn out articles—in some lines—appears to be great, most of them were two and three years in use, and had been passed along from one child to another.

The trade instructors and the furnaceman have taken great care of their tools, they were all paraded for inspection.

Staff of the School.

Rev. Father Hugonnard.....	Principal.
“ “ Dorais.....	Assistant Principal.
Mr. E. D. Swarder.....	Clerk
Mr. H. F. Denehy.....	1st Teacher.
Mr. J. A. Joyce.....	2nd “
T. Redmond.....	Farming Instructor.
R. Meehan.....	Carpenter “
D. McDonald.....	Blacksmith “
C. Miles.....	Night Watchman, Stone Mason and Gardener.
A. Goyer.....	Shoemaker Instructor.
E. G. F. Werer.....	Baker
Rev. Sister Goulet.....	Matron.
“ “ Bergeron.....	Cook.
“ “ St. Alfred.....	1st Teacher.
“ “ Vincent.....	2nd “
“ “ Elizabeth.....	Assistant Cook and Laundress.
“ “ St. Thomas.....	Seamstress.
“ “ Lamothe.....	In charge of boys' infirmary, boys' clothing and laundry.
“ “ St. Adèle.....	In charge of girls' infirmary, dormitory, clothing and laundry.
“ “ St. Armand.....	Supervises the housemaids, their work in the dining-rooms, and the ironing of all linen.
Doctor Seymour.....	Medical Superintendent.

On 30th June there were one hundred and eighty-seven pupils in this institution, namely ninety-four boys, and ninety-three girls, being an increase from the same date the previous year of sixteen.

Department of Indian Affairs.

In addition to these one hundred and eighty-seven, there are eighteen girls at service; these are called "out pupils", as they are still under the supervision of the principal, and they return to the school when out of place, or to recruit their health.

During the past fiscal year, forty new pupils have been admitted, fourteen pupils have been discharged, and twelve died, seven of whom died at their own homes.

The two boys that were at St. Boniface at the time of my last inspection, taking a commercial course at the college, have returned: Daniel Kennedy, No. 56, finished his course, and took six or more prizes, he is now learning to be a carpenter; Maxime Gunn, No. 138, did not finish his course, he is not in very good health, he is back in the school.

Doctor Seymour, the Medical Superintendent, has a parade of the children every Sunday afternoon for a health inspection, and he also attends the more serious cases whenever it is necessary.

The want of an infirmary is still very much felt.

There was a threatened epidemic of chicken-pox last winter; but by keeping the children quarantined in the garret, it was kept from spreading.

At the present time the general health of the pupils is good, being so reported by the doctor.

During the past fiscal year the doctor prescribed, and made up medicine, for two hundred and sixty-seven patients, besides attending to their teeth. According to his usual custom, he went over the whole school for the purpose of vaccination twice during the past year.

School routine is as follows:—

Pupils rise.....	5.30
Chapel.....	6.00
Bedmaking, washing, milking and pumping.....	6.30 to 7.15
Inspection of pupils in the school rooms to see if they are clean and properly dressed, their condition, health &c., a note being taken of those requiring attention, if of clothes, this is done by the sister directly after dinner.....	7.15 to 7.30
Breakfast.....	7.30
Fatigue for small boys.....	8.00 to 9.00
Trade boys go to work.....	8.00
School with 15 minutes recess.....	9.00 to 12.00
Prepare for dinner.....	12.00 to 12.10
Dinner... ..	12.10 to 12.40
Recreation.....	12.40 to 2.00
School and Trades	2.00 to 4.00
Fatigue, such as milking, carrying coal, ashes, filling tanks, wood boxes, pumping, sweeping.....	4.45 to 6.00
Prepare for supper.....	6.00 to 6.10
Supper.....	6.10 to 6.40
Recreation	6.40 to 8.00
Prayer and retire	8.00

Sunday.

After breakfast the usual fatigues and dressing and preparing for church parade, and march to parish church; dinner at the usual hour, immediately after dinner a parade of the whole school for the doctor's inspection—then

Recreation until	2.30
Vespers.....	2.30

The children form the choir of the church; after vespers the pupils change their clothes and do the necessary fatigues. From 5 to 6 every Sunday evening the prin-

cial takes the children for a lecture or talk upon their general behaviour, deportment, and religious and moral instruction; and during the winter he takes classes an hour every day for the same purpose.

Calisthenics for the boys in summer for fifteen minutes or longer, in the play ground, three times a week.

Tuesday is the girls' general washing day of their own and house linen, etc.

Every two weeks, on Saturday morning, the boys wash their own clothes, under the direction of one of the sisters.

The brass band (eighteen boys) practise during fatigue hour, 5 to 6 p.m., and during the night recreation hour, 7 to 8 o'clock.

The boys bathe almost every day during the summer; in winter they bathe once a week in the wash-house.

The girls bathe every Saturday afternoon in summer, at the lake, and in winter in the wash-house.

The boys play cricket and ball during all recreations, in their seasons, also running and jumping, and throwing the shot.

The girls play croquet, and have swings.

Dietary.

The dietary is as follows:—

Breakfast.—Four days in the week porridge of oatmeal or cornmeal with either milk or syrup, this is served with hot tea and bread; the working pupils, and those not in robust health, receive butter in addition.

On three days all the pupils receive butter and cheese with their bread instead of porridge, this is served with hot tea.

Dinner.—Soup, meat or fish, vegetables and bread *ad libitum*. For dessert, rice or stewed apples, or stewed rhubarb or syrup, or bread and milk, with cold water to drink, excepting to the weak children, and those working outside, who get hot tea.

Supper.—Meat for the working pupils, hashed meat and vegetables for the rest, bread *ad libitum* and dessert similar to that named for dinner, hot tea.

I was present during several of the meals, the food was plentiful, well cooked, and well served, and each pupil appeared to have the opportunity to eat all that he or she wanted.

Assistant Principal—Rev. Father Dorais.

The Rev. Father has charge of the boys at all recreations, also at those fatigues about the gardens, walks and buildings. He gives particular attention to their religious training, and has a general supervision of their dress, and clothing, &c. He has acted as bandmaster to the brass band ever since its inception, and accompanied it to Indian Head.

Office.

Mr. Sworder does all the office work, and correspondence, making out returns, reports, &c. He has also charge of all the new goods in store, and receives and issues the same. He is a most efficient clerk, being quite capable and industrious; he is of good habits, and regular and attentive to his duties; he also teaches the boys cricket, foot ball and other out of door sports, being himself a finished athlete.

Farm.

The farm in connection with this institution is very ably conducted by Mr. Redmond, a most industrious man, who possesses a good knowledge of his business and great tact in managing his pupils, of whom he has at present five, namely, Joe Ben, Johnny Cook, Peter, Alex. Geddes, Alphonse. I am informed by the instructor that in summer these boys do not go to school, as the importance of their work demands their constant attention. In winter they attend school half of each day excepting those boys that haul hay and straw.

Department of Indian Affairs.

The following crops were sown and harvested in 1892: land broken, sixty-four acres; land fenced, one hundred acres; land in gardens, three acres; they gave a medium yield; wheat, four acres, yield fifty-seven bushels; oats, fifty six acres, yield three hundred and forty bushels; pease, five acres, yield thirty-seven bushels; potatoes, seven acres, yield eight hundred and forty bushels; mangolds, two and a half acres, yield three hundred and ninety bushels; turnips, one and a-half acres, yield one hundred and fifty bushels; and they cut and stacked forty-five tons of hay; in addition to the hay, they sowed grasses which were for fodder, which yielded fifteen tons.

A hail storm on 18th June, 1892, greatly damaged all the crops.

This year the operations have been as follows: land broken, sixty-eight acres; fenced, three hundred and seventy-five acres; gardens, three acres; wheat, twenty-four acres; oats, twenty acres; pease, three acres; barley, five acres; potatoes, eight acres; mangolds, one and a half acres; turnips, one and a half acres; grass, for fodder, five acres.

On account of protracted drought, the vegetables in the garden are smaller in size than usual, this has also affected the yield of grain and field vegetables.

A new field along the lake shore was underbrushed, and brought into cultivation this year, and planted with potatoes. It was late when this crop was planted, but they looked remarkably well, their proximity to the lake draws the early frosts from the crop.

Work of the Pupils.

Last winter these five boys worked all day, they would start for two loads of hay every morning, those left behind cooked food for the hogs, threshed oats and pease with flails, and sorted potatoes; foddered the cattle, and cleaned out the stables and byres.

In summer they plow and harrow. Three boys can drive the mower, all of them use the horse-rake; they can all load grain, and one is a good stacker; they have been taught how to cultivate potatoes and root crops.

The milking is done by the younger boys, seven of whom in their turn do this work every morning and evening, the cows being "stripped" after each milking by the farmer or one of the farm pupils.

The work oxen and horses employed are, one yoke oxen, one single ox in a cart, one team of farm horses, and an old team of horses, which are used only for the lighter farm work; one single driving horse, which also works on the farm.

There are seventeen milch cows.

In addition to the farm work, these pupils have done a great deal of work in connection with the building operations, collecting and hauling stone, lumber, sand and other building material, for the projected alterations and improvements.

I took an inventory of the horses, cattle, pigs and sheep, and observed their condition. I examined carefully all the tools and implements in use; these are included in the quarterly store return.

Carpenter Shop.

Mr. Meehan continues as instructor in carpentering. He has eight pupils, namely, Stanislaus, Patrick, Franklin, Edward, Paulin, Roderick McLeod, Maurice Henri, Daniel.

These pupils work at their trade half each day, and go to school half each school day, four at a time.

The instructor gives each of his boys a very good character for industry and intelligence. Two pupils have been at this trade three years each, while one has been at it four years.

A couple of them were sent to St. Joseph's Industrial School last winter, to assist in the carpenter's work, building, &c., going on there; while others worked on the Regina warehouse, in process of construction last summer.

Their work comprises almost every branch of the trade in which carpenter's tools are used; some of it may be described: they built a small house on the school farm, built a large addition to the dining-room of the main building, and an addition to the carpenter's shop, they made ladders, hay racks, school desks with seats for Touchwood Agency, five farm gates, a dump cart, and another cart with a water tank, tables and benches for the dining-room, made a book case, innumerable cupboards, covered-in wood boxes, they put down hardwood floors in the dining-room, also in the boys' school room, they built shelves and racks in different parts of the buildings for the fire buckets, extinguishers and hand grenades, wire screens to protect the glass of the green houses, and repaired vehicles, farming tools, and implements.

The instructor places the value of the work performed at twelve hundred and thirty-one dollars, and, judging by the work which came under my notice, it was fully earned.

The tools of the shop were all paraded for examination; this I performed carefully, none were missing, but some are worn out, and were placed on the condemned list.

I took stock of the lumber, shingles, &c., on hand; these are included in the quarterly store return, 30th June.

Blacksmith's Shop.

Mr. D. McDonald continues to hold the position of blacksmith instructor. He has at present under his tuition the following named boys: Clement, Stephen, Emmanuel, Ben, John McLeod.

These boys attend the school classes half each school day, alternately mornings and afternoons, half of them at a time.

In addition to the ordinary general blacksmith work, they are taught to make stove pipes and to repair and solder tinware, also simple plumbing.

During the past fiscal year, according to the instructor's diary of work done by them, they have earned one thousand and ninety-five dollars.

They have done various repairs, and new work, for the different Indian agencies, such as shoeing horses, ironing sleighs, repairing sleighs and wagons, repairing farm implements, &c.

They put a new galvanized iron roof on the ice house and meat cellar; made ten new bedsteads complete; thirty-three sets of neck yoke irons; three hundred and twenty whiffletree irons; thirteen hinges for gates; twelve ice chisels; ninety-four clevises; thirteen latches; one hundred and eight bolts for Touchwood Agency; four steel crowbars; seven hasps and staples; five tongs; they have also mended stoves and stove plates.

I examined all the tools in use in this shop, weighed the iron and steel on hand, and made an inventory of all stock on hand; this is included in the quarterly store return, 30th June.

Shoe Shop.

This shop is conducted under the direction of Mr. A. Goyer as instructor. He has three pupils with him learning the business, namely, Simon, Jeremiah, Albert.

The work of this shop is principally repairing the children's boots; during the past fiscal year, they repaired three hundred and thirty-five pairs of boys' brogans, and three hundred and thirty-four pairs of girls' boots; they manufactured seventeen pairs of beef moccasins, and six hundred and fifty-four boot laces; in addition to the above they repaired harness, cricket, base and foot balls.

In the shoe-maker's diary of work done, I observed that he values the work of himself and boys at two dollars and seventy-five cents a day, and he places the earnings of his shop, for the fiscal year, at seven hundred and thirty-one dollars and seventy-five cents.

I made an inventory of the tools, and weighed the leather, &c., in stock.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Bake House.

The baking of the institution is under the direction of E. G. F. Werer. He has six pupils learning the business. I am informed that several of them are quite capable of baking a batch of bread without any assistance from the instructor. The names of his pupils are: Solomon, Arthur, Moise, Jean LeDoux, Joseph LeDoux, Joe Suisse.

No regular time or account of time worked by each pupil at the baking business has been kept.

During the past fiscal year seven hundred and ninety-eight sacks of flour were used in the bake-house.

These boys go to school half each day.

The furnace of the bake-oven has been rebuilt since my last inspection, and, judging by the good quality of the bread produced, it now works satisfactorily.

Furnaceman.

C. Miles attends to the furnaces, stoves, and greenhouse, and is night watchman in winter, putting in spare time, of three or four hours daily, painting and repairing; and in the summer he is master stonemason during the building of foundations or as at present building a root house; he is also a gardener.

His work since my last inspection is summed up as follows:—

I must premise by stating that he is always assisted by pupils who are learning the general jobbing, plastering and mason's and painting business.

He has kept in repair the plastering, kalsomining and painting inside all the buildings, has painted or oiled all new wood-work, including furniture, hardwood floors, wainscoting, repaired the mason's work of the blacksmith's forges, and pulled down and rebuilt five chimneys, pulled down the old root house, and is now rebuilding it 24 x 60 feet of solid stone masonry, pulled down and rebuilt cellar and foundation wall under the east side of the boys' building; oiled and varnished twenty desks for school in Touchwood Agency, and seven desks for the school on the Sioux Reserve. He was three weeks painting, paper hanging and repairing the plastering on the File Hills Agency buildings, painted the outsides including the roofs of all the shops, sheds, barns, closets and storehouses, built foundations of stone for the wash-house, house on the farm, addition to the dining-room, addition to the carpenter shop, and a foundation for the new wind-mill building; he brick veneered the addition to the dining-room, repaired all the board fences, and cleaned all the chimneys.

As watchman, he discovered two fires, one in the kitchen, and one in the hall between the greenhouse and dining-room, which were put out before much damage was done.

Girls' Department.

Under Rev. Sister Goulet's management as matron, the work of this department has been conducted most effectively: the greatest neatness and order prevails throughout.

The dormitories, halls, sewing-rooms, dining-rooms, kitchens, pantries, reception and school-rooms, were all visited by me; they are a picture of cleanliness and good order.

The girl pupils are always cleanly and neatly and becomingly dressed, the meals are well cooked, and promptly served. In this latter connection it may be of interest to tell you that upon one day during my inspection the whole of the domestic affairs of the institution were left in the hands of the girl pupils, the sisters taking a day off, leaving the school very early in the morning for File Hills, and not returning until late in the evening. The meals upon this day were served with their usual promptness, and were as well cooked as usual, while the housework went on without any apparent break. This was no small feat for Indian girls to accomplish, considering that some six hundred meals were provided during that one day.

The sewing-room is a busy place, what with cutting out and making up new garments, and the vast quantity of mending and darning going on, some girls were running the sewing machines, some the knitting machines, others were sewing, mending, darning and making door mats and hearth-rugs. For material for these last named articles, they use up a good deal of the condemned clothing, a most useful and proper manner of disposing of it.

Very great economy has been exercised in repairing the children's clothing, darning, patching and repairing blankets. In this connection, I may observe that much of it was worn after the poorest white person would have considered the garment worn out: the condemned clothing is only fit for the rag bag.

It would be invidious to name those children who can do house work, needle work, knitting, run sewing and knitting machines: to write generally, all the older girls can do all of these things above named; while some of them are more apt to learn, and naturally smarter and more deft than others, all of them are put to work according to their strength and capability.

The older girls can perform all descriptions of domestic work, and younger ones are speedily following in their footsteps, and, having been taken younger into the institution, have not so many bad habits to eradicate, and may in time outstrip them.

The principal informs me that he has many more applications for girls for domestic service than he can supply.

All the children in the school, both boys as well as girls, are now provided with night gowns.

General Remarks.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the good discipline maintained in this institution at all times; whether the pupils are at work or play, I have found them always cleanly in their persons and properly dressed, the routine is performed with punctuality, the children behaved at their meals in a decorous manner, and, during my long inspection, I did not observe a single case of insubordination or bad behaviour. The children within my hearing talked English exclusively, and I am informed that it is their custom to do so.

There were very few Indian visitors, excepting during the sun dance at File Hills, when there were a good many callers in passing.

The only persons camping near at the time of my inspection were the parents of three children lying sick in the school.

The brass band, consisting of eighteen instruments, has improved and made great progress, so much so that they have been in request and have attended fairs at Indian Head and Fort Qu'Appelle. At the latter place one of the boys acted as leader of the band, the Rev. Father Dorais being too ill to accompany them according to his usual practice. Their charge for playing at those towns was ten dollars and their dinner. They are dressed in uniform; they were while at those towns the cynosure of all eyes, and the popular manner in which they were received gave great satisfaction.

The cricket club of the school played several matches with outside clubs, gaining most of them. They were always received with great courtesy, and treated most hospitably, wherever they visited.

Eighty or more articles of school manufacture were sent for exhibition to the World's Fair, where I feel sure that they will successfully compete with similar articles from any of the other Indian schools.

Scarcely a day passes but numbers of ladies and gentlemen (generally tourists from a distance) visit the school, and it is a source of satisfaction that it is always in a condition to receive company, let them arrive early or late in the day. The gardens present a picture at this season not surpassed in Canada, and probably not equalled in these Territories: they are a pattern of what good cultivation can achieve: the yield of strawberries, and other small fruits, was immense, the vegetables of all kinds are unsurpassed in size and quality.

The boundaries of the school lands were determined by a re-survey this year.

Department of Indian Affairs.

The following works are under construction by the mechanics and pupils of the school: a wind-mill on a substantial stone foundation, which will be used for sawing wood, pumping, chopping grain, &c., and a substantial stone root-house 25x60 feet. Repairs and additions are about to be made to the wash-house.

I issued my certificate of this inspection.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. P. WADSWORTH,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY, 7th October, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, last.

My season's work commenced with a trip to the Prince Albert District. Leaving Regina 12th July, 1892, I proceeded to Prince Albert with the purpose of ascertaining where land would be available for the settlement of the Sioux refugees from across the border, who have made the outskirts of that town their headquarters for years past.

These people number about 150 souls, and as yet have shown no desire, as a body, to engage in agriculture; at the present time depending on work obtained about the town, with occasional assistance from the Government. A report has already been made on this subject.

From Prince Albert I proceeded to Duck Lake, to inspect several alternative sites recommended for the proposed Industrial School for Roman Catholic Indian children.

From Duck Lake I next proceeded to Petequaquey's Reserve at Muskeg Lake, to survey and mark off the Roman Catholic Mission property.

This being accomplished, and the work assigned me in the district completed, I returned to headquarters at Regina, where I arrived on August 1st.

I now received instructions to survey a timber limit in the Rocky Mountains for the Blackfoot Indians.

Leaving Regina on the 9th August, I proceeded to Gleichen to procure labourers among the Indians to assist me; and, having arranged with Mr. Indian Agent Begg to send six men to Castle Mountain Station, went on to Calgary to complete my outfit.

A certain section of country, embracing some twenty-six square miles, had been selected by Mr. J. C. Nelson, Surveyor in charge of Indian Reserve Surveys, near Castle Mountain Station, as a suitable timber reserve for the Indians of this band, and it only remained for me to survey and establish the boundaries.

On the arrival of myself and party at Castle Mountain, work was immediately begun and carried on to its completion; but, owing to the physical and climatic difficulties met with in mountain country, work advanced slowly as compared with prairie country. However, 22nd October brought the work to an end, and the party were paid off.

A separate report with reference to location and timber to be obtained on this reserve has been already submitted.

After the transaction of necessary business connected with the survey of the limit at Morley and at Calgary, I stopped off at Gleichen, *en route* to Regina, to examine lands on the Blackfoot Reserve which it is proposed, owing to the reserve being in extent largely excessive of the present or prospective requirements of the band, should be sold, and the money invested in cattle to form the nucleus of a herd, or other necessities. I arrived at Regina on the 30th October.

From 30th October, 1892, to 26th February, 1893, I was engaged at headquarters preparing plans and returns of surveys, and general routine draughting.

Leaving Regina, 27th February, 1893, I proceeded to Ottawa, to prepare an outline map of the western and least known portion of the Dominion of Canada, to accompany the exhibit of Indian industries to the "World's Fair," at Chicago.

The time at my disposal before the opening day of the "Fair" being a question of weeks rather than months, some method had to be devised to reduce the actual draughtsman's work to a minimum; therefore, with this end in view, Capt. E. Deville's Secant Cylinder projection of the Dominion as the most recent and perfect map extant was adopted, and that portion of the Dominion to be embraced by the new map was enlarged by photography from one hundred to sixteen miles to an inch. A new projection being plotted from the Surveyor General's tables, it was traced, together with the photographic enlargement of the topographical features on Capt. Deville's map, on vellum cloth, and then printed by the inexpensive blue print process, and mounted on muslin, the actual time consumed in the preparation of map by one draughtsman only occupying forty-six working days.

The completed map covers a surface ten feet in length by seven in breadth, and Mr. Chas. de Cazes, in charge of exhibit, has the following to say for it: "Well made, nicely put up and the admiration of intelligent visitors."

The map I suggested should be printed and mounted in Chicago, to ensure good work, and save delay and expense. This being approved of by the late Deputy Superintendent General, Mr. Lawrence Vankoughnet, I proceeded to Chicago, where a few days were spent making arrangements for the printing and mounting of the map. I then returned to Regina, arriving there on the 11th June.

I may mention that while in Ottawa time was also found to make tracing copies of a number of maps, required in the Commissioner's office at Regina.

Leaving headquarters again on the 20th of June, I proceeded to the Industrial School at Fort Qu'Appelle, to establish with iron posts the boundaries of the school lands, and to make a survey of and report on an addition which it is proposed should be acquired for the uses of the institution.

Returning to Regina on the 26th, nothing intervened before the 30th and end of the fiscal year requiring special notice.

The work entrusted to me during the year, I hope, has been carried out with despatch and economy, and will meet with your approval.

I have, etc.,

A. W. PONTON,
Asst. Surveyor.

RESTIGOUCHE INDIAN RESERVE,
CAMPELLTON, N.B., 23rd October, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report together with a tabular statement in connection with the affairs of the Indians in my agency.

In general the Indians of this place are peaceful and industrious, they occupy themselves during the winter in cutting logs, and as they have the reputation of being skilful, they are employed in preference to others, in the spring, for the drive of the logs down the river. During the summer season they hire themselves as guides to the tourists and sportsmen who visit the Restigouche River and its tributaries, for which services they are well paid.

The women are placed in charge of the village during the winter; they manufacture snowshoes, moccasins and baskets; and in summer they gather wild fruits, which they sell with profit; they also cultivate their little gardens.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Unfortunately many of our Indians are addicted to intemperance, and with our present law it is very difficult to reach those who are the cause of this sad state of things: I mean the "go-betweens," for the Indians obstinately refuse to give the names of those who furnish them with intoxicants.

On the 12th July last, about 2 p.m., the people of Restigouche had the great misfortune to see their church destroyed by fire. A strong westerly wind was then blowing, and although the greatest efforts were made by both the Indians and the white people to extinguish the fire, the church was burnt down together with the houses of Peter Gray and Isaac Isaac. The latter, besides his house, which was the finest on the reserve, also lost his barn and all his agricultural implements. He was, however, enabled through his own energy and the generous aid he received from the whites, to build another house in time to give shelter for his family and place his crops in security for the winter.

The money paid by the insurance company will permit of the new church being commenced in the spring.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

V. J. A. VENNER,
Agent.

SASKATOON, N.W.T., 3rd October, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my eighth annual report of my inspection of Indian agencies and reserves in the North-west Territories, beginning with Duck Lake agency. I commenced my inspection there on 17th September, 1892. Mr. R. S. McKenzie is agent, Mr. W. Sibbald, clerk, and Sandy Thomas, interpreter. The agency buildings were in their usual good order. The office has been improved by having the outside sheeted over with dressed lumber, and the outside and inside painted. The clerk's house has also been painted; a well has been dug near the pond, which gives a good supply of water. This well was all the more necessary as the pond was fast drying up. Lumber was on hand for a new barn and implement shed, but, owing to press of other work, these buildings would not be commenced until next year. The whole place was in the best possible order.

The first reserve visited was One Arrow's, No. 95, Mr. Louis Marion, farmer in charge, population 101. Some improvement was noticeable over the previous year, but there was room for more, especially in the gardens. Four new houses and four new stables have been built during the year. A Dutch oven has been built, and a chimney put into the school building, by which an open fire-place is secured, giving good ventilation. The fences were fair. The crop consisted of: wheat, 75 acres; pease, 5; barley, 25; potatoes, 5; turnips, 2; onions, carrots and gardens, $\frac{5}{16}$; total $112\frac{5}{16}$ acres, being $24\frac{5}{16}$ more than the previous year. The crops promised a fair yield. Some new breaking, and a good deal of summer-fallowing had been done. The farmer had a good field of oats, which would give feed for the farm-horse. The Indians were living in tepees, and the houses were shut up, but were left in a cleanly state. The men were comfortably dressed, an improvement over last year; but the same improvement was not so noticeable among the women and children. One hundred and fifty tons of hay were in stack, and the band filled a contract of fifteen tons to the North-west Mounted Police at Batoche, for which they received \$4 a ton delivered.

The herd of cattle looked well; it consists of: oxen, 21; bull, 1; cows, 19; steers, 17; heifers, 6; bull-calves, 6; heifer-calves, 6; total, 76. The increase in calves was 12 from 19 cows. The band has, in private property, 32 horses, 7 cows,

14 young cattle, and 2 pigs. An inventory of articles in the hands of the farmer was taken, and his books audited. The reserve is a good one: abundance of fine land, wood and water; and the Indians are industrious, and anxious to get on.

My next point was John Smith's Reserve, No. 99, population 140, Mr. J. Willson being farmer in charge. This reserve showed signs of prosperity and thrift. The crop consisted of: wheat, 126 acres; oats, 62; barley, 12; potatoes, 9; turnips, 1; onions, $\frac{1}{2}$; gardens, 2; total, 213 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, being 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ more than the previous year. The crop was good. The fields looked clean and neat, and the gardens, as a rule, were free from weeds.

The houses are of a good class, were whitewashed outside and in. Some have shingle-roofs and are painted; others have thatched roofs. Four new houses have been built since last inspection. The farmer had completed a small building near his house, to be used as an office. The school-building has been supplied with an open chimney. Two kilns of lime were burnt during the year, which gave sufficient for their own use, besides supplying some of the other reserves. The band filled a contract for 50 tons of hay for the North-west Mounted Police at Prince Albert, for which they received \$5.50 a ton delivered. Three hundred and fifty tons were stacked for winter-feed. These Indians purchased, themselves, during the year, four double wagons, besides forks, rakes, &c. They earned in hunting, freighting, selling rails, &c., about \$600, in addition to what they got for oats and wheat they sold. Some very well made fancy baskets, mats and straw hats were noticed. The cattle were in splendid condition. The herd consists of: oxen, 23; bulls, 3; cows, 31; steers, 29; heifers, 16; bull-calves, 15; heifer-calves, 9; total, 126. The increase in calves is 24 from 31 cows, besides two which died at birth. The band has, in private property, 28 horses, 7 oxen, 25 cows and 49 young cattle. The fences were poor in some places. A considerable quantity of new breaking and summer-fallowing had been done, and the ploughing was very creditable. An inventory of property in the hands of the farmer, was taken, and the farm-books were checked. This reserve was in good shape, and the Indians were more prosperous and comfortable than they have ever been before. They would have flour enough of their own, without calling on the department for assistance. Mr. Willson was justly proud of his reserve. The next place reached, was James Smith's, No. 100, no farmer in charge here; population, 138. The chief and nearly all his men were absent on the hunt.

The crop put in on this reserve, was: wheat, 8 acres; barley, 4; potatoes, 8; turnips, 2; total, 22, or 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ more than last year. Potatoes and turnips were fair, but the fields were over-run with weeds. The grain was cut, and in stook. The cattle were in good condition. The herd consisted of: oxen, 19; bulls, 4; cows, 25; steers, 8; heifers, 7; bull-calves, 9; heifer-calves, 11; total, 83. The number last year was 57. The increase of calves is 20 from 25 cows. It was found that only half enough of hay was stacked for this herd, consequently the agent got authority to have 100 tons extra secured, the cost of which would be kept from treaty-money coming to the delinquents. Otherwise, in the face of a severe winter, the herd would have suffered from starvation. There was no need of this, as there was an abundance of hay at their very doors; and a new mower was given them, so there was no excuse for their going to the hunt without first putting up plenty of hay. I cannot say that any progress was noticeable here, and it is doubtful if any need be expected until an active and competent farmer is permanently placed over them.

The next reserve is Peter Chapman's, No. 100a, or Cumberland Band; population, 83. Crop put in: wheat, 5 acres; barley, 5; potatoes, 4; turnips, 2; and "Big Head," 4 acres potatoes and $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of turnips. "Big Head" has removed more to the centre of the reserve; and he and his men were busy putting up new houses and stables. They had some new land broken, and plenty of hay put up. "Big Head" is a capital worker, and carries out the agent's instructions cheerfully and willingly. The cattle were fat. The herd consisted of: oxen, 17; bulls, 7; cows, 34; steers, 19; heifers, 20; bull-calves, 14; heifer-calves, 13; total, 124. Last year the number was 96; increase in calves is 27 from 34 cows. In private stock, the band has 28 horses, 11 cows, 8 young cattle. Five calves died at birth. These are splendid reserves for stock-raising; and the herds, with proper management, should fast increase to large proportions.

Department of Indian Affairs.

The last reserves on this agency visited, were Beardy's, No. 97; population, 134; and Okemasis, No. 96; population, 26. These reserves were found to be in good condition. The crop, with the exception of three fields, showed well; root-crop was also good. The gardens had been well kept. The fields and fences showed good management. The Indians, men, women and the larger children, were all busy: not an idle person could be noticed. The crop put in on No. 97, was: wheat, 180 acres; oats, 24; pease, 4; barley, 41; potatoes, 10; turnips, 6; carrots, 1; onions, $\frac{1}{2}$; gardens, 2; total, 271 $\frac{1}{2}$, being one hundred acres more than last year. On No. 96, the crop was: wheat, 45 acres; barley, 15; potatoes, 3; turnips, 2; carrots, $\frac{1}{4}$; onions, $\frac{1}{8}$; gardens, $\frac{1}{2}$; total, 65 $\frac{7}{8}$, being 4 $\frac{7}{8}$ more than last year. The cattle were in prime condition. The herd of No. 97, "Beardy's," is: oxen, 28; bulls, 2; cows, 31; heifers, 13; steers, 19; bull-calves, 11; heifer-calves, 13; total, 118. Last year the number was 106. The increase of calves is 25 from 31 cows. The herd of No. 96, Okemasis, is: oxen, 13; bull, 1; cows, 14; steers, 13; heifers, 6; bull-calves, 4; heifer-calves, 4; total, 55. The increase of calves is 8 from 14 cows. In private stock, No. 97 has 19 horses, 2 cows and 4 young cattle. No. 96 has 8 horses and 2 young beasts. Three hundred and fifteen tons of hay are stacked for the two herds, which, in addition to the straw, would be ample for winter feed. The farmer had eight tons of hay stacked for the farm-horse. A small contract was filled for the police at Duck Lake. Some good ox-collars, axe-handles, hats and mats were noticed. Five new houses had been commenced, but would not be completed, for the want of lumber, to be used the coming winter. Mr. Lowell is the farmer in charge of these two reserves. I took an inventory of property in his charge, and checked his books. Mr. Lowell is deserving of credit for his good management of these two bands. There is a blacksmith's shop near the farm-house, where Mr. Lowell and the Indians make many repairs.

The warehouse is well kept. An inventory of its contents was taken, and the quantities, in almost every case, corresponded with ledger-balance. The bacon and flour were of choice quality, and both gave the best satisfaction. The Canadian cured bacon was particularly sweet and good. The office-work continues to be performed by Mr. Sibbald, in a satisfactory manner. The books are neatly and correctly kept.

In the previous year, One Arrow's Band had flour of their own for four months, Okemasis' for nine months, Beardy's for seven months, and John Smith's for four months. The total number of cattle is 582, and private stock 146, and 130 horses or ponies.

The births for the year ended on 31st August, 1892, were 29, and the deaths during the same period were 34. The health of the Indians, at the time of my inspection, was very good. The agent, Mr. McKenzie, spares himself in no way in looking after his Indians and benefiting them in every way calculated to bring them to the point all are aiming at, namely, to be self-supporting. I now proceeded to Carlton Agency, arriving there on 30th September, 1892.

Mr. J. Finlayson, agent; Mr. W. H. Halpin, clerk; Phillip Badger (an Indian), teamster. The agency building had been improved by the erection of a new and commodious office, 24 x 22, with two good rooms up stairs. The old office is now used as a dispensary. The other buildings were in good condition. The first reserve visited on this agency was Muskeg Lake, No. 102, Mr. Geo. Chaffee being farmer in charge. A small storehouse and office have been built during the year. The place was tidy. The crop put in here was: wheat, 45 acres; barley, 10; oats, 9; turnips and gardens, 5; potatoes, 4; pease, 1; total, 74. The crop was fair. The gardens were fairly well kept. Twelve acres of new land had been broken, and 20 acres summer-fallowed. One hundred and seventy tons of hay were stacked for winter use. Five houses have been repaired and improved. Two new stables have been built, and new fences had been made, and old ones repaired. Fork-handles, ox-yokes, whiffletrees, hay-rack, jumpers, &c., were noticed, made by the Indians. Straw was secured to make hats. One kiln of lime was burnt, which gave them ample to whitewash their houses, besides selling some to the mission and settlers. They had a fairly successful hunt during the previous winter. Seven hundred logs were lying on the borders of the lake, to be

sawn into boards. Some of the Indians have neat little milk-houses; and some of them make butter. The houses were comfortable, being clean and fairly well supplied with household requisites. Some of the houses have the open chimneys. Poultry could be seen at many of the farm-yards; altogether the Indians here are comfortable and prosperous, and improvement can be noticed. The Indians seemed contented, and only asked for some nails, to make repairs. The cattle were in fine order; they could not be otherwise, from the fine pasturage and abundance of water. The herd consists of: oxen, 14; bull, 1; cows, 9; steers, 7; heifers, 2; bull-calves, 6; heifer-calves, 4; total, 43. Increase of calves is 8 from 9 cows. In private stock, this band has 10 horses, 2 oxen, 3 cows, and 8 young cattle. The farm stock consists of 3 horses, 1 cow, 1 bull-calf. One of the horses is 21 years old, and was brought up by Mr. Chaffee at the commencement of the Indian farming here. Mr. Chaffee takes good care of the animals and of things generally. The mission-buildings have all been painted and they have now a pretty appearance. The garden of the Rev. Father Paquette is one of the best I have seen in this county. Some Russian raspberries which the rev. father experimented on, have proved a success. The usual inventory was taken of implements and provisions in hands of the farmer, and his books checked. The next reserve inspected was Mistawasis, No. 103. This reserve is under the immediate management of the agent, Mr. Finlayson. The crop put in was: wheat, 133 acres; barley, 39; oats, 14; potatoes, 11; gardens and turnips, 2; total, 199, being $46\frac{1}{2}$ acres less than last year. The decrease arises chiefly from the fact that the chief had no crops. He is too feeble to work himself, and had no one to work for him. The crop was one of the best they ever had; most of the grain was in stook. Root-crops were also good, except the turnips, which would only be half a crop, owing to the ravages of worms. Four new houses had been built during the year, all with upstairs rooms. Two have shingled roofs. The mission (Presbyterian) buildings have been improved; a new house has been put up by the mission for the teacher. The church is a neat and comfortable building; and the services are well attended by the Indians. The church is painted white, with red roof, and is on rising ground, from which a good view of the reserve is had. There are the mission buildings, the chief's house, and out-buildings, the school-house, the teacher's house, and at a short distance, snugly situated amongst the trees, can be seen the little mill, where the Indians grind their own grain and also some for settlers and Duck Lake Indians; while in the distance can be seen the Indian houses and farm-yards, the latter well filled with good stacks of grain; and also can be seen many fields dotted over with stooks, and men and women busy hauling to the stack-yards. The grain was as fine a sample as the Dominion produces. The impression was that of prosperity and comfort. Twenty acres of new land had been broken, and fifteen summer-fallowed. Some fencing had been repaired. One kiln of lime was burnt, which gave 100 bushels. Forty-five thousand feet of lumber were sawn on the reserve during spring.

I attended the services on one occasion. In the absence of a missionary, these were conducted by Mr. McVicar, the teacher. The chief was in his accustomed place in the choir. I heard many regrets at the death of Mrs. Nichol, wife of the late missionary, and at the resignation of the latter. Both were so interested in their work, Mrs. Nichol teaching the women and girls sewing and going with Mr. Nichol from house to house in their missionary work, which was progressing, school included. They did not fail to tell the Indians that cleanliness was next to godliness; and the good effects of their teaching could be seen at many places. The Indians hoped soon to have another missionary sent to them. A Christmas-tree festival was held last year, and I was told the occasion was a most pleasant one. It was the first ever held. There were music, recitations, speeches from the chief and other Indians; and every child on the reserve got a present of some kind. It is live work like this that tells among Indians, and they are not slow to appreciate it. Such gatherings are a relief from the usual hum-drum life on an Indian reserve, where it would appear that, in too many places, it is supposed Indians are not so susceptible of enjoyment as white people are.

Department of Indian Affairs.

The herd was in good condition; it consists of: oxen, 44; bulls, 2; cows, 60; steers, 37; heifers, 28; bull-calves, 19; heifer-calves, 20; total 210. The increase of calves is 39 from 60 cows; sheep, 18; sixteen less than the previous year. In private stock, the band has 21 horses, 2 oxen, 6 cows and 9 young cattle. Five hundred tons of hay were reported as in stack and cock.

This reserve was in good order, and the Indians were contented; and so they well ought to be, for, as a whole, they had the best crops I met with.

The next reserve inspected was Ah-tah-ka-koop's, No. 104. This reserve is also under the care of the agent. Very good crops rewarded the Indian labour here also. The houses are of a good class, and are cleanly kept; at every house an improvement of some kind was going on. One thousand logs were on the banks of Sandy Lake, waiting to be sawn into boards. Ten acres of new land have been broken, and twenty-five acres summer-fallowed. A good deal of fencing had been renewed and repaired. New fields have been started on the other side of Shell River. The Indians here are industrious and hard-working. In driving along this reserve, no one would think but that he was going through a thriving settlement in Ontario or Quebec. I counted over seventy stalks of grain, at different points. The crop was: wheat, 163 acres; barley, 51; oats, 22; potatoes, 15; gardens and turnips, 3; total, 254, being forty-six acres more than last year. Five hundred and fifty tons of hay were stacked, which, with the straw, would be sufficient for winter feed. The chief spoke gratefully for the fine crops. He asked for some assistance in repairing his house, and also for a new stove, which I am glad to say was granted. His house being divided into rooms, he required an extra stove. He is a splendid man. He says he is no longer able to work as he used to do, that he is getting old.

The missionary (Church of England) reports the services as being well attended. This reserve is making steady progress. The herd was in good condition; it consists of: oxen, 62; bulls, 3; cows, 63; steers, 36; heifers, 37; bull-calves, 22; heifer-calves, 18; total, 231. The increase of calves is 40 from 63 cows. The band has, in private stock, 36 horses, 2 oxen, 10 sheep, 19 cows, 37 young cattle and 7 pigs. The mission and school buildings were in good repair.

Sturgeon Lake Reserve, No. 101, had in crop, 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres wheat, 28 barley, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ gardens and turnips, 8 of potatoes. The herd consists of: oxen, 8; cows, 6; steers, 4; heifers, 2; bull-calves, 4; heifer-calves, 1; total, 25. In private stock, the band has 30 horses, 6 oxen, 25 cows, and 27 young cattle. Band 105 has a herd of: oxen, 2; cows, 4; steers, 3; heifers, 3; bull-calves, 2; heifer-calves, 1; total, 15. Band 106 has: oxen, 2; cow, 1; steer, 1; bull-calf, 1; total, 5. The grist-mill was in good repair, and did good work, turning out very fine flour. The warehouse is kept in good order. The bacon and flour were of choice quality.

The office-work was found to be well done, a new ledger had been opened, beginning with the balances at last inspection. The various books, ration-sheets, &c., were carefully audited. The total number of cattle in the agency is: "under Government control," 529; private, 171; total, 700; sheep, Government control, 18; private, 5; total, 23; horses, Government control, 2; private, 97; total, 99; farm-stock, 5; agency, 7; pigs; 7; or a grand total of 841. The population, births and deaths are as follows. The births and deaths are for the year ended 30th September, 1892.

Band.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.
101.....	139	3	5
102.....	66	2	2
103.....	154	5	4
104.....	198	11	8
105.....	60	1	2
106.....	97	5	4
Pelican Lake ...	35	1	2
Totals.....	749	28	27

The total yield of grain crop in 1891, was: wheat, 4,485 bushels; oats, 788; barley, 2,083; or a total, 7,356 bushels; roots, 3,251 bushels. The agency supplied its own flour for ten months out of the twelve; and the crop of 1892 was expected to be fully better, when threshing was completed.

The usual inventories and statements, with detailed report, were forwarded to the Commissioner, Regina.

I now proceeded to Battleford, going up the north side of the Saskatchewan, arriving there on the 9th October, 1892. The agent and his clerk being engaged making treaty-payments in the agency, I commenced my work at the Industrial School.

Rev. Thos. Clarke.....	Principal.
J. B. Ashby.....	Governess.
Miss Parker	Matron.
W. H. Ingram	Teacher.
John Gatley.....	Carpenter.
A. Bragg.....	Blacksmith.
A. McDonald	Farmer.
Nellie Hayes	Seamstress.
D. D. Mackenzie.....	Shoemaker.
Mary Bells.....	Laundress.
Alice Henry	Cook.
Susan.....	General servant.
W. McNair.....	Night-watchman
S. F. Macadam, M.D.	Is medical attendant for the school and the various reserves composing the Bat- tleford Agency.

A new blacksmith's shop has been erected during the year. It is 50 x 22, two stories, shingled roof, frame. The lower part will be the blacksmith's shop; it has two single chimneys, and one double. The upper part will be used by the shoemakers and printers, and one end as a paint-shop, with a tramway leading up to it. There is a lean-to 50 x 8, for storing charcoal, iron and other articles; a new coalshed 30 x 16 has also been put up. The laundry has been completed. The washing is done down stairs, and the drying and ironing up stairs. The laundress, Miss Bell, mentioned "Marie", "Francis" and "Christie", as being very good ironers. All the girls have to take their share at this work. Four boys are following the trade of shoemaking, and were making capital progress. Two boys are learning printing, Gilbert and William Bear, and they are doing well, as the little paper "The Guide" printed by them, proves. Fifteen boys are learning carpentry, and some of them are splendid workers and good mechanics. Thirteen are following blacksmithing, and are also making good progress. Sixteen boys follow farming, garden work, &c. A number of articles made by the boys, such as whiffletrees, clevises, chisels, bolts, door-handles, horse-shoes, &c., were very creditable. The chief part of the carpenter's work on new buildings at the school, and on the reserves, was done by the boys, under the direction of Mr Gatley, the instructor.

The main building was found in the best possible order. School-room, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, dormitories, lavatories, and bath-rooms, were all clean, cheerful looking places. Tanks are kept constantly filled with water, on the upper flat, and fire-buckets are placed at different points throughout the room.

The painting and kalsomining were done by the boys. Some fancy painting in panel-work was done by one of the boys, without any one to show him. Particular attention is given to the washing in this institution, the consequence being that the beds, bedding and clothing were all in perfect order.

The sewing-room is a large, airy and comfortable place. Making new dresses, clothes, mending, darning, patching, &c., by a number of girls, under the careful

Department of Indian Affairs.

instruction of Miss Hayes, the seamstress, can be noticed here. Adjoining is the store-room, where the dry goods are neatly placed on shelving, and easy of access when an article is required.

There is a library in connection with the school, containing 111 volumes of useful reading; and the pupils are reported as making good use of the books. Rev. Mr. Clarke obtained these books from friends in England.

The whole of the premises were in very good order. The gardens, flower and vegetable, were a success; and Rev. Mr. Clarke carried off many prizes at the exhibition held during the month.

The crop put in on the farm, with results, is as follows:—

Wheat.....	5 acres,	yielding	15 bushels.
Oats.....	3	“	30 “
Pease.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	“	Not threshed.
Barley.....	4	“	14 bushels.
Potatoes.....	5	“	500 “
Turnips.....	2	“	400 “
Carrots.....	1	“	15 “
Onions.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	“	15 “
Beets.....	1	“	20 “
Mangold.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	“	20 “

This would give the school a good supply of vegetables for the winter, an important feature in a place of this kind. Ninety tons of hay were stacked for winter feed for the cattle, which number as follows: oxen, 5; cows, 17; bull, 1; bull-calves, 5; heifer-calves, 3; total, 31; sheep, 16; pigs, 19; mare, 1; colt, 1; grand total, 68. Half of the cows were giving milk.

The pupils were camped at Jack-fish Lake, for eleven days during the summer; and the outing did them a great deal of good. They enjoyed themselves fishing, boating, bathing, &c. Since my last inspection of this school, an instrumental band has been formed among the boys, and they have made splendid progress in the short time. At a concert given during my inspection, the proceeds went towards defraying the expenses of the picnic to Jack-fish Lake. The band played, and the pupils, boys and girls, sang songs and choruses, gave recitations, and otherwise acquitted themselves in such a way as to astonish the visitors who were present. The services on Sundays are interesting and lively; and the pupils join heartily in the singing, responses, &c.

The cooking was well done, and the meals were served regularly and in good form. The flour supplied by the Lake of the Woods Milling Company was choice, and made the best of bread; the beef was also up to requirements. The usual inventories of store-room articles in use in the institution, in hands of carpenter, blacksmith, shoemaker and farmer were taken, and the various books checked.

New ledgers have been opened during the year. The articles written off as worn out and no longer of any use here, were sent to the reserves, where they can be of some use in mending or making rag-mats, but as articles of wear would be of little use, as they had been patched over and over before being set aside.

The number of pupils on the roll was 109: boys, 65, girls, 44; present at the time of inspection, 98; absentees, 11. These are divided into the following standards:—

	Pupils.
No. 1 Standard.....	15
“ 2 “.....	36
“ 3 “.....	27
“ 4 “.....	20
“ 5 “.....	8
“ 6 “.....	3

109

Five of the absentees are in standard 1; two were in standards 2 and 3; two in 4; and one in 5. The examination of the different classes was highly satisfactory, and showed that the training was thorough.

The Rev. Canon Flett, one of the North-west Government Inspectors of Schools, informed me that he took occasion to examine this school, on a recent visit, and was agreeably surprised at the high standing of the pupils in the several standards.

The Rev. Principal is as energetic as ever, and no part of the work of the institution is overlooked by him; and there is not a detail with which he is not familiar.

Complete returns, inventories and statements, with detailed report, were forwarded to the Commissioner, Regina.

I now commenced my work in the Battleford Agency, on 20th October. Mr. P. J. Williams, agent; Mr. A. J. McNeill, clerk; S. J. Macadam, M.D., medical attendant; John Carney, storeman; Dion Layer, teamster.

The office has been removed to a better building, almost opposite to the old one. The clerk occupies the house; and the office is a lean-to, but entirely too small. The storehouse is in the barrack square, as formerly.

The first reserve visited was Red Pheasant's, No. 108, J. H. Price being farmer in charge. The farm-buildings have been improved by the addition of a new storehouse. One new Indian house, and two stables, have been built during the year. Three kilns of lime have been burnt, producing 480 bushels, which the Indians sell at 30 cents a bushel, and of course use some themselves, whitewashing their houses. The well has been supplied with a pump, which is an improvement and saving of time. The crop put in here was: wheat, 106 acres; oats, 5; barley, 20; potatoes, 7; turnips, 1; gardens, 12; total, 151, being $19\frac{1}{2}$ more than last year. The results being: wheat, estimated, 100 bushels; oats, estimated 100 bushels; barley, estimated 200 bushels; potatoes, 1,200 bushels; turnips, 100 bushels; gardens, fair yield. Seventy acres of new land have been broken, and a good deal of summer-fallowing done. Two stack-yards were fenced in, one contained fifteen stacks, and the other eight. Fences were good. No fall-ploughing was done. Mr. Price does not favour this; and I found that this opinion was general in this part of the country. The gardens were well looked after by the Indians. Four hundred and fifty tons of hay were stacked for winter feed, which, with the straw, was considered ample. Strong fences, and good fire-guards were placed around the stacks. Some good mitts, socks and mats were made by the young girls, also baskets, bats, &c. The proceeds of cattle sold in Winnipeg, will be invested in buying a change of seed, which is much needed, as the same seed has been used since before the rebellion: The herd was in splendid condition; it consists of: oxen, 43; bulls, 2; cows, 74; steers, 55; heifers, 28; bull-calves, 11; heifer-calves, 19; total, 232. The increase in calves is small, being only 30 from 74 cows. There are five horses and two colts "under Department control;" and the Indians have in private stock, 20 horses, 2 heifers, 2 cows, 6 young cattle and 1 pig. There are 7 sheep.

The usual inventory was taken of articles in hands of the farmer, and books were checked, which Mr. Price keeps correctly and neatly. The reserve is in good order, and the Indians are industrious, and making good progress. They spend their treaty money in the purchase of useful articles, and they do not loiter around Battleford.

The day school on this reserve was inspected on 20th October. Mrs. Price, wife of the farmer, is the teacher. There were present, 7: 5 boys and 2 girls. The number of children of school age on the reserve is 20: 16 boys and 4 girls; number on the roll, 17; average attendance for the past three months, was 13. The building was in good repair; an open chimney had been put in during the year. Desks and school material were sufficient and in good condition. A few articles were asked for, which I reported. There are five pupils in standard one, and six in standard two, whilst two are ungraded. Knitting mitts and socks is taught, and some good specimens were shown. The examination of the pupils was satisfactory. They were clean, and fairly well dressed. The building was comfortable, and had a bright

Department of Indian Affairs.

and cheerful appearance. It was reported that the children could not attend in winter regularly, for want of sufficient foot gear. There is a church near the school. Both are in connection with the Church of England.

I now drove to the Stony Reserve, No. 109, Mr. Oscar Orr being farmer in charge. One new Indian house and two stables have been built during the year. The crop put in here consisted of 7 acres of potatoes, 5 acres of turnips, and 13 acres gardens. The potatoes were a good crop, yielding about 1,000 bushels; turnips were also good, and the yield is about 1,000 bushels. The gardens were a success, and gave the Indians a good supply of vegetables during the season, besides some to lay by for winter use. They took good care of their gardens, weeding and thinning them properly. One man had three acres of wheat, the seed for which he purchased himself. He had a good crop. Some of the houses had been white-washed, and the balance would be done before winter. Two hundred and twenty-five tons of hay were stacked for winter feed. The Indians purchased a new mower and rake themselves. They continue to sell hay, lime and wood. They are thrifty and industrious. There is a school house, but there has been no teacher for some years.

The cattle here are in splendid condition. The herd is a fine one. Mr. Orr seems to be a success in the management of cattle. The herd consists of: oxen, 33; cows, 44; steers, 33; heifers, 10; bull-calves, 20; heifer-calves, 17; total, 157. The increase in calves is satisfactory, being 37 from 44 cows. The splendid calves and yearlings are the offspring of the thorough-bred bull; and the difference to be seen in these, compared with the ordinary common scrubs, is the best proof of the advantage of having only choice bulls. An inventory was taken of property in hands of the farmer, and his books, which were neatly and correctly kept, were checked. The whole premises were neat and tidy, and Mr. Orr is very careful of property under his charge. There were 27 sheep, looking well. In private property, the Indians have 11 horses.

The next reserve reached was Sweet Grass, No. 113, Mr. Dunbar being farmer in charge, having succeeded Mr. Gopsill, who resigned on 1st June, 1892. Mr. R. Finlayson occupied the place from 1st June until Mr. Dunbar took charge on 1st August. The farm buildings had just been whitewashed, and looked clean and neat. Seventy-five acres of new land have been broken, principally on the bench, or high land. No summer-fallowing was done, as all the old land was under crop. Two hundred and twenty-five tons of hay were stacked for winter use. Lime was burnt on the reserve, and all the Indian houses have been plastered and whitewashed outside and in. The houses are cleanly kept, and they looked comfortable. One new house and one new stable have been built during the year. The Indians had just returned from treaty payments, and their purchases consisted of blankets, shawls, tea, tobacco, flour, bacon, &c. One Indian purchased a whole box of tea for his own family.

A new school-house is being put up in connection with the Church of England mission. An open chimney has been put in the Roman Catholic school building.

At the chief's house, I noticed wagons, carts, tubs, wash-boards, milk and bread-pans, spades, grub-hoes, counterpanes on the beds, pillows with pillow-slips quite clean. The floor of the house had been lately scrubbed. Some of these Indians still lie on the floor. The 500 feet of lumber given them last year, was put to good use in making tables and beds, but there was not enough lumber to go over all. The houses seemed to be well supplied with dishes, pots, pans, &c. One Indian had three very good neck-yokes, which he had just made, and the agent was to send them to the Industrial School to be ironed. This same man took first prize for potatoes at the Battleford exhibition. He also took prizes for wheat, oats and pease. He had a nice house and good stables. Two families make butter. Want of milk-pans is felt in collecting the cream. Birch bark cannot be got here, to make pans. Three stack-yards were well filled with stacks, waiting for the steam-thresher. The crop put in was: wheat, 129 acres; oats, 29; potatoes, 6½; turnips, 5; gardens, 5; total, 174½, being 16½ more than last year. It is estimated there would be 1,000 bushels wheat, 500 bushels oats, 1,400 bushels potatoes, and 500 of turnips. The herd was looking well. It consists of: oxen, 33; bulls, 3; cows, 45; steers, 34; heifers, 18; bull-calves, 8; heifer-calves, 20; total, 161. Part of his herd would be sent to Turtle

Lake for the winter, as only hay enough for 75 head was secured on the reserve. The increase in calves is 28 from 45 cows, which is rather a poor showing. There are 30 sheep. In private stock, the band has 57 ponies. I took an inventory of implements, &c., in hands of the farmer, and checked his books, ration-sheets, &c. Mr. Dunbar is proving himself to be a good man. He is active, and seems to have an intelligent idea of the work, and how to do it. The farm-house was a model of cleanliness, proving Mrs. Dunbar to be a splendid housekeeper.

My next point was Poundmaker's, 114, and Little Pine's, 116, being under the charge of Peter Tomkins, farmer, and Mr. R. Finlayson, assistant. Five new houses have been built on both reserves, in place of old ones pulled down. Forty acres of new land have been broken on 114, and thirty acres on 116. Thirty-five acres have been summer-fallowed on both reserves. One hundred and fifty tons of hay have been stacked for the cattle to be wintered here; but the bulk of these two herds, with half of Sweet Grass, will be sent to Turtle Lake, where hay and water are plentiful, and where 400 head of cattle were fed without any loss or mishap of any kind last winter. Six hundred head were to be sent there this year, and hay enough was secured.

The crop put in on 114 was: wheat, 105 acres; oats, 12; potatoes, 7; turnips, $1\frac{1}{2}$; gardens, 5; total, $130\frac{1}{2}$, being $51\frac{1}{2}$ more than last year. On 116, the crop was: wheat, 78 acres; potatoes, 6; turnips, $1\frac{1}{2}$; gardens, 5; total, $90\frac{1}{2}$, being $8\frac{1}{2}$ less than the previous year. The wheat was fair, but had not been threshed. Oats and potatoes were very good, turnips fair. Milk-pans were needed here. One woman milks five cows, and makes butter. Hay-racks, ox-yokes, land-rollers, baskets, mats, ox-collars, are made by nearly all the Indians, and one woman makes straw-hats. I visited a good many of the houses where the Indians had moved from their teepees, and found them cleanly kept; they had been whitewashed outside and in. Some Indians were mudding and whitewashing, preparing for winter.

The cattle were in fine order. On Poundmaker's the herd consists of: oxen, 30; cows, 45; steers, 29; heifers, 24; bull-calves, 16; heifer-calves, 18; total, 162. The increase in calves is 34 from 45 cows. On Little Pine's, the herd is: oxen, 30; cows, 32; steers, 21; heifers, 23; bull-calves, 7; heifer-calves, 15; total, 128. The increase in calves is 22 from 32 cows. The number of sheep is 26. The usual inventory was taken, and books checked. In private property, Band 116 has 30 ponies and one young beast. Band 114 has 32 ponies and 4 young cattle.

The overcoats sent last year, were of much service. Mr. Tomkins and Mr. Finlayson were working the steam-thresher. The Indians on these two reserves appeared more comfortable this year than last; one reason is, that my inspection this year was *after* treaty-payments, and last year it was *before* them. These two bands have not the advantages of the other reserves of earning money in selling hay, wood, lime or charcoal. The distance is too great to haul; and it is only when they are allowed to sell an animal that they get a few dollars outside of their treaty-money. They are making progress, however, as can be seen from their better houses and stables, nicely fenced fields, and splendid herds of cattle. Mr. Tomkins is doing very well. He is hard-working, and does not spare himself when work is to be done. Mr. Finlayson is also a good reliable man.

The day-school on Little Pine's Reserve was inspected on 25th October, 1892. It is in connection with the Church of England; C. A. Lindsay, teacher. Pupils present, 9: boys, 3, girls, 6; number of children of school-age, 16: boys, 6, girls, 10; number on roll, 16; average attendance for the last 3 months, 14.

The building was in fair order, and was being willowed, plastered and white-washed. An open chimney has been put in. The desks and school-material were sufficient, excepting a few small items which I reported. There are 9 pupils in standard 1, and 7 in standard 2. The result of the examination was fairly satisfactory. Cleanliness of school, fair; and cleanliness of pupils might be better; in fact there was room for improvement in every department in the management of this school.

My next point was Thunder Child's Reserve, No. 115, Mr. R. McConnell, farmer in charge, Mr. Nash having been transferred to the Piegan Agency. The farm-premises were in good order. Fifty acres of new land have been broken, and 50 acres

Department of Indian Affairs.

summer-fallowed. Three hundred and fifty tons of hay were stacked on the north side of the river. About ten new houses have been put up, in place of old ones pulled down; and as many new stables have been built. The houses are well kept, and on the whole were clean. They were being mudded and whitewashed. The women make butter, are good knitters, and know how to bake bread. Baskets, hats, ox-collars were noticed. Most of them have bedsteads; clean blankets and pillows could be seen in the beds. Cooking stoves, lamps, dishes, pails, etc., were in nearly every house. Most of them have small granaries, in which they store their grain. The crop put in here, was: wheat, 190 acres; oats, 10; barley, 2; potatoes, 7; turnips and gardens, 17; total, 226, being 7 acres less than last year. The crop was fair. Gardens were well looked after by the Indians.

The cattle were in good order. The herd consists of: oxen, 55; cows, 30; steers, 14; heifers, 15; bull-calves, 14; heifer-calves, 13; total, 141. The chief was very pleasant; he did not ask for anything. The usual inventory was taken, and books were checked. The day-school was inspected on the 26th October, 1892. C. T. Desmarais is the teacher, and the school is in connection with the Church of England; number of pupils present, 9: boys 5, girls 4; number of children that should attend this school, 15; number on the roll, 15; average attendance for the past three months, 11.

The building was in good repair; it was to be willowed and plastered. An open chimney has been put in since last inspection. School-material was sufficient and well cared for. Cleanliness of pupils and school-house was satisfactory. Children were comfortably dressed. Ten pupils are in standard 1, and five in standard 3. The examination was satisfactory, and the teacher here is doing good work.

The last reserve in this agency inspected was Moosmin's, No. 112, Mr. George Applegarth being farmer in charge. The new farm-house, built by the boys of the industrial school, was about being completed. It is 20 x 24, two stories, frame, lathed and plastered outside and in, and should be a warm house. There are two good rooms down stairs, with pantry, hall and kitchen; and up stairs there are three good bedrooms, clothes' closets, &c. Porches will be put on the front and side doors. The stables are on the other side of a large ravine, where a well has been dug, which gives plenty of water for the use of the house as well as for cattle and horses. The old dwelling will be pulled down, and a storehouse made of it. Twenty acres of new land have been broken, and twenty-five acres summer-fallowed. Three new houses and three new stables have been built during the year. The crop put in was: wheat, 102 acres; oats, 17; potatoes, 4; turnips, $\frac{1}{2}$; total, 123 $\frac{1}{2}$, being 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres less than last year. The wheat turned out 1,288 bushels; oats, 146 bushels; turnips, 100 bushels. Gardens were fair; potatoes, good crop. The herd was in good condition; it consists of: oxen, 20; bull, 1; cows, 23; steers, 23; heifers, 25; bull-calves, 5; heifer-calves, 13; total, 109. The increase of calves is 18 from 23 cows. The number of sheep is 57; and 22 were sold, or killed for food, during the year.

I took an inventory of property in hands of farmer, and checked his books. The various fields looked well, and the houses were neat and clean. In private stock, the band has 30 ponies and 3 young cattle.

The day-school was inspected on the 27th October. Miss Applegarth is the teacher, and the school is in connection with the Church of England. The number of pupils present was fifteen—boys, 6, girls, 9; number of children of school age on the reserve is 15; number on roll, 15; average attendance, 12, divided as follows: standard one, 7; standard two, 4; standard three, 2; standard four, 2. The examination was highly satisfactory. The school-building was in good repair, and was being willowed and plastered. Desks and school-material were sufficient and well cared for. An open chimney has been put in. The pupils were clean and well dressed, and exceedingly well-behaved. Knitting, sewing, making their own dresses, formed part of the work done here. This was one of the best conducted schools I have visited, and the children are making capital progress. Some of the little girls are bright and clever.

The usual inventory of the agency warehouse was taken, and the agency books audited. These are correctly kept by Mr. McNeill, who has his office-work done in

a business-like way. The agent, Mr. Williams, is seldom idle: his time is fully taken up overseeing this large agency, and the contentedness of the Indians is the best proof of his ability to handle them. Present population, and births and deaths ended 30th September, 1892 :—

Bands.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.
Red Pheasant	119	6	3
Stony.....	77	2	7
Sweet Grass.....	144	2	5
Poundmaker.....	117	7	3
Little Pine.....	118	6	5
Thunder Child.....	170	7	10
Moosomin	112	2	2
Total	<u>857</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>35</u>

The total crop in wheat will be about 4,500 bushels, not all threshed; 800 bushels oats, 120 bushels barley, 9,500 bushels potatoes, 1,500 bushels turnips, besides produce of the gardens. The total number of cattle, including farm and agency stock, is 1,132; young cattle, 18. The usual returns, inventories, statements and detailed report, were sent to the Commissioner, Regina.

The health of the Indians, at the time of inspection, was very good; and I must bear testimony to the fact that Dr. Macadam is most attentive to the Indians, being at all times ready to go and visit them when called upon to do so.

After making an enquiry, and reporting on some confidential matters for the Commissioner, I proceeded to the Onion Lake Agency, arriving there on the 7th of November. Mr. G. G. Mann is agent; Mr. McFeeters, clerk and interpreter. Since last inspection, the agent's house has been completed, except the inside painting. A granary, 40 x 20 feet, two stories, has been added to the mill, affording ample room to store grain upstairs; and the lower part is used for storing the separator, horse-rakes, reaper, etc. This building is frame and clapboarded on the outside. The mill was in full operation at the time of my visit, and the barley flour turned out was very good, although dark in colour, the grain having become discoloured from wet weather after being in stook. This flour makes sweet, wholesome bannocks. The saw-mill had been working also, and piles of boards were on hand. There were also some very good logs on the ground, ready to be sawn into boards, and some very good lumber.

The whole premises in and around the mill and agency buildings, were in good order, and had a thriving appearance. One hundred tons of hay were stacked in a corral near the stables, and the straw was stacked a short distance from the mill, where the threshing took place, as the grain was hauled from the fields to the thresher, which was driven by steam power. A very neat picket fence has been placed around the garden, in front of the agent's house; and the fencing around the agency pasture, has been renewed. The whole place showed good management. The office, which is a convenient one has also been completed on the inside, since last inspection. A verandah has been placed around the agent's house. A new stable, 60 x 30, with four compartments, and a good corral for holding hay, have been put up, about a mile east of the agency, where the calves in connection with the Department herd, will be wintered. This was thought better than keeping them with the main herd, some sixty miles distant, where it was found difficult to keep the calves from the other cattle, although in separate sheds. They will now be under the immediate care of the agent.

Six new Indian houses have been built during the year, and twelve stables; some of the latter, very good ones. The houses are kept clean, and many of them are comfortably furnished. The houses had all been whitewashed with white clay. The Indians are using raised beds more and more; and now that they have plenty of lumber, they have no difficulty in making beds, tables, &c. Want of nails was the only drawback.

Department of Indian Affairs.

The Indians are hard-working and industrious, but they have no opportunity of earning anything in the way of working for outsiders; and all they raise in the way of crops, is used for their own support, so that they have nothing but cattle to sell. The majority of them are farmers, and consequently derive no benefit from hunting. The crop put in by Band 119, was: wheat, 57 acres; barley, 474; potatoes, 20; turnips, 10; gardens, 4; total, 565, being 15 acres less than last year. Some of the barley fields, owing to dry weather, were failures; others more or less so; the average, therefore, is a small one.

After threshing, there were 150 bushels wheat, and 2,500 bushels barley. Some of the fields yielded from 20 to 25 bushels to the acre. Two thousand five hundred bushels potatoes were gathered, and 1,000 bushels turnips. Gardens were fair and gave the Indians a good supply of vegetables during the season. Some of the Indians will have flour enough for the year; but the average will be about six months for the whole, after reserving seed for next year.

The crop put in by Band 124 was: barley, 5 acres; potatoes, 6; turnips, $\frac{3}{4}$; gardens, $1\frac{1}{4}$; total, 13, same as last year. The yield was 20 bushels barley, 900 bushels potatoes, and 200 of turnips. Agency farm and garden had $\frac{1}{2}$ acre Ladoga wheat, which gave 22 bushels, or equal to 44 bushels to the acre. I sent a sample of this wheat to Professor Saunders, Ottawa. Fifteen acres oats gave 130 bushels, 5 acres rye gave 54 bushels, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre potatoes produced 200 bushels. Garden produce was consumed, and quantities of carrots, beets, onions, cabbages, &c., stored away for winter use. Band 119 summer-fallowed 36 acres.

Hay stacked for herd of Band 119.....	900 tons
Ditto do do Band 124.....	600 "
Department herd, including that at agency.....	968 "

Total..... 2,468 tons.

This means a lot of work for these Indians, besides the other work on their farms. One hundred acres of fall-ploughing had been done. The agent says he finds no difference between fall and spring ploughing, and the former enables him to get his crop put in earlier in the spring. The Ladoga wheat was sown on 22nd April, 1892, and harvested on 3rd September. The cattle were in splendid condition. The herd of Band 119 consists of: oxen, 86; cows, 87; steers, 42; heifers, 27; bull-calves, 32; heifer-calves, 46; total, 320. The increase in calves is very good, being 78 from 87 cows. The band has also 29 sheep; and in private stock, 49 horses and 41 pigs.

Band 124 has: oxen, 13; bull, 1; cows, 28; steers, 10; heifers, 10; bull-calves, 19; heifer-calves, 5; total, 86. The increase in calves is 24 from 28 cows, which is very satisfactory. In private stock this band has 15 oxen, 3 bulls, 50 cows, 60 young cattle, total, 128; and 50 horses.

The department herd now numbers 403 head, as against 289 a year ago. The increase of calves is 136 from 153 cows. This result shows good care. Only two cows died out of the entire herd during the year. The calves were a very fine lot, and looked more like yearlings. In connection with the department herd, the following statement may be of interest, as showing that the experiment has not been an unprofitable one. In making this out, of course, I have estimated the present value as on 30th June, 1892, and I do not think I have in any case over-estimated. The figures are rather under than over the value.

	Cost.
1888—50 heifers and 3 bulls.....	\$1,590 00
1889—12 do	396 00
1890—59 cows and 1 bull.....	1,870 00
1890—5 bulls.....	422 00
Salary of man in charge, 6 months each year, 4 years..	840 00
Provisions for men in charge, estimated.....	480 00
Total outlay.....	<u>\$5,598 00</u>

Received for beef, to 1892, 4,015 lbs., at 7c..... \$ 281 05

Receipts brought forward.....	\$ 281 05
<i>On hand.</i>	
June 30, 6 bulls, at \$100.....	600 00
do 83 steers, \$30	2,490 00
do 153 cows, at \$45.....	6,885 00
do 47 heifers, \$20	940 00
do 57 bull-calves, at \$10.....	570 00
do 59 heifer-calves, at \$10.....	590 00
To 30th June, 20 were calved after this date, not included	12,356 05
Less outlay, as herein stated.....	5,598 00
Profit.....	<u>\$6,758 05</u>

Even allowing for interest on outlay, and something for Indian labour in putting up hay, there is still a very good showing.

Baskets continue to be made, but there is no market for them here.

The present population of the Indians in this agency is 647, an increase of 35 over last year. The births during the year, have been 32, and the deaths 17. The increase, therefore, is 15 from births over deaths, and 20 hunting Indians who have returned this year to the district.

The health of the Indians was good. The doctor had not been called to the agency during the past year; but a good supply of medicines is kept at the agency, and these are given out by the agent himself.

The total number of cattle in the agency is:—

	Cattle.
Band 119.....	320
do 124.....	86
Department herd.....	403
Private stock.....	128
Total.....	<u>937</u>
	Horses.
Band 119.....	49
do 124.....	50
Agency.....	33
Total	<u>132</u>
	Sheep.
Band 119.....	29
Agency.....	58
Total.....	<u>87</u>
	Pigs.
Band 119.....	41
Agency.....	4
Total.....	<u>45</u>

The warehouse was well kept, and everything was in its proper place. The office-work was also in good form. The books were written up to date, and scarcely an error was found; ration sheets were examined, and also found correct. The office-work reflected credit on Mr. McFeeters, the clerk. A boy from Battleford

Department of Indian Affairs.

Industrial School was working in the carpenter's shop, and another boy from the reserve was taking lessons from him; both were doing good work. I noticed improvement in this agency, in various ways, and more especially in the matter of house-keeping and cleanliness. Some are putting upstairs rooms in their houses for bed-rooms. The agent continues to discharge his duties with ability. The usual inventories, statements and reports were forwarded to the Commissioner, Regina.

The day-school was inspected on the 11th November, 1892; Mr. Mathewson, teacher; school in connection with Church of England. Pupils present, 6: boys, 3; girls 3; number of children of school-age, that should attend, 10; number on roll, 10; average attendance for the past three months, 5. Building in good repair, had been newly mudded and whitewashed; has no open chimney. A new floor was recommended. School-material was plentiful and well cared for. The children were fairly clean, but their clothing was insufficient, especially for cold weather. Three were in standard 1, two in standard 2, and one in standard 4. Mr. Mathewson had only been a short time in charge of the school, and, therefore, there was not much progress to show. The boy in standard 4, however, was well up in his studies.

I now proceeded to Saddle Lake Agency, arriving there on the 16th November. Mr. John Ross, agent; Mr. H. Harpur, clerk, and Joseph Favel, teamster and interpreter. The agent's house has been completed, and a verandah and porch put on. A cattle shed, 20 x 24, has been added to the stable, a corral has also been made. The old farm-house, which is now used as an office and dispensary and clerk's quarters, has been repaired and painted. A new ration-house, 20 x 26, two stories, large cellar, thatched roof, has been erected during the year, all the work of these buildings being done by Indians under the direction of the agent. An implement-shed, 116 x 26, has also been put up, adjoining the store-house. The buildings were whitewashed, and had a very pretty appearance. The agent had a good garden, and a field of oats, which would give him oats for the agency-horses. The first reserve was Thomas Hunter's, No. 125. Two new houses have been built on this reserve, and a number of old ones repaired; three new stables also, and old ones enlarged and repaired. The houses had been all mudded and whitewashed with white clay, and looked clean and neat. Fifty acres of new fencing have been made on this reserve; twenty acres of new land broken, and five acres summer-fallowed, most of the ploughed land being under crop. The crop put in here was: wheat, 25 acres; oats, 8; barley, 42; potatoes, 5; turnips, 3; gardens, 2; total, 85, being 22½ acres more than last year. The crop was fair, but had not then been threshed. The houses vacated on this reserve, by families removed to Blue Quill's, have been chiefly taken up by families from Wah-sah-at-an-ow's Reserve, No. 26.

The Indians of the late Chief Bear's Ears, to whom I referred in my last report, have been located on a very pretty spot, near the Methodist mission. The house given to the widow, is a comfortable one, and the agent has had a good field fenced in, and will see that her crop is properly put in each year. Forty-seven acres of fall-ploughing had been done. Three hundred and sixty tons of hay were stacked, and the stacks were strongly fenced in. The cattle were in good condition. The herd now numbers 64 head. In private stock the band has 32 horses, 3 oxen, 30 cows, 39 young cattle and 26 calves. The increase of calves in private stock, is 26 from 30 cows; and in "Department control" the number was only 8 from 18 cows. The reason given is, that many of the cows are old and had no calves. The band earned over \$700 last year, chiefly in selling furs, trading, freighting, carrying the mail, labour, and the sale of produce. They are in fairly comfortable circumstances. The agent reports that these Indians are always willing to carry out his wishes.

The day-school on this reserve was inspected on the 18th November. J. A. Dean is the teacher. The school is under the control of the Methodist Church. Pupils present were 6: boys, 4; girls, 2; number of children of school-age on reserve, 26: boys, 15; girls, 11; number on roll, 26; average attendance for the past six weeks, 14. The building is in good repair; seats have been lowered, and desks widened, and both painted. The building is whitewashed outside and in. School-material was plentiful, principally supplied by the mission; pupils were clean, and fairly well dressed. Eleven are in standard 1, 8 in standard 2, 2 in standard 3, and 5 in standard

5. The examination was fairly satisfactory. The best scholars were absent. This school is a long distance from the majority of the families; and there was some talk of removing it. Making baskets, hats, knitting and sewing, form part of the training. Mr. Dean acts also as missionary.

The next reserve reached was Blue Quill's, No. 127. This reserve has made rapid progress during the past year. Five new houses and five new stables have been built; the houses have thatched roofs. They had just been mudded and white-washed, and looked well. A number of new fields have been commenced, fenced in and ploughed, over 100 acres of new fencing having been made. A new building for the Roman Catholic school, was in course of erection. The Roman Catholic church had been newly painted, and a very neat fence placed around the mission property. Some of the young men are making a beginning in farming. One young man, sixteen years of age, had a nice field which he fenced and ploughed himself. He had also a neat little house. This reserve had a thriving appearance. The crop put in was: wheat, 20 acres; oats, 10; barley, 20; potatoes, $4\frac{1}{2}$; turnips and gardens, 2; total, $56\frac{1}{2}$, being $35\frac{1}{4}$ more than the previous year. The crop was only fair, but had not been threshed; potatoes were fair. Turnips do not do well here. Two hundred and ninety tons of hay were stacked at various points. Forty acres of new land were broken. The cattle looked well. The herd is: oxen, 15; cows, 25; steers, 14; heifers, 23; bull-calves, 6; heifer-calves, 10; total, 93. The increase in calves is 16 from 25 cows. In private stock the band has 20 horses and 1 young beast. They earned during the year \$500, from sale of furs, freighting, labour, &c. The agent reports these Indians as capital workers. Forty-three acres of land had been fall-ploughed, and the work was well done.

White Fish Lake, No. 128, was my next point, some fifty miles distant; Mr. J. E. Ingram being farmer in charge. The farm buildings have been improved by covering and enclosing the space between the two stables, which gives 1,320 square feet of shed-room, affording excellent shelter for cattle. A porch has been added to the house, an implement shed, 18x20, has been put up, and a ration-house, about the same size, adjoins. The whole of the buildings were in good order, and showed careful management. Five new houses and five new stables have been built during the year; all the houses on the reserve were whitewashed, except two; and sickness is the reason of these two being left undone. The houses are neatly thatched, and looked very well. Ten acres of new land have been broken, and fifteen acres fall-ploughed. Mr. Ingram likes spring-ploughing best. Eleven hundred logs were got out of the woods last winter, and 60,000 feet of lumber were sawn, affording a good supply of boards to the Indians to repair and improve their houses. They made good use of the lumber, also, in making bins for the grain, shelving for their dishes, tables, bedsteads, &c. Fences were good. The whole of this reserve was in good order.

The crop put in was: wheat, 74 acres; oats, $10\frac{3}{4}$; barley, 90; potatoes, 15; turnips and gardens, $2\frac{1}{2}$; total, $197\frac{1}{4}$, being $16\frac{1}{2}$ acres more than last year. The results after threshing: wheat, 671 bushels; oats, 319; and barley, 1,571 bushels; or a total of 2,661 bushels. The quantity of potatoes raised was 1,663 bushels; gardens and turnips were rather poor, and the produce was principally consumed during the season, and 20 bushels stored for winter. Six hundred and fifty tons of hay were stacked in the valley, and were the best made stacks I had seen. The herd is as follows: oxen, 33; bulls, 2; cows, 18; heifers, 27; steers, 18; bull-calves, 5; heifer-calves, 10; total 113. The increase in calves is 15 from 18 cows. The agent purchased from proceeds of cattle, two mowers for this band, one for Hunter's, and one for Blue Quill's. The Indians here make baskets, ox-yokes, fork-handles, axe-handles, bob-sleighs, hay-racks, &c. Some good knitting was also noticed.

I took the usual inventory of property in hands of farmer, and examined his books. This reserve has in private stock, 24 steers, 21 heifers, 130 horses, 1 ox, 48 cows, 37 young cattle and 30 calves. The saw-mill had done good work, and the grist-mill was expected to arrive in time to grind this year's crop.

The day-school on White Fish Lake was inspected on the 22nd November. W. A. Fay is teacher. The school is in connection with the Methodist Church. The attendance was 15: boys, 5, girls 10; number of children of school-age on reserve, 23;

Department of Indian Affairs.

number on roll 21; average attendance for the past three months, 16. The classes are divided as follows: standard one, 4; standard two, 7; standard three, 7; standard four, 2; standard five, 1. Examination was satisfactory, and showed that the pupils had been carefully trained.

The building is old and poor, but a new school-house was to be built at once, or rather in the spring. The school-material and furniture is plentiful and well cared for. The children were clean, and were comfortably dressed, and they had all good warm moccasins on.

The day-school on Good Fish Lake was also inspected on 22nd November. Peter Erasmus is the teacher, and the school is in connection with the Methodist Church. Pupils present, 6: boys 2, girls 4; number of children of school-age on reserve, 46: boys 22, girls 24; number on roll, 43; average attendance for past three months, 17; sickness among the children being the reason given for the poor attendance. The building was in fair order, but it was cold and uncomfortable. A new door was wanted, also a new floor. The standards are: in one, 10; in two, 7; three, 6; four, 5; ungraded, 15. Examination was not of an encouraging character. It was said that the best scholars were absent. Material was somewhat short, and a requisition for was reported. More energy on the part of the teacher, might be given with advantage. For example, the building had not been banked, and the ground was now too hard to dig. Being a strong man, why did he not bank it himself?

Band 130, Chippewayans, had 2 acres potatoes, which yielded 250 bushels. Their herd is: oxen, 3; bull, 1; cows, 4; steers, 3; heifers 8; total, 19. One hundred tons of hay were put up. In private stock they have 4 horses, 3 oxen, 1 bull, 2 cows.

Band 126 has under "Department control," at Saddle Lake, removed from their old reserve, the following: oxen, 3; cows, 7; steers, 8; bull-calves, 2; heifer-calves, 3; total, 23. In private stock they have 8 horses and 2 colts.

Band 131, Beaver Lake, had 2 acres of potatoes, which gave them 200 bushels. They have some ponies, and have put up 75 tons of hay.

The warehouse was in good order. The goods were neatly stored, and the issues correctly made. The office-work was also well done; and Mr. Harpur keeps everything in the best manner, and is very correct and neat in his work.

The total number of cattle on the agency is:—

Department control	312
Private stock.....	267
Agency	14
Farm	9
Total	<u>602</u>

	Horses.
Agency	2
Farm	1
Indians.....	194
Colts.....	2
Total	<u>199</u>

Grand total of animals..... **801**

The population is as follows:—

	Souls.
Band 125.....	95
do 126.....	27
do 127.....	80
do 128.....	311
do 129.....	14
do 130.....	76
do 131.....	126
Total.....	<u>729</u>

The births during the past year have been 35, and the deaths 30. The health of the Indians, from December, 1891, to April, 1892, was not good; but from April until the time of inspection (November) the Indians had enjoyed excellent health. They were well looked after during their sickness by Drs. Wilson and Royal, of Edmonton. They have all been vaccinated. The earnings of Band 128 were about \$1,100 during the year, from furs, &c. Bands 130 and 131 sold furs to the extent of about \$1,000 each band. Quite an improvement can be noticed all over this agency since my first visit three years ago; and I can only say of the agent that, if the reserves belonged to him, he could not possibly take more interest in them, and he is doing his work well.

I now drove to Edmonton, arriving at that agency on December 2nd; Mr. Charles de Cazes, agent; Mr. A. E. Lake, clerk; Henri Blanc, teamster and interpreter. A new kitchen, with brick chimney has been added to the agent's house, and the whole building painted. A meeting-house for Indians, when visiting the agency, has been put up; it is 20 x 20. The Indians from Lac St. Ann's have often to stay over night, and this will be a great convenience to them.

A new ration-house, 20 x 22, two stories, shingle roof, two windows, has also been built. This building is nicely arranged, with counters, flour bins, hooks for hanging meat. Large blocks are used for cutting the beef, and the whole is done as neatly and cleanly as in a well kept butcher's shop. This building was put up for \$100 cost to the Department. A large corral has also been constructed. An implement shed, 20 x 26, and one 22 x 20, have been built during the year. A cow stable, 20 x 18, has also been erected, close to the old one, and the space between the two, covered over, gives good shelter to the cattle when not in the stables. The well has been supplied with a pump, and is neatly covered over. All the buildings had been whitewashed with lime. There is a flag-staff, but no flag. The agent's garden was, as usual, a great success. The first reserve visited was Enoch's, No. 135. A wonderful improvement can be noticed on this reserve since last inspection. New fields have been opened, old and crooked fences pulled down, and new ones put up. Houses have all been whitewashed with lime, and they are kept very clean, in fact the improvement in house-keeping was the most marked. They are comfortably furnished, nearly all have open chimneys, as well as stoves. Nine new houses, and as many stables, have been built during the year, the old houses now being used as kitchens. In visiting the houses, I met Mrs. Ward, a deserving woman, she got second prize for the best kept garden, and was the one who collected the dried fruits for the Chicago show.

The crop put in on this reserve, was: wheat, 80 acres; oats, 75; barley, 45; potatoes, 8; buckwheat, 5; flax, $\frac{3}{4}$; pease, 3; gardens, 8; total, 224 $\frac{3}{4}$, being 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres more than last year. Results, as nearly as can be ascertained, are as follows: wheat, 400 bushels; oats, 750; barley, 650; potatoes, 600 bushels; buckwheat, 50 bushels; flax, 4 bushels; pease, 12 bushels.

Garden produce and turnips were used freely during the season, and a good supply from each garden stowed away. Thirty acres of new land have been broken, and some summer-fallowing. Two hundred and fifty tons of hay were stacked. The cattle looked well. The herd numbers: oxen, 24; bulls, 2; cows, 22; steers, 24; heifers, 13; bull-calves, 11; heifer-calves, 7; total, 103; increase of calves is 18 from 22 cows. In private stock, the band has 60 horses, 3 cows, and 6 young cattle.

Alexander's Reserve, No. 134, Mr. O'Donnell, farmer in charge, was next inspected. The farm buildings were in their usual neat and cleanly state; 30 acres of new land have been broken, 15 acres summer-fallowed, and 10 acres of new fencing made; 75 acres of fall-ploughing had been done.

The crop put in here was: wheat, 75 acres; oats, 12; barley, 100; potatoes, 5; buckwheat, 24; flax, $\frac{1}{2}$; pease 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; gardens, 4; total, 201 $\frac{1}{4}$, being about the same as last year. Not all threshed, and results not definitely known, but the crop was fair. On the home-farm, four acres of new land have been broken, and six acres of new fences made. A new shed for machinery has been put up. Fifty tons of hay were stacked for the farm-stock, and 400 tons for the Indian herd.

Department of Indian Affairs.

The women and children were more comfortably dressed than I found them a year ago. An improvement in this respect was general all over the reserve. The herd numbers: oxen, 15; bulls, 2; cows, 11; steers, 16; heifers 10; bull-calves, 3; heifer-calves, 5; total, 62; a small herd for this large reserve, but they are doing better the past two years. The increase in calves is 8 from 11 cows. The Indians make fork-handles, whiffletrees, land-rollers, hay-racks, and many other articles. Five acres of land have been grubbed by the farmer in connection with the home-farm. The wagon in use here was obtained in 1880, and is still good. Three new mowing machines have been purchased by this band, and two by Enoch's. By these means they are able to put up hay for sale in the spring, when good prices are obtained. In private stock this band has 45 horses, 4 cows, 12 young cattle and 13 pigs. The next reserve inspected was Paul's, No. 133a, White Whale Lake. This reserve is also under the charge of Mr. O'Donnell. Three new Indian houses have been built, and thirteen new fields have been started. Hay stacked, 175 tons. A new mission-house has been built by the Methodist Church, the missionary being the Rev. C. E. Somerset, formerly of Louis Bull's Reserve, Bears Hills. The main building is 22 x 26, and a wing for a kitchen, 12 x 26. Here is a store-room and a bath-room, each 6 x 5. The house is well furnished. There are good stables also, with room for eight horses.

The new school-house is a short distance from the mission buildings. It is log, shingled roof, 20 x 30, with a porch, inside wainscotted. There are eighteen benches and ten desks, very good ones. There is a desk and railing in front, for the teacher. This place is also used for services on Sundays. The school had not yet commenced operations. There are three windows on each side. There is a never failing spring close to the buildings. The crop put in here was: wheat, 4 acres; oats, 1; barley, 27; potatoes, 4; gardens, 2; total, 38, being 18 acres more than the previous year. The grain was in little stacks. The herd were: oxen, 8; cow, 1; steer, 1; heifer, 1; bull-calf, 1; total, 12. In private stock, the band has 20 horses, 3 cows, 4 young cattle, and 3 pigs. The Indians were pleasant, and seemed contented. They were getting lots of fish in the lake, through holes cut in the ice.

I now went to Joseph's Reserve, No. 133. The Indians were nearly all absent, only an old man, and six women on the reserve. The old man, and four of the women, were helpless, and the other two were kept busy attending to them. Four new houses have been built here, and three stables; 15 acres of new land broken; 15 acres of new fencing put up; 8 acres of fall-ploughing had been done. Hay in stack, 150 tons. The crop put in was: wheat, 2 acres; barley, 17; potatoes, 4; gardens, 2; total, 25, being ten acres more than last year. Gardens were more or less failures. The herd were: oxen, 6; bull, 1; cows, 5; steers, 2; heifers, 4; bull-calf, 1; heifer-calf, 1; total, 20; looking well. In private stock, they have 25 horses, 2 cows, and one young beast.

The last reserve inspected was Michel's, No. 132, which we reached on our way back to the agency. The reserve was in its usual good order; the style of houses, and comfortable farm-yards, with good sized stacks of grain, bearing evidence of the band being in a prosperous condition. Fences are good. Chief Michel had his implements under cover this year. The crop put in was: wheat, 60 acres; barley, 30; potatoes, 3; buckwheat, 2; pease, 2; gardens, 5; total, 127, being 6 acres more than last year. The crop was good, but had not been threshed; gardens were also good. Twelve acres of new land were broken, and some summer-fallowed. The horses and cattle were in fine condition. They number: horses, 2; oxen, 5; bull, 1; cows, 14; steers, 12; heifers, 6; bull-calves, 6; heifer-calves, 5; total, 51. In private stock, the band has 16 horses, 7 cows, 18 young cattle, and 20 pigs. The whole reserve was in good form. The warehouse was in good order. The bacon was of choice quality. The fall delivery of flour had just been made, and a receipt was sent in accordance with the quality. The beef supplied was also very good. Ten head of condemned cattle have been killed during the year, weighing 7,000 lbs. Forty-seven animals supplied by the contractor, weighed, after dressing, 30,172 lbs., or an average of 640 lbs. each. The clothing from the police, to which I referred last year, was found of much benefit to the old and poor Indians. The office work is

neatly and correctly done, and the books were all written up; ration-sheets were examined, and the whole showed that Mr. Lake was a competent and reliable clerk.

		Population.	Births.	Deaths.
Enoch	No. 135.....	156	4	5
Michel	do 132.....	80	1	1
Alexander	do 134..	215	10	16
Joseph	do 133.....	145	2	1
Paul's	do 133a.	110	1	6
		<u>706</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>29</u>

The payments passed off quietly, and no liquor was brought on the reserves. At the exhibition held in Edmonton this year, the agent carried off 17 first prizes and 4 second. The list included potatoes, carrots, turnips, celery, cabbages, tomatoes, melons, tobacco, hemp, millet, buckwheat, lettuce, radish, corn, sunflowers, onions and rhubarb. The agent held an exhibition for the Indians at the agency. They all competed, and the collection was quite a success. It is proposed to continue these. Dr. and Mrs. Wilson, Dr. and Mrs. Royal, Mr. and Mrs. Daly, and Mr. Inspector Bétournay acted as judges. The total number of cattle on the agency is:—

Department control.....	246
Private property.....	63
Agency, 2 oxen.....	2
	<u>311</u>
	Horses.
Private property.....	166
Farm 17.....	3
Agency.....	2
Michel.....	2
	<u>173</u>
	Figs.
Department control.....	23
Private property.....	30
	<u>53</u>
Grand total.....	<u>537</u>

The agent continues to discharge his duties with ability, and the Indians are fortunate in having an agent who takes such a watchful care over them. The whole agency is in splendid shape.

The boarding-school on Enoch's Reserve, Stony Plain, was inspected on 7th December, 1892; George J. Melbourn is principal, and the school is in connection with the Presbyterian Church. There were present 10: boys 7, girls 3; number on roll, 10; average attendance for the past three months, 9. The building is a double one, but entirely too cramped to carry on the work properly as it should; and I am sure, if it was only known by some of the wealthy and liberal Presbyterians that one of the missions was so miserably furnished with accommodation, they would at once support and equip it in a proper way, and see that buildings worthy the cause were erected. Mr. and Mrs. Melbourn are doing a splendid work with the means at their disposal. The house, bed-rooms, etc., were clean. The meals are good, and well served. The grading is two in standard 1, four in standard 2, three in standard 3, one in standard 4. The examination was highly satisfactory, and showed that good faithful work was being done. Knitting, making baskets from birch bark, plaiting, sewing, etc., are regularly taught and practised. The pupils sang very

Department of Indian Affairs.

nicely. The clothing was abundant. As a proof of the solid work in the way of teaching done here, when visiting the Indian houses, in company with the agent, I saw a little girl in one corner of the house, reading a book. I asked her what she was reading, and she said the Bible. I asked her if she would read a chapter for the agent and myself; she said "yes." I selected the 1st chapter of St. John's Gospel, and this little girl stood up, and read the chapter in a clear and distinct voice, very much to the surprise of Mr. de Cazes. I learned that this little girl had been one of Melbourn's pupils. The father and mother were proud of their little girl. Such experiences as these, although small in themselves, prove that the work done in these schools, however humble, is not done in vain.

The usual inventories, statements, and detailed report were sent to the Commissioner, Regina.

I now returned to Edmonton, and after securing a sleigh—the snow being too deep for a buckboard—I proceeded to Peace Hills, and had to break the road most of the way, 60 miles, arriving at the agency on Christmas Eve 24th December, 1892. Mr. D. L. Clink is agent, Mr. C. W. H. Sanders was clerk during the year, but was removed to the Blood Agency, and Mr. Swinford, who succeeded him, arrived before I left, namely, 5th January, 1893. Gilbert Whitford is the interpreter. An Indian labourer is employed at \$5 a month. An outside kitchen, made of logs, has been added to the clerk's house, and a fence around his garden, running from the house to the bank of Battle River. Bricks were on hand to put a brick-chimney in the clerk's house. A large amount of work has been done, digging a canal in connection with the dam for the proposed mill. The agent's house has had two new porches put on. A neat rail fence has been placed around the grave-yard near Sampson's school-house. The buildings were in good repair, and would look better when painted, which I understood would be done next year. Sampson's Reserve, No. 138, was the first visited. Only two or three houses on this reserve were occupied, the Indians being away, fishing and hunting. The chief's house had been completed. Sampson's house has had the upstairs divided into separate rooms. The crop put in on this reserve was: wheat, 177 acres; oats, 28; barley, 64; potatoes, 7; turnips, 12; gardens, 1; total, 289, being 134 acres more than the previous year. The results, owing to hail-storms, were: in wheat, 378 bushels; barley, 165; oats, 100; potatoes estimated at 1,000 bushels, and turnips, 1,500 bushels. The garden-produce was consumed during the season. One hundred and seventeen acres of new land have been broken, and it is estimated 100 acres of new fences have been made. Twenty acres have been summer-fallowed, and 100 acres fall-ploughed. A number of the older fields have been enlarged, and fences made straight. The cattle are wintered at the large stables, as formerly. The herd numbers: oxen, 30; cows, 45; steers, 49; heifers, 29; bull-calves, 22; heifer-calves, 21; total, 196. The cattle were in very fair condition. Five hundred tons of hay were stacked on the meadows near the winter-stables. The stacks were well made, and fire-guards ploughed around them, well fenced also. Private cattle are not yet on the books. The calves are a fair lot, and the percentage is satisfactory, being 43 from 45 cows. Some of the Indians milk their cows regularly.

The day-school on this reserve was inspected on the 28th December, 1892. Miss Annie Whitelaw is the teacher; the school is in connection with the Methodist Church. Pupils present, 9: boys, 4; girls, 5; all the rest of the pupils were away with their parents, and these few had come in to spend Christmas, but would leave again in a day or two. The attendance when parents are on the reserve is good. The building was in fair condition, but a new floor is required and walls willowed, and plastered outside, as it was reported as impossible to keep it warm in very cold weather. Material was plentiful and well cared for. Pupils were clean and fairly well dressed. Number of children of school-age on reserve, 34: boys, 10, girls, 24; number on roll, 28; average attendance last quarter, 10; classes as follows: standard one, 13; standard two, 12; standard three, 3. The examination was very satisfactory, and showed that Miss Whitelaw is a careful and painstaking teacher. Some good specimens of knitting, plaiting, straw-hats, were to be noticed.

The next reserve was Ermineskin's, No. 137. Two new houses have been put up here of a superior class, shingled roofs. The crop here suffered in the same way as Sampson's. The quantity put in was: wheat, 117 acres; oats, 31; barley, 46; potatoes, 3; turnips, 4; gardens, 1; total, 202, being 84 acres more than last year. Results: wheat, 378 bushels; barley, 234; oats, 17; potatoes estimated at 500 bushels; and turnips, 500 bushels. Gardens destroyed by hail. One hundred and nine acres of new land have been broken and about 100 acres of fencing made. Fields have been enlarged. Some pretty ones are to be seen on each side of the railway. Twenty acres of summer-fallowing and 70 acres of fall-ploughing have been done. Two hundred and fifty tons of hay were put up. The cattle were at the winter-stables and were in good condition. The herd consists of: oxen, 15; cows, 32; steers, 36; heifers, 12; bull-calves, 11; heifer-calves, 23; total, 129. Mr. A. C. Jones was farmer in charge. I took an inventory of implements, provisions, &c., in his hands, and checked his books. The live stock on home-farm is: horses, 4; oxen, 3; cows, 3; steers, 6; heifers, 2; bull-calf, 1; heifer calf, 1; total, 20.

The next reserve reached was Louis Bull's, No. 140. The chief and his brother were the only two men on the reserve. It was in good order. The crop put in was: wheat, 82 acres; oats, 14; barley, 18; potatoes, 1; turnips, 1; gardens, 1; total, 117, being 49 more than last year. Results, after threshing: wheat, 1,017 bushels; barley, 156; oats, 246; and potatoes, 300 bushels; turnips, 250 bushels; two latter only estimated. Thirty-nine acres of new land have been broken; 30 acres of new fencing; 15 acres of summer-fallowing and 40 acres fall-ploughing done; 175 tons of hay stacked.

The cattle were in good condition. The herd is: oxen, 6; cows, 31; steers, 45; heifers, 10; bull-calves, 10; heifer-calves, 15; total, 117. Some of the Indians make butter.

Sharphead's Band, No. 141, has: cows, 13; steers, 11; bull-calves, 6; heifer-calves, 7; total, 37. The total number of cattle in the agency is:—

Sampson's	196
Ermineskin's	129
Louis Bull's.....	117
Sharphead's.....	37
Home-farm, including 4 horses.....	20
Agency, including 3 horses	63
Grand total	<u>562</u>

The warehouse was well kept, and the office-work, in most cases, written up. The bacon from the Hudson's Bay Company was choice, and the flour from the Ogilvie Milling Company was also very good, and equal to sample. The population is: Sampson's, 275; Ermineskin, 151; Louis Bull, 61; Sharphead, 23—total, 510. Last year the number was 531. The births during the year were 17, and the agent is leaving no stone unturned in order to prevent these Indians from being dependent on the department.

The day-school on Louis Bull's Reserve was inspected on 9th January, 1893. No pupils were present. Number of school-age on reserve, eighteen—boys, eight, girls, ten; number on roll, eighteen; average attendance for two months since school was re-opened, eight. Building, 18 x 24 feet, fair order, required plastering and whitewashing; has a log porch, 8 x 6 feet. James A. Youmans is teacher, and the school is in connection with the Methodist Church. He expects to resume work on 1st February. Inventories, with detailed report, were sent to the Commissioner.

I now sent on my team, by trail, to Calgary, and went on by train myself, from Panoka station; and the next agency reached was the Sarcee, on the 23rd January, 1893. Mr. S. B. Lucas is agent; Mr. A. Kemeys-Tynte, clerk; George Hodgson, interpreter and farmer, and "Old Tom," assistant issuer of rations. The farm buildings have been improved by the addition of a shed, one hundred feet in length; one end is used as an ox stable. There are stanchions for twelve oxen; the other end is divided

Department of Indian Affairs.

into compartments for the younger animals. The space in the centre is used for sheltering the other cattle in cold and stormy weather. This accommodation was much needed during the cold weather. Without these stables, the cattle would surely have suffered.

The boarding-school has been enlarged by the addition of a lean-to 12 x 22 ft., and a bed-room 10 x 10 ft., with a porch 8 x 8 ft. Upstairs there is the dormitory, 30 x 24 ft.; bed-room, 18 x 10 ft.; clothes-room 18 x 8 ft. The old part is used as a kitchen, 10 x 18 ft. Lavatory and bath-room, 8 x 10 ft.; store-room, 10 x 10 ft. There is a large garret and good provision for ventilation. The new portion is frame, and it is finished inside with dressed lumber. The mission-house has also been improved by two leans-to, the gift of a lady in England, and it will be known as the "Kirby memorial." One is 28 x 12 ft., and the other, 12 x 13 ft. The walls—of logs—are up for a building to be used as a laundry and bakery, and the upper part as a carpenter's shop.

The crop put in at the Sarcee Reserve was: oats, 52 acres; potatoes, 14½; turnips and gardens, 8—total, 74½ acres. Results: oats, 100 bushels; potatoes, 200 bushels; turnips and gardens were failures. The crop on home farm was: oats, 16 acres; potatoes, 1½; turnips and gardens, 2. Oats were cut for hay; 240 bushels potatoes, 50 bushels turnips, 4 bushels each, carrots and onions, 12 bushels beets. Eighty tons of hay were stacked for winter feed; 35 acres new breaking, and 16 acres new fencing have been done. One new house and one new stable have been built. The cattle looked very well. The number is, including horses, 43 head. The beef supplied by Messrs. Hall Bros. was of choice quality. Butchering is well done. The issuing is carefully carried on. The total number of animals killed, from 1st January, 1892, to 31st January, 1893, from contractors, was 133 (119 steers, 9 cows and 5 stags); total weight, 90,413 lbs. Total weight of offal, 7,768 lbs. Average weight of the four quarters, after dressing, 680 lbs.; percentage of offal, 8.59 lbs. Eighty-three hides were issued to Indians for foot-wear; 38 returned to contractors; 13 used at agency. One Government ox was killed for beef, making a total of 134 hides. In going through the Indian houses, not much, if any, improvement could be noticed in the way of having raised beds, tables, chairs. Little effort is evidently made to change them from eating and sleeping on the floor; and as for chairs or benches, they seem to prefer to sit also on the floor.

The day-school, No. 2, at the upper village, was inspected on the 9th February, 1893. Percy E. Stocken is teacher. The school is in connection with the Church of England. Pupils present, 5: boys 3, girls 2; number on roll, 17. Building in good repair, nicely finished and very comfortable. School-material plentiful, and carefully looked after. Sixteen pupils are in standard 1, and 1 in standard 2, making fair progress.

Day-school No. 1 was also inspected on 9th February. William G. White, teacher. School in connection with Church of England. Pupils present, 9: boys 8, girl 1; number that should attend this school, 19: boys 17, girls 2; number on roll, 13: 8 boarders and 5 day-scholars. Seven in standard 1, two in standard 2, and four ungraded. Building in good repair, but cold. School-material in good order and plentiful. Examination satisfactory, and the pupils were clean, and were comfortably dressed.

"The Home," under the control of the Rev. Mr. Stocken, was also inspected. There are eight boys as boarders. The beds were clean, and bedding seemed to be sufficient. The new building had not been occupied, but would be in a few days after my visit. The meals are well cooked and properly served. When the new building is fairly in operation, there is every reason to believe that the work will go on in the most satisfactory manner.

The Stony Reserve, under charge of P. L. Grassé, farmer, was next reached, going by Canadian Pacific Railway *via* Calgary. The farm-house here had been plastered and whitewashed, and the upstairs rooms completed, the lining being done with dressed lumber. An implement-shed, 32 x 22, has been put up. A new store-house, 22 x 18, has also been built, and the old one will now be used as a carpenter's shop. A saw-pit, for whip-sawing boards, is close to the old store-house.

The ration-house has been completed, and is supplied with large blocks, for cutting up the beef, all being cleanly and neatly done. A flag staff has been put up, but there was no flag. The walls of the ration-house are supplied with hooks, on which to hang beef kept over. The beef supplied is of choice quality, Messrs Leeson & Scott, contractors. The number of animals killed by contractors, from 1st January, 1892, to 31st January, 1893, was 101: steers 95, cows 5, stag 1. Total weight of beef, 67,751 lbs., offal, 5,205 lbs.; average weight of animals, after dressing, 661 lbs.; percentage of offal, 7.60 lbs. During the same period, 39 head of Indian cattle were killed, yielding 24,318 lbs. beef; offal, 2,342 lbs.; average weight of animals, after dressing, 623½ lbs.; percentage of offal, 9.60. The whole of the hides, 140, were issued to the Indians, for foot-wear. The crop put in was:—

	Oats, acres.	Barley.	Potatoes	Garden.
Bear's Paw.....	7¼	2¼	2¼	½
Jacob.....	2¼	6	6	¾
Chiniquy.....	6¼	1½	1½	½

Results: oats, cut green, for hay; barley, failure; Bear's Paw, 486 bushels potatoes; Jacob, 737 bushels; Chiniquy, 214 bushels. Bear's Paw had 81 bushels garden-produce; and Chiniquy, 61 bushels. Home-garden had 80 bushels potatoes, and 75 bushels turnips. Hay put up for home-farm, 60 tons; Indians, 110 tons. The cattle were wintering in a good sheltered locality in the Foot Hills, where feed was plentiful. The calves were kept in separate places, with stable and shed-room, and were fed with hay, but the other cattle had to pick feed for themselves. The snow was deep, but it was soft, and they had no difficulty in getting food, especially as the grass was long. The herds are as follows: Band "B"—bulls, 4; cows, 45; steers, 32; heifers, 55; bull-calves, 26; heifer-calves, 24; total, 186. This band has also 63 sheep; and in private stock, 125 ponies, estimated. Band "A" and "C", on the other side of the Bow River, has: bulls, 2; cows, 50; steers, 31; heifers, 34; bull-calves, 24; heifer-calves, 17; total, 153. This band has, in private stock, 175 ponies, estimated. Four Indians act as herders, for which they get a suit of clothes each. The home farm has 2 horses and 3 oxen. Total number of cattle and horses in agency is as follows:—

	Horses.	Cattle.
Sarcee Agency.....	8	35
Stony Reserve, Band B.....	125	186
Do " Band A & C.....	175	158
Do " home-farm.....	2	3
	<u>310</u>	<u>382</u>
Horses.....		310
Sheep.....		63
Grand total.....		<u>755</u>

In visiting the Indian houses, it was during the two coldest days experienced for many years in this part of the country, being 56 and 57 below zero; but it gave one the opportunity of seeing how the Indians get along in such severe weather. In going from house to house, the Indians were astonished that any one would come to see them in such a cold and stormy time. They were generally sitting around the stoves, and had removed their beds nearer the stoves. Wood, which was plentiful, was being piled into the stoves; and the Indians were cheerful and happy. The houses were, on the whole, comfortable, and the ventilation was pretty good. They were much pleased that we called on them. These villages look very pretty; nicely whitewashed houses situated among the hills, and large fine trees. After taking an inventory of property in hands of the farmer, and auditing his books, I

Department of Indian Affairs.

gave my attention to the schools first. Mrs. Grassé keeps the books very correctly, Mr. Grassé is doing his work very well. The day-school No. 2 was inspected on 27th January, 1893; E. R. Steinhauer, teacher, in connection with the Methodist Church. Pupils present, 26: boys, 16; girls, 10; number of children of school-age on reserve, 48: 31 boys, 17 girls; number on roll, 28. Building in very fair order, roomy, and comfortable in ordinary weather, but was cold during the severe spell. Material, in the way of books and furniture, plentiful. Standard one has 7 pupils; standard two, 8; and standard three, 6. The examination was satisfactory; and good progress is being made.

Day-school No. 1 was inspected on 31st January; George J. Blewett, teacher, also in connection with the Methodist Church. Pupils present, 5: boys, 3, girls, 2; the day was bitterly cold, and it was impossible for children to come any distance. The building is old and out of the way for the majority of the families, but a new school-house was being built in a more central locality, nearer the Indian houses. Number of pupils on roll, 32: 27 in standard one, and 5 in standard two; school-material and furniture plentiful, and in good condition.

The MacDougall Orphanage was inspected on 26th and 28th January. This institution is also in connection with the Methodist Church. J. H. Butler is principal; Mrs. Butler, matron. There is a seamstress and one man-servant. The number of boarders, at the time of inspection, was 40: boys, 19, girls, 21. I went very thoroughly over the whole building, and examined beds and bedding and dormitories, and saw the children at their meals. The rooms were clean and well ventilated, and there was a home-like air about the whole place. The larger boys work on the farm, and attend to the cattle; and the older girls help in doing house-work. The live stock in connection with the institution, is as follows: oxen, 2; cows, 14; steers, 12; heifers, 12; bull-calves, 7; heifer-calves, 7; total, 54. The produce from the farm was 50 tons of hay cut from oats, 8 bushels turnips, 120 bushels potatoes; 24 acres are ready for crop next year; and it was proposed to break 60 acres more.

The teaching is done in the old building, there not being room enough in the new one. The old building was perfectly clean, having been newly whitewashed; and it made a very good school-room, though rather low in the ceiling. There were present in the school, at the day of examination, 31: boys 14, girls 17; number on roll 39, divided as follows: standard one, 15; standard two, 8; standard three, 16. The examination was very satisfactory. Principal Butler was doing the work of teaching, himself; a new teacher was daily expected, and the manner in which the different classes acquitted themselves, proved that this branch of the orphanage work had not been neglected.

I now returned to the Sarcee Agency, to complete balancing the books. The warehouse was in good order, and the office-work was done in a correct and neat manner, Mr. Kemeyss-Tynte, the clerk, being most pains-taking. The population of the whole agency is: Sarcees 231, Stonies 553, total 784. The births for thirteen months ended 31st January, 1893, were: Sarcees 10, Stonies 35, total 45. Deaths during same period were: Sarcees 15, Stonies 27, total 42. The usual inventories, statements, and detailed report were sent to the Commissioner, Regina, and I proceeded to St. Joseph's Industrial School, Dunbow, arriving there on the 15th February, 1893.

The staff consists of: Rev. Father Naessens, principal; C. E. Denneby, assistant principal, teacher and clerk; W. Scullen, teacher of the boys, and instructor of instrumental music; Edward Pidgeon, farmer; H. Jackson, carpenter; G. Woods, shoemaker; Sister Cleary, matron; Sister Legoff, assistant matron; Sister Thifault, cook; Sister Mathewson, seamstress; Sister Kelly, teacher of the girls; N. J. Lindsay, M.D., medical attendant.

The following improvements have been made since last inspection. The carpenter's and shoemaker's shops have been completed. The building is frame, two stories, 28 x 24. The carpenter's shop on the ground-floor, and shoemaker's upstairs, with a separate entrance, both well lighted and comfortable places for the boys to work in. A new hen-house, 32 x 12, hay-loft on top, and room for a horse on one end and a cow on the other, had been built; also a new laundry, 30 x 20,

drying and ironing-room up stairs. Some very good home-made washing machines were noticed here. A new shed for coal, lumber, paint, &c., has been put up between the men's quarters and the carpenter's shop, 56 x 9. The new boys' building was nearing completion. It is three stories, with basement, one wing is 30 x 52. The basement contains two furnaces built in with brick, ventilating shafts, &c. The first floor contains boys' recreation-room on one side, and four rooms on the other, with a large hall-way. These four rooms will be used as reception-rooms, office, and officers' rooms. Second floor, school-room, altar at one end, as this place will be used for church-services. There are also four rooms for officials, on this flat. Third floor, dormitory for boys, and bath rooms and one bed room for the officer in charge of the boys. There is space in this dormitory for sixty beds. The building is a very substantial one; stone foundation. The roof is galvanized iron and shingle. The walls in the basement are also stone. The walls of the building consist of shidding, ship-lap, tar-paper, and clap-boarded on the out-side; and inside, ship-lap, tar-paper, lath and plaster, which should make the building a warm one. Wainscoting in all the rooms. The lower floor has three thicknesses of boards, also tar-paper. The upper floors, two thicknesses.

The horse and cow-stables have been removed further back, on a line with the hay corral. The old carpenter's shop has been removed near the other shops, and will now be used for doing repairs in blacksmithing. The men's quarters have been veneered with brick. One hundred and fourteen tons of hay were stacked in the corral, which would be ample for the cattle. The other buildings were all examined, and found to be in good order, the bakery excepted; but a new one, I was informed, was to be built in the spring. The infirmary is a neat little building. There were nine beds in it, the dormitory in the old building being over crowded. The main building was found to be in excellent order; the beds and bedding all being perfectly clean. The boys' dormitory contains thirty-seven iron bedsteads. Each bedstead is supplied with a wire mattress, straw-palliasse, four blankets, a pillow and counterpane. There were no sheets, but the boys had night-shirts. Sheets will be used so soon as the new laundry is in operation. The boys' lavatory has a bath, and thirteen wash-basins fixed in on a frame. There is a case, with forty-eight pigeon-holes, for holding brushes. There are looking-glass, &c., here also.

The girls' dormitory, in the other end of the building, contains twenty-three beds, and similar arrangements for baths and washing as for the boys. The sewing room is here also. The kitchen was in good order, and the new range was working well. The cellar was also very nicely arranged; and the potatoes kept well during the coldest weather. The dining room contains seven tables for boys and girls, and one for the officers. The meals were in the usual good kind, and were served hot; the sisters waiting on the pupils, and seeing that all were properly attended to. The whole house was comfortable, and everything was in its proper place. When the new building is occupied, the old building will be kept exclusively for the girls.

The crop put in on the farm and garden was: oats, 30 acres; wheat, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre; potatoes, $4\frac{1}{2}$; turnips, 4; gardens, 1; total, 40, being one acre less than last year. The crop harvested was: oats, 943 bushels, or $31\frac{1}{2}$ to the acre; potatoes, 300, or $66\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre; turnips and mangold, 700 bushels, or 175 bushels to the acre; garden-produce consumed during the season. Ten acres of new land have been broken, and sixteen acres summer-fallowed. Some new fencing has also been done.

The cattle were in good condition. The number is: bull, 1; cows, 14; heifers, 6; steers, 3; oxen, 2; bull-calves, 7; heifer-calves, 6; total 39. Five cows were giving milk. The house is supplied, the year round, with milk. There are three horses, three mares, and a fine lot of hens, ducks, geese, &c.

Six boys are learning the trades of shoe and harness-making, six are carpenters, nine are farmers, and four are bakers. The boys work well, and should be able to earn a living, working at their trades, when they leave the school. A quantity of material was made up by these boys, and boots, moccasins, harness, &c., were sent to Regina, and some of the agencies. The number at present in the institution is 68: boys, 44; girls, 24. The boys consist of: Blackfeet, 20; Bloods, 6; Crees, 18; total 24. The girls are: Blackfeet, 6; Bloods, 7; Crees, 11; total 24. The health of the pupils

Department of Indian Affairs.

was good. Dr. Buck, from Calgary, was attending in Dr. Lindsay's absence. Dr. Buck was very pains-taking, and in his remarks on the visitors' register, he says: "Boys and girls in very good health, and the school in very good order, and every indication of prosperity." The deaths, during the year, were three in the school, and three on the reserves, of children who had been attending the school. The band has made wonderful progress during the year, and the training the boys have received, reflects much credit on the instructor, Mr. Scollen, who takes the greatest pains in instructing them.

The beef supplied was very good, and the bacon was also choice. The flour made good bread. The pupils take a bath every Saturday during winter, and two and three times a week in summer. The average ration of flour is 17 ounces a day for pupils and officials, and 11 ounces of beef, besides bacon, fish, &c.

The road in coming to the school has been improved. The big hill is now avoided, by coming along the valley or coulee, a little below Stewart's ranche.

The school is making capital progress, and the greatest economy is observed: nothing is allowed to go to waste.

The pupils speak English very well, are polite and well behaved, and consequently the best order is maintained. I did not notice a boy or girl, during my inspection, with a ragged spot, or incomplete foot-wear.

The principal is very attentive and capable, and is well supported by his staff. The matron, Sister Cleary, continues to discharge her duties with her usual tact, and sound judgment, and is ably assisted by the other sisters. Mr. Dennehy keeps everything in good order, and is very correct in his accounts. The farmer takes good care of the cattle. The other instructors were doing their work well. I took the usual inventory of goods in store, in use, in hands of farmer, carpenter and shoemaker, audited the various books, and mailed my detailed report to the Commissioner.

I intended driving direct to the Blackfoot Agency, but one of my horses met with an accident, and I had to leave the team at the school, and I proceeded via Calgary to Blackfoot Agency, arriving there on the 3rd March, 1893. Magnus Begg is agent; J. Lawrence, clerk; Chief Child, an Indian, teamster. The whole of the agency buildings have been painted, and they look very neat. The north reserve was the first inspected. W. M. Baker, farmer in charge. The buildings here were all in good order. The crop put in on this reserve, was: wheat, 6 acres; oats, 46; barley, 19; potatoes, 34; beets, 1; turnips, 2; carrots, 1; total 109, being 30 acres more than last year. The crop harvested was: wheat, 8 bushels; oats, 65; barley 10; potatoes, 1,549; beets, turnips and carrots, little or nothing; hay put up, 158 tons, of which 68 tons were for the agency stock; 55 tons were sold at \$5 a ton, and 35 tons used for feed. Three wagons have been purchased by Indians, at \$90 each. A number earn money by working for settlers. Forty acres of new land were broken, and 25 acres summer-fallowed. I could not see how the work had been done, as there were from two to three feet of snow on the ground. In company with the agent and farmer, I visited all the villages, and went into almost every house, and I could notice a marked improvement in their style of living: better houses, and they keep them, with few exceptions, clean. A number of new houses have been built during the year, and three or four of these have shingled roofs, painted red, and the walls whitewashed outside and in, which made them look very well. In most of the houses there are wooden floors, bedsteads, tables, chairs and other furniture. Those who had not wooden floors or bedsteads, expressed themselves as anxious to have them so soon as they could procure lumber.

"White Pup" has a good sized house, and it was comfortable, wooden floor, cook-stove. The walls inside were covered with cotton, counterpanes and patched quilts. He has a new house in course of erection: the walls are up. It is 32 x 16, and will be divided into rooms. There were 18 people in his house, when we called, but, owing to one of the ventilating shafts being in the roof, the ventilation was very good. Many of the houses have these shafts; and the difference, compared with those where there are none, is very soon discovered on entering. These are simple

and inexpensive, and they should be in every house where there are no open chimneys. "White Pup" is enterprising. He said he had to cut hay last year with scythes and sickles; and the women used their knives.

The beef supplied by W. E. Conrad & Company, was of choice quality, and was butchered and delivered in accordance with the terms of contract. The number of cattle killed at this reserve, from 1st January, 1892, to 28th February, 1893, was: 304: steers, 273; cows, 31; yielding in beef, 241,079 lbs., or equal to 793 lbs. each animal, after dressing. The offal was 20,835 lbs., being equal to 8.64 per cent. The offal means the head, heart, liver, tongue, belly-fat, paunch; and the Indians consider each of these as choice morsels.

During the same period, 14 department work-oxen were slaughtered, producing 10,823 lbs. beef, equal to 773 lbs. each; and offal was 923 lbs., equal to 8.54 per cent. This gives a total number of animals killed here 318. Hides disposed of as follows: Indians, 149; contractor, 109 at \$2 each; shipped per orders from Regina, 60; total 318.

The slaughter-house has been removed to a desirable locality. Large new tables have been made by the farmer, on which to place the beef after it is cut up, thus keeping it perfectly clean. The issuing was properly conducted. Baskets are made by some of the Indians. The work-oxen were in fair order. The usual inventory was taken, beef-registers and other books checked.

The day-school on "Many Shot-at" Village, North Blackfoot Reserve, was inspected on 14th March, 1893. John Mahood, teacher, in connection with the Church of England. Pupils present, 4; number of children of school-age in the village, 10; number on roll, 18; eight of whom are stragglers from other villages. Nine are in standard 1, and one in standard 2. Examination showed that little progress had been made, and that perseverance would be required to make any headway. The cleanliness of the pupils was fair. The building is an old Indian house, 12 x 14, log, mud-roof, and only one small window. Very little material in the way of stationery, but sufficient in the meantime. Desks and benches sufficient.

The day-school on Eagle-ribs' village was inspected on 15th March, 1893. Mr. Forbes, teacher, who was leaving at the end of the month. School in connection with Church of England; number of pupils present, 7: boys 6, girls 1; number of children of school-age in the village, 23: boys 17, girls 6; number enrolled, 17. Fourteen are in standard 1, and three in standard 2. Examination was fairly satisfactory, but there was room for more lively work. Stationery and other material sufficient; cleanliness of pupils fair. School-building a very good one. It is frame, inside-finishing with dressed lumber; roof shingled and painted. It is nicely situated on rising ground. School-room is 20 x 26, four windows, and a porch 8 x 8. The teacher's dwelling forms a wing, divided into a kitchen, parlour and bed-room. The upper part is unfinished. Some painting was still to be done, which the teacher was doing himself. The place was clean and neat, and the school-room was bright and cheerful, as all such places should be.

"Old Sun's" day-school, north reserve, was also inspected on 14th March, 1893. Hugh F. Baker, teacher. Walter E. Beal, assistant-teacher. School in connection with Rev. Mr. Tims's mission, Church of England. Pupils present 31—boys 23; girls 8; number of children of school-age on reserve, 70; number enrolled, 37; (33 of these are from the boys' home), divided as follows: standard one, 21; standard two, 7; standard three, 5; ungraded, 37. The examination of the different classes, showed that good work had been done. The progress attained was very satisfactory. The school-building is an old log-one, but a new frame-building was contemplated. School-material, stationery and furniture, seemed to be sufficient. As this was one of the best schools I had visited, I made a request to the Commissioner that a flag be presented to it. The school house was very clean, and so were the pupils.

The Saint John's Home, on "Old Sun's" Reserve, under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Tims, was also inspected on 14th March. Mr. Hames was principal, and Mrs. Hames, matron; and there were two other lady-assistants. The building has been completed since I was here last year. The main building is frame, 68 x 32. The dining-room is 32 x 17.6. There are three large tables, and one small one, affording

Department of Indian Affairs.

ample room for 40 pupils without crowding. The meals were of a wholesome character, and seemed to be all that the pupils required. They were nicely served, and the pupils conducted themselves in an orderly manner. The kitchen is a good sized place. There is a large cooking range. The bread is baked by the boys, and it was of good quality. There is a lavatory and bath-room. Boys' play-room, 18 x 18. The boys' dormitory upstairs consists of two rooms, 18 x 18 and 20 x 18. Twelve beds in one, and thirteen in the other. The bedsteads are made of boards, and have wire-springs. Each bedstead is supplied with a hay-mattress, two sheets, two quilts, but some had only one quilt and a blanket. Pillows and night-shirts are supplied to the larger boys. The dormitories were perfectly clean, so was the bedding, and the ventilation was good. On the other end of the building is the girls' play-room, a nice cheerful place; lavatory, with wash-basins; matron's sitting-room and bed-room. Girls' dormitory 18 x 18; ten beds, same as boys'. A laundry has been erected in rear of the main building, but it was used for storing beef and other articles, being too cold to do laundry work in. Every part of the house was found to be kept in the best possible order, and the arrangements were made with taste. The principal, matron, and other employees, seemed much interested in the work, and that much good was being done there was unmistakable evidence. The building has been painted, and has quite a commanding appearance in the village. The dormitories are as full as the space will allow. The Rev. Mr. Tims says, if he had more room, he could get more pupils without any trouble. If Mr. A. F. Gault, of Montreal, only knew what good could be done by a little assistance here, I know, from his generous character, that such assistance would soon be forthcoming. The number of pupils at present in the "Home" is 33: boys 23, girls 10. They are well dressed, neat and comfortable. They had good warm foot-wear. The building is heated with stoves. Coal from the agency mine, is the fuel used.

The south reserve was inspected. G. H. Wheatley, farmer; and F. Skynner, issuer. Farm buildings, store-house and slaughter-house were found in good order. The ploughs had all been painted. Oxen were in fair condition. An inventory of property in hands of farmer, was taken, and the books checked. In making a tour through the Indian houses, I found general improvement, and most of them were clean and comfortable. The mission (Roman Catholic) was visited, the Rev. Father Doucet having kindly invited me to call. The mission and school buildings were in the best order. The school-house had been newly painted, and looked very well. In passing to "Three Bulls" village, I went to Crowfoot's grave. The little monument has been put up since my last visit. It is imitation stone, and stands about 3½ feet from bottom to top. On one side is inscribed,

*Chief Crowfoot,
Died April 25, 1890,
Aged 69 years.*

And at the bottom, same side, "Crowfoot," in large letters. On the other side, "Father of his people," is inscribed in the centre. The grave and monument are enclosed with a neat railing, not yet painted. The railing was made by one of the boys from St. Joseph's Industrial School. Not very far from Crowfoot's grave, is the one of Poundmaker, of rebellion fame. He was on a visit from Battleford, and died, and was buried here.

The crop put in here was: wheat, 6 acres; oats, 94; barley, 10; potatoes, 61; turnips, 7; carrots, 1½; beets, 1; onions, 1½; total, 182½, being 15 acres more than the previous year. Owing to long dry weather, the crops were a failure. About 2,100 bushels potatoes were harvested. Thirty-eight and a quarter acres new land have been broken, and 15 acres fall ploughed; more would have been done, but the land was too dry.

The beef supplied here is equally as good as that at the north reserve, same contractors. From 1st January, 1892, to 26th February, 1893, there were slaughtered 372 head: 350 steers and 22 cows, weighing, in beef, after dressing, 284,710 pounds, or an average of 765 pounds each. The offal weighed 22,621 pounds, or equal to 7.94½ per cent. Nine department oxen were killed, giving 7,489 pounds

beef, or an average of 832 pounds each. Offal 571 pounds equal to 7·62½ per cent. This makes a total of 381 head at the south reserve. Distribution of hides: Indians, for foot-wear, 187½; contractors 135, at \$2 each; farm, for repairs, 1½; shipped, per orders from Regina, 57. It was noticed, when going over the houses, that as a rule, where the women were sewing, mending or patching clothes, or making moccasins, tanning, &c., the houses were generally the neatest and cleanest; but where the houses were untidy and dirty, the women were generally idle. On the whole, however, there was quite an improvement to be seen. The agency warehouse is attended to by Mr. Lawrence, as well as the office, and the work in both is well done. I took an inventory of the warehouse, and checked the agent's books, which Mr. Lawrence keeps very correctly. The flour from Joyner & Elkington, Fort Qu'Appelle, gave good satisfaction.

The births, from 1st January, 1892, to 1st March, 1893, were 13 on north reserve, and 27 on south reserve, total, 40; and the deaths, during the same period, were: north, 27; south, 47; total, 74. The population is: north, 649; south, 670; total, 1,319.

Four hundred and nineteen tons of coal were mined during the year, to supply agency and farms and schools, Sarcee Agency, and St. Joseph's and Regina Industrial Schools. The agent, Mr. Begg, is as much interested as ever in his Indians, and the work goes on quietly. They had no complaints to make. The farmers and other employees are good reliable men in the different positions. The usual inventories and detailed report were sent to the Commissioner.

I now returned to Calgary, and took the train for Macleod, and reached the Blood Agency on the 23rd March, 1893. .

Mr. James Wilson, Agent;

Mr. C. W. H. Sanders, Clerk;

David Mills, Interpreter;

F. L. Freeman, Issuer;

E. McNeil, Farmer, upper reserve;

C. H. Clarke, Farmer at Bull-Horn's village and vicinity;

A. E. Jones, Farmer at lower reserve;

F. X. Girard, M.D., Medical Attendant.

The following improvements have been made, since last inspection. A new picket fence around agent's house; a new office, 30 x 30, frame, and shingled roof. A new building has been put up, one end used as a carpenter's shop, and the other end as a blacksmith's shop, with a coal-shed adjoining. New kitchens have been added to the clerk's and issuer's houses; a coal-shed has also been built, near the clerk's house. The old mess-house and coal-shed have been pulled down, and the logs were used building the other coal-sheds. The old carpenter's shop has been pulled down, and the logs used building the new one. The old office is now used as a dwelling by Mr. Jones. The whole of the premises are in good order, including the slaughter and ration-houses. The butchering, cutting up and issuing the beef, are done in a business-like manner. The number of animals killed at the lower reserve, from 1st February to 1st July, 1892, was 137 head: 128 steers and 9 cows; P. Burns, contractor. Beef weighed 100,944 lbs., or an average of 736 lbs. each animal, after dressing. Offal was 8,766 lbs., being equal to 8·68 per cent. Three government oxen were killed, giving 2,215 lbs. beef; and offal, 213 lbs. From 1st July, 1892, to 31st March, 1893, Cochrane Rancho Company, contractors, there were killed 190 steers, giving 147,061 lbs. beef, which was an average of 774 lbs. each animal. There were also 46 cows killed, giving 19,450 lbs. beef, or an average of 422 lbs. each; 18 stags were killed, giving 13,857 lbs. beef, or an average of 770 lbs. each, after dressing. The total offal on the steers, cows and stags, was 16,623 lbs., or 9·22 per cent. One cow from farm 22, gave 581 lbs. beef. Total number of animals from contracts, 391; department, 4; total, 395. Hides to Indians, 181; to contractors, 214, at \$2 each.

At the upper reserve, there were killed, from 1st February to 1st July, 1892, P. Burns, contractor, 180 head: 160 steers and 20 cows; weighing, in beef, 130,129 lbs., or an average of 723 lbs. each; offal, 11,530 lbs., being 8·86 per cent. From

Department of Indian Affairs.

1st July, 1892, to 31st March, 1893, Cochrane Rancho Company, contractors, there were killed 252 steers, giving, in beef, 196,649 lbs., or an average of 780 lbs. each; 33 cows, giving, in beef, 18,552 lbs., or an average of 5.62 lbs. each; 31 stags, beef, 17,838 lbs., or an average of 849 lbs. Offal on these three lots, was 20,654 lbs., or 8.86 per cent. Total number killed at upper reserve, 486. Hides issued to Indians, for foot-wear, 280; to contractors, 206, at \$2 each. Totals, on both reserves, for 14 months, are:—

	Lbs.
Lower reserve, beef	284,108
Upper do	363,168
	647,276
	Lbs.
Total offal, lower reserve.....	25,664
do upper reserve.....	32,184
	57,848
Total quantity fed to Indians and employees, in 14 months	705,124

The beef was of choice quality.

The crop put in was: wheat, 9 acres; oats, 173½; potatoes, 46½; gardens, 21. There were harvested 50 bushels wheat, 673 bushels oats, and 1,441 bushels potatoes. The home-farm had in crop: oats 16 acres; gardens, 4; oats not yet threshed, and the garden was a failure owing to dry weather.

Seventy-two and a half acres of new land have been broken, in 1892. Hay cut and stacked by Indians, 100 tons; for home-farm, 70 tons. There was enough hay for the cattle until the grass would get good. Coal mined by Indians, and hauled by their own horses, 130 tons. The buildings at the upper reserve were in good order. Mr. McNeil was busy putting the ploughs in order for spring work.

The new hospital was visited. It was not quite completed. The main building is 36 x 30, and kitchen in rear, 18 x 21; and a wing, 36 x 24. The main building is two story, and the wing, one, but with a high ceiling. The lower part of the main building is divided into a parlour, reception-room, sisters' dining-room, nurses' room and a pantry, with a good sized passage and the kitchen. The wing will be the sick ward; and a dining-room for the convalescent is also here. A bath-room is to be on the outside. The upper part of the main building contains sisters' bed-rooms, sitting-room, the sister superior's offices, prayer-room, and store for clothing. The building is a substantial one. The plastering was about being commenced. There is a chapel being built near the hospital. It is 30 x 18, and a chancel 12 x 12; has six windows, and when completed, will be a neat little building. The old school-building was in good repair. In company with Mr. Wilson, I visited each of the villages, and went into nearly every house. The distance from one point to the other being over 40 miles, it took a good deal of driving. The Indians are taking quite an interest in farm-work, and there was rivalry amongst them for good locations for their fields; and the agent had to arrange a good many such cases. These were settled to the satisfaction of all parties. Spring work was commencing, and one day I found as many as eight ploughs at work, with Indian ponies. The oxen were being got ready for work also. The Indians were very pleasant, and they had no complaints. Some asked for seed oats and potatoes, which they got. Some pretty fields were started last year, under farmer Clark. They were neatly fenced, and ready for this spring's crop. The houses put up at these new villages, were neat and clean, and no rubbish could be seen lying around. The houses, on the whole, were clean and comfortable, and an improvement was noticed at many places.

At "Calf-shirt's" new village there is a coal-seam, and the agent proposes having it examined during summer; for, if coal can be had here, it will be nearer than the present mine. Near this village the remains of the lodge of a former chief, "Many spotted horses," father of the present "Heavy shields," are to be seen.

"Many spotted horses" is reported as having had twelve wives. He had a family of forty-six children. The lodge (remains still can be seen) is 25 feet in diameter, has two fire-places, which were only allowed to one who killed two men with one shot. "Many spotted horses," having accomplished this feat, was therefore entitled to two fire-places in his lodge; and they are still to be seen. It took 30 buffalo-hides to make the lodge. The fire-place for the medicine-pipe is also to be seen a few yards from the lodge. The Indians call this place "The juice man's bottom." There is a large ravine near this place, and at the top of the ravine, leading to the plains, are to be seen many piles of stones or mounds. It is stated by the older Indians, that a great battle was fought near this ravine between the "Gros Ventres" and the "Bloods," and that the killed are buried under these piles of stones. There must be at least thirty such mounds leading to the entrance of the ravine, to descend to the flats below. Nice fields have been ploughed close to this historic spot. Twelve new fields have been started this year, and most of them were fenced.

Gambling is almost entirely stopped on the agency. The number of ponies is estimated at 2,000, of which 1,686 have been branded. The warehouse is well attended to by Mr. Sanders, and his work in the office, as usual, is well done. The beef-registers, ration-sheets and farm-books, were all examined. The general improvement is more marked all over the agency than at any former inspection of mine; and I have been here every year since 1886. A change of agents has taken place since I was here last; and I do not think a better appointment could have been made than promoting Mr. Wilson. The satisfactory manner in which he performed his duties as farmer, is good proof that his duties as agent will be equally satisfactory. The births, during the past 14 months, have been 66, and the deaths 80. The population is now 1,643. There was a good deal of sickness among the older people during the winter.

The usual inventories and detailed report were sent to the Commissioner, Regina. There are three day-schools, and one boarding-school on this agency, all in connection with the Church of England. "Red Crow's" school was inspected on 27th March, and 3rd of April; Spencer Collins, teacher. Pupils present, first visit, none; second visit, 3: boy 1, girls 2; number of children of school age, that should attend this school, 52; number on roll, 40. There is evidently something wrong here, because neither parents nor children seem to take the slightest interest in the school. Perhaps the teacher would have more influence at some other point. The pupils are all in standard one. The school building is a good one. A new house was being built for the teacher. Two girls do knitting, and rag mats are made. The school material and furniture are sufficient for a much larger attendance.

The school at "Bull-Horns" village was inspected on 29th March; Adam F. H. Mills, teacher. Number of pupils present, 18: boys 11, girls 7; number of children that should attend this school, 41; number on roll, 41. Considerable interest was taken in this school, and the pupils acquitted themselves very well indeed. Mr. Mills is active, and throws some life into the work. Thirty are in standard 1, ten in standard 2, and one in standard 3.

The building was in good repair. The dwelling for the teacher, forms a wing of the school, reported as very cold. School furniture and stationery were sufficient.

The school on "Bull-shield's" village was inspected on the 30th March; E. F. Hillier was teacher; but was leaving the next day. Pupils present, 20: boys 8, girls 12; number of pupils that should attend this school, 46: boys, 25, girls, 21; number on roll, 46—forty-one in standard 1; five in standard 2. Examination fairly good, but not what one should expect from so experienced a teacher as Mr. Hillier, and from a school so long established. The building is 20 x 20, porch 8 x 8. It must have been badly built, as the dust was blowing into it the day I was there. The furniture was poorly placed, and the desks were movable, which is not desirable. Stationery was sufficient, except a few items, which I reported.

Saint Paul's boarding-school for girls, was inspected on the 4th of April, 1893. This school is not on the reserve, being on the other side of the river. The Rev. Mr. Swainson is principal, and Mrs. Swainson, matron. Mr. H. Swainson is teacher. An assistant matron, and a female teacher were to be added to the staff in a few weeks.

Department of Indian Affairs.

The building is a good one; log, and sheeted outside and in with dressed, grooved and tongued lumber. The school-room is 17 x 16; and 8 feet, 6 inches high. Dining-room, used also as a play-room, 18 x 18. Lavatory 6 x 10. First dormitory 24 x 16; second dormitory, 24 x 14. There were 15 beds in the first, but only 12 are used.

The second dormitory has 10 beds. Each one is supplied with two quilts. The bedsteads are made of rough boards. An extra quilt served as a mattress. Some of the beds had a blanket, but not all. The rooms were clean, also bedding and beds. The ventilation was very good. There is a room for the assistant-matron, 11 x 10; kitchen, 16 x 16. There is a large range, work-room for girls 16 x 14, drawing-room 16 x 11, dining-room for principal, 14 x 12, study 9 x 10. Three bed-rooms upstairs, for principal and teachers. There are a horse-stable, two cow-stables; and a hay-shed to hold 20 tons. The whole house was in capital order. Every room was clean and tidy, and there was a home-like appearance about the whole place. The only exception I took, was insufficiency of bed-clothing. The pupils rise at 7, breakfast at 8.15, prayers, 9.30, school 10 to 12, dinner at 1 p.m., school from 2 to 4, supper at 5, prayers at 7.30, go to bed at 8.

The meals consist of porridge, milk, or syrup, bread and butter, tea, for breakfast; for dinner, beef, stewed, roasted or boiled; potatoes, beans, bread; pudding once a week; rice, twice a week; for supper, bread and butter, tea; and on Sundays, syrup and buns. I was present at the dinner-hour, and the children took their meals quietly and gracefully. The building is heated with hot air-furnaces. The number of girls in the house is 16. Thirteen were in the school on 4th April. Two girls were busy washing, and one girl was sick in bed. The pupils make stockings and dresses, besides the usual house-work, such as baking, washing dishes, scrubbing, washing, &c. The children were well dressed, and looked remarkably clean and neat. Thirteen are in standard 1, three in standard 2. They acquitted themselves very well indeed in the examination in the different subjects as laid down for standards 1 and 2. The school-room is well supplied with furniture; the desks are particularly good, and far above the average desks I have seen at other schools. These little girls are bright and clean, and show that they have received careful training. Rev. Mr and Mrs Swainson seem to be deeply interested in the work of training these little girls to become useful members of society; and they are to be congratulated on the success gained in so short a time, the school having been in operation a little over a year. It is proposed to have a wing for boys also; and work was to begin at once, putting up the building. Some school-material was asked for, and I reported the same to the Commissioner.

I now proceeded to the Piegan Agency, Mr. Wilson kindly driving me. My man returned to Regina on 1st April. I arrived at Piegan Agency on the 10th April, 1893. Mr. W. B. Pocklington, agent; Mr. G. F. Maxfield, clerk; and T. Scott, interpreter. The cattle-sheds at the agency have been turned into horse-stables, and fitted up with stalls, the oxen having been issued to the Indians. The farm-house, office, and men's quarters, have been supplied with storm-windows. The buildings were in good condition. The crop put in by Indians, was: oats, 149 acres; potatoes, 36 acres; gardens, 10; total 195, being about 80 acres, more than last year. The results, owing to dry weather and hail-storms, were unsatisfactory. Oats gave no return, potatoes 387 bushels, and gardens were a failure. Hay cut for agency and farm, 30 tons, and for Indians, 40 tons. Twenty-seven acres of new land were broken; no summer-fallowing nor full-ploughing, owing to the land being too dry. Six new houses and five new stables have been built during the year. In company with the agent and interpreter, I visited all the villages, and went into every house that was occupied; some had moved into their lodges. The villages and houses were cleanly kept, and no dirt could be seen lying around. The houses, on the whole, were comfortable. There are, of course, always some lazy, dirty people who do not keep their houses tidy, but these are becoming less and less in number. The following is a sample of some of the houses: "Strong Buffalo's" house is near the Protestant mission and school. The house is a good one, factory-made bedstead, wash-stand, lamp, clock, bureau, rocking and other chairs; table covered with oil-cloth, a good stove. The floor was not wood, but it was covered over with pieces of

carpet, bags and pieces of hides. The walls were covered with pictures. Curtains were on the windows. Cupboard for dishes, walls whitewashed, all very clean and comfortable. The man's wife showed me a dress which had been made for her by one of her little daughters attending the "Home." The little girl's name is Annie. Some have iron bedsteads.

"Twiped" has a good house, fairly clean, wooden floor, and good supply of furniture and bedding. Good out-buildings and corrals; has two double wagons, a mower and horse-rake.

"Man Yan"; good house, wooden floor, iron bedstead, good cook-stove, and other furniture; clean and comfortable.

"Cross Chief's" house is a good one, thirteen people were in it when I called. Mud floor, box-stove; bedding and house generally, not tidy. The children were insufficiently dressed, and dirty.

"Dog-Pup," good house, wooden floor, stove, quilts on walls, factory-made bedsteads, clean and comfortable.

These are samples of what I noticed in all the houses I visited. A new school-house, in connection with the Roman Catholic mission, has been built here. The building is log, cottage-style, shingled roof, and the place was neat, and tastefully laid out. In addition to the new houses put up during the year, a number of old houses have been removed from the lower to the upper villages.

The beef supplied was of good quality, for this season of the year; the butchering and delivery into the ration-house, were in accordance with terms of contract. Issuing was done in a proper manner. The total number of cattle killed by contractors (Waldron Rancho Co.,) from 1st February, 1892, to 31st March, 1893, was 442, (346 steers, 78 cows, 18 stags) and Indian cattle, 19 (15 steers, 3 cows and 1 stag). The total weight of beef from contractors, was 308,441 lbs., offal, 27,256 lbs.; Indians, 14,472 lbs.; offal, 1,533 lbs., or a grand total of 351,702 lbs. beef and offal, fed to Indians and employees in 14 months. The steers from contractors, including cows and stags, delivered to 1st September, 1892, averaged in weight, 695 lbs.; offal was 8.75 per cent. Thirty-five cows delivered after 1st September, averaged 667 lbs.; offal, 9.96 per cent. Stags delivered after 1st September, averaged 854 lbs.; offal, 8.51 per cent. Indian steers averaged 785 lbs.; offal, 10 per cent.; cows, 670 lbs.; offal, 12 per cent.; stags, 726 lbs.; offal, 10½ per cent. The hides were issued, 150 to Indians, and 311 to contractors, at \$2 each.

The Indian herd was in very good condition, and the cattle looked better than I expected after the severe winter. The number is as follows: bulls, 3; oxen, 14; cows, 165; steers, 55; bull-calves, 36; heifer-calves, 46; total, 319. In addition to this, the proceeds of cattle killed were on hand, to purchase young stock to replace those killed, which would make the total number 335.

I saw about 225 head; the balance had drifted to the Foot Hills during the storm. It was reported that wolves had been destructive to the young cattle during the winter. The ponies belonging to Indians are estimated at 655. The work-oxen were in fair order, and were ready for spring work. A kiln of lime was burnt by an Indian, during the year, and very good lime was produced. The Catholic mission was visited, the place was very neat, and there was a very nice garden prettily laid out. Mr. Nash had painted and repaired the ploughs, and they looked as good as new ones. The population is now 831. The births for the past fourteen months were 20, and the deaths 28. The health of the Indians, at the time of inspection, was good, as I did not meet with any cases of sickness in any of the houses. I found the Indians very quiet, and they were pleasant, and glad to see me. They had little to say. They only asked for some seed-ots and potatoes, which were supplied.

The little excitement arising out of the late trouble, had died out. The beef stolen was only some 50 lbs., belonging to the department, and 250 lbs. belonged to the contractor, and should not have been left in the ration-house.

The inventory of the warehouse, and of articles in use on the farm, was taken, and the agency books audited, all of which were found correct. The usual statements and detailed report were sent to the Commissioner, Regina. Mr. Pocklington, who had somewhat recovered from his late illness, was performing his duties with his accustomed ability.

Department of Indian Affairs.

The St. Peter's Home for girls, in connection with the Church of England, was inspected on the 14th April. The Rev. Mr. Hinchcliffe is principal and teacher; Miss Brown, matron. The building is the same as I have described in former reports. The dormitory is 19 x 16, contains six beds. Two girls sleep in one bed. The bedsteads are wooden, straw palliasses; each bed has one blanket, two sheets, pillows, two quilts. There is a drum-stove in the room, but in cold weather an extra stove is used, I was told. There were six looking glasses, six wash-basins, bags for holding combs and brushes; towel-racks for each. The dormitory, beds and bedding, were perfectly clean, and the ventilation was good. The rest of the house was also in a tidy state. The children took their meals in an orderly way, and showed that their training in good behaviour had not been neglected. The school-room is a cheerful one, 19 x 26; has four windows. A neat railing is around the building. It is a comfortable one. Some stationery was asked for. Desks and other furniture were plentiful. Number of children of school-age, that should attend this school, 24; number present, 14th April, 16 (boys 4, girls 12). The girls were the boarders, and the boys were day-scholars. Number of day pupils enrolled, 11; boarders, 12; total, 23. Twenty-one were in standard 1, and two in standard 2. The pupils were clean and comfortably dressed. The examination was highly satisfactory. The pupils make baskets, besides knitting, sewing, mending, baking, darning, patchwork, making clothes for themselves and their parents, such as trousers, dresses, etc. The health of the girls was good, and they looked happy and cheerful. They are very clever, and have made rapid progress in their studies. Mr. Pocklington and myself were very much pleased with the results of our inspection; and we left with the feeling that a good work was being done by the principal and matron.

A boys' wing is wished for, and the principal is making efforts to have his wishes carried into effect. All the clothing needed comes from friends in the East. The bedding would require more blankets in winter than what I noticed; otherwise the bedding and clothing appeared plentiful. Perhaps some benevolent friend in the East might be induced to send a few pairs blankets? The meals and order of dairy work were about the same as at St. Paul's School, Blood Reserve. A porch, 8 x 6, was to be added to the school, and the stair-way to the dormitory changed.

I now returned to Regina, arriving there on 22nd April. I commenced auditing the books of the department warehouse, and taking an inventory of its contents, balancing accounts, &c. The books had been well kept by Mr. Fleetham, clerk. The unfortunate death of Mr. Reynolds, which took place on the 10th May, necessitated my taking charge until a successor to Mr. Reynolds was appointed. Mr. Pocklington, having been appointed, arrived about the end of June. In the meantime, and up to the 5th of August, I was engaged in inspecting supplies.

On 5th August, I left Regina for Duck Lake, to inspect that agency and Carlton, which I did; but these will appear in their proper rotation, in my next annual report. After completing these two agencies, I returned to Regina on 18th September. On the 20th of same month, I left, with teamster and interpreter, for the Qu'Appelle and File Hills Districts, on special business, and returned to Regina on the 28th, and made a report of my trip. On the 2nd October, I left Regina, by train, for Saskatoon, to inspect Moose Woods Reserve, eighteen miles up the river. This I did on the 6th October. My man and team followed by trail, leaving Regina, Wednesday, the 4th, at noon, and arrived at Saskatoon (160 miles) on Saturday evening, the 7th October. I occupied my time, besides inspecting Moose Woods Reserve, and day-school there, and making reports on same, in making this annual report, which took me until Tuesday, the 10th October, to complete. I then proceeded to Battleford on the 11th. I found Moose Woods Reserve in a prosperous condition. Mr. W. R. Tucker is farmer in charge; and Mrs. Tucker, teacher of the day school. A new building is being built, two stories, lower part for a stable, and the upper part as a carpenter's shop; a pit, for whip-sawing logs, will be attached. Very little grain was sown this year, as the Indians are giving their time chiefly to the cattle industry, and putting up plenty of hay for winter feed. They had good gardens, however, and will have plenty of potatoes for their own use, and some to sell. Some had as many as 100 bushels. The cattle looked well. The new short

horn bull is a splendid animal. The herd now numbers 113 head; namely: bull, 1; oxen, 8; cows, 40; steers, 16; heifers, 15; bull-calves, 12; heifer-calves, 21; total, 113. Hay put up, 400 double loads, or equal to 300 tons. Some is stacked on the hay section, and some near the stables. The stacks are fenced, and fire-guards ploughed around them. These Indians had hay over this spring, to sell to settlers, although the winter was a long one. They have, to meet the increasing herd, put up some very fine stables, in fact the best I have seen on any reserve. Some new houses have been built, and these have thatched roofs. A great improvement can be seen in the better class of houses and stables. Only one or two houses were now without wooden floors, and beds, tables, chairs, cooking stoves are to be seen in almost all of them. The following house was one of the many visited. "Maggie White Cap," neat little house, wooden bedstead, but is getting an iron one, house well furnished with chairs, tables, looking glass, three stoves, a cooking box and lamp, carpet on best room, white and coloured curtains, dishes neatly arranged on shelving, blankets, sheets, quilts and pillows perfectly clean; is going to build a new house in spring; had 20 bushels potatoes, and had sold some; had a lot of preserves of her own making, in glass self-sealing jars, such as gooseberries, black and red cherries, raspberries, citrons, &c.; had a crock of very good butter, packed for winter, equal to a pound of butter a day; had a fine lot of poultry, and was packing away a big basketful of eggs, for the winter; has five head of private cattle, two ponies and cart; makes gloves, mitts, moccasins and bead-work. A nicely dressed doll was seated on a chair. I asked if this was the baby. "Yes," she said, "my baby good, no cry." On the centre-table were placed a large Dakota bible and hymn-book. I noticed these in nearly all the houses. This little house was a perfect model; and I wish some of those who think nothing can be done with Indians, only had the opportunity of seeing such places. The kitchen adjoining was equally neat and well furnished.

Indians *can* be taught habits of cleanliness and thrift, but it requires *effort* and perseverance. Many of the other houses were just as clean and neat, although not so artistic as Maggie's. The women and children were comfortably dressed; men not so well dressed. A good deal of clothing is sent to the mission suitable for women and children, but nothing is sent in the way of men's garments. They have earned about \$500 the past year, in gathering bones, picking potatoes and berries, hauling wood, and selling it. One young man works steadily, and gets \$1 a day. Mr. Tucker assists them in buying what they need; that is, he gets articles at wholesale prices, in the best markets, and gives these to the Indians at cost price, merely adding cost of freight; and sometimes takes payment in instalments. Mr. Tucker has purchased a stallion colt, and will keep him for the use of the reserve. Eight carts, three cooking stoves, and double wagon, have been purchased during the year, besides many other articles in furniture and house utensils. The population is about 60.

Fifteen children attend school, but 8 or 10 more will be able to attend in the spring. The school has been supplied with a bell. It is on a frame, outside. One boy in the school (Charles Eagle) is anxious to be a teacher and missionary, and would like to go to an industrial school to pursue his studies. There was no sickness; and the children looked healthy and robust. The women make baskets, are good knitters; and some make butter, which they sell. The men make their own hay-racks, bob-sleighs, jumpers; and put up their own houses and stables. They use square logs only, and consequently make much better work than can possibly be done with rails, or round logs. Some men work for settlers, and the women work in Saskatoon, where I hear them spoken of as being honest and virtuous.

The herd is likely to increase rapidly; and it was, therefore, pleasing to see that good stabling was being provided to meet this increase. The reserve is improving in various ways; and Mr. and Mrs. Tucker are doing good work. The Indians are consequently contented and happy. A more cheerful lot of people could not be found. The cattle record book was examined, as well as the other books, and stock taken. Mr. Tucker is much pleased at having the hay section secured, so that he will now have no friction with settlers about cutting hay.

Department of Indian Affairs.

The day school was inspected on the 6th October, 1893. Mrs. Tucker is teacher. The school is in connection with the Methodist Church. Pupils present, 14 (boys 8, girls 6); number of children of school-age on reserve, 15. In standard two there are 2; standard three, 3; standard four, 10; in two classes. School-building comfortable; furniture plentiful, and in good order; stationery sufficient. Knitting and sewing are taught, and some good specimens of work were noticed. The examination was very satisfactory; and proved that Mrs. Tucker was a capable and accomplished teacher. The pupils were clean and well dressed. They sang very nicely, and concluded by singing "God save the Queen."

The day school on John Smith's Reserve, Duck Lake Agency, was inspected on August 8th, 1893. Miss Wilson, teacher; school in connection with Church of England. Pupils present, 20: boys 9, girls 11; number of children of school-age on reserve, 35; number on roll, 25. Building in good repair, walls whitewashed, and roof painted, neat railing around building. Furniture sufficient, and in good repair; stationery plentiful. Pupils clean and neatly dressed. Straw hats, bark boxes, knitting, making dresses, plaiting, are done by the children. The classes are: standard one, 9; standard three, 6; standard four, 6; standard five, 4. The examination was very satisfactory. Miss Wilson is a painstaking teacher, and the pupils are making capital progress under her faithful teaching.

The day school on James Smith's Reserve, Duck Lake Agency, was inspected on August 10th, 1893; J. F. D. Parker, teacher; Church of England. Pupils present, 13: boys 7, girls 6; number of children of school-age on reserve, 26: boys 14, girls 12; number on roll, 18. Building in good order, used as a church on Sundays; neatly fenced, and attached is a good garden. Examination satisfactory. Four of those present were not on the roll. Five are in standard 1, six in standard 2, two in standard 3. School-material, in the way of stationery, sufficient. The ages of the children were from 5 to 11. Children fairly clean and clad.

The Sioux school, near Prince Albert, was inspected on 14th September, 1893. Miss Baker, teacher; in connection with the Presbyterian Church. The school was not in operation, but I examined the building, furniture, books, &c. The building is a comfortable one. It is log, plastered and whitewashed, shingled roof. It is snugly situated on a hill, in the middle of a nice lot of trees. The furniture, desks, &c., were very good. The walls were covered with pictures, which made the place look bright and cheerful. Number of children that should attend this school is 40, in both encampments; number on roll, 27. School had been closed since 7th July. Families were away berry-picking, taking the children with them. Stationery principally supplied by the mission. Miss Baker is very attentive to the sick, visiting them in their tepees, and taking them comforts of various kinds. Three sick women were visited by Miss Baker the day I drove her to the school; and grapes, oranges, jelly, cake, chicken, mutton-broth, bread, &c., were taken over from Prince Albert to give to these poor people. At one tepee the "tom-tom" was being played by three medicine men, to cure a sick woman, but so soon as Miss Baker entered, they stopped the "tom-tom." In driving along, the children ran out at every place, to shake hands with Miss Baker, showing that they respected her. It is to be regretted that Miss Baker's health will not allow her to continue the work as teacher, but in her, the sick especially, will always find a warm and kind friend.

The day-school on Mistawasis Reserve, Carlton Agency, was inspected on 4th September, 1893. It is in connection with the Presbyterian Church. The school was closed, and the teacher had left the limits; but I took an inventory of the school. The building needs plastering and some other repairs, which I reported. The material of all kinds seemed to be plentiful. The attendance had been very good during the year. A new teacher was daily expected.

The day-school at Sandy Lake, Ahtahkakoop's Reserve, Carlton Agency, was inspected on 6th September, 1893. W. R. Drever is the teacher and the school is in connection with Church of England. Pupils present, 11: boys 6, girls 5; number enrolled, 15; seven in standard 1; four in standard 2; three in standard 3; one in

standard 4. Examination was satisfactory; and Mr. Drever is proving himself to be a good teacher. Building requires plastering; wainscoting would be an improvement; comfortable otherwise. Stationery and furniture sufficient.

Day-school at Sturgeon Lake, Carlton Agency, was inspected on 13th September, 1893, Thomas Bear, teacher; Church of England. Pupils present, 4: two boys and two girls. The number of children of school-age on the reserve, is 12: seven boys and five girls; but Chief Twatt, who is a determined opponent to the school, will not send his own children, and uses his influence to prevent others from attending. The building is a combined school and dwelling, and is suitable. Material sufficient for the attendance. The four pupils present were bright, and went through their exercises very well. The number on roll is 7. One in standard 1; three in standard 2; and three in standard 3. The pupils were clean, and fairly well dressed. I had a talk with the chief, and I think his opposition to the school will no longer continue. He is a good worker, as he cut with the scythe, and stacked, himself, nearly 30 tons of hay. He asked for a mower. I told him that, as the herd was increasing, there would be no difficulty in getting a mower; but I said: "How can I ask for a mower, and in the next paragraph say you oppose the school, and charge the teacher \$1 a load for wood for the school, although thousands of cords were lying rotting over the reserve?" He thought a while, and said his children were still too young to go to school.

My next place, The Emmanuel College, Prince Albert, was inspected on 15th September, 1893. The Venerable Archdeacon J. A. Mackay, principal; George H. Hogbin, assistant principal and teacher; Miss Childs, matron. I visited the dormitories for the boys. The first has eight iron bedsteads; the second has six iron bedsteads; the third has five bedsteads, three iron and two wooden. Each is supplied with a palliasse, pillow, one sheet, two blankets and counterpane. The boys have no night-shirts, but these were shortly to be supplied. More clothing is put on the beds in the winter time. The rooms, beds and bedding were perfectly clean. There is a bath-room, with basins, towels, etc. The ventilation is by opening the windows. The whole place had a comfortable and cheerful appearance.

There is a large garden in front of the main building, containing a good show of potatoes, turnips, cabbages, cauliflowers, beets, etc. Another garden in rear of the building, on the high ground, in which I noticed beans, onions, cabbages, cauliflowers, corn, carrots, beets, lettuce, cucumber, tomatoes, citrons. In addition to these two gardens, there is a field of oats, 6 acres; turnips, 4 acres; and potatoes, 1½ acre. All the work in connection with the above, is done by the boys. The fields and gardens were kept in the best order.

There is a small building used as a carpenter's shop, where some of the boys do carpentry. There was a very neat little milk-house; it was perfectly clean and sweet, just such as a place should be for the proper care in collecting the cream. Thirty lbs. butter a week were made during the past winter. The matron superintends this department, and does it well. There is a swing and other apparatus for the amusement of the pupils. The boys look after the horses, cattle, sheep, poultry, milk the cows, and assist the matron in making the butter.

The dining-room is a good sized one; it contains two tables, each table will accommodate eleven boys; and there is a cross-table for the staff. The meals consist of good wholesome food, and there appeared to be no stint in supplying these.

The school-rooms are a portion of the principal's dwelling. One room contains teacher's desk on a platform, and ten desks and benches for the boys. There is another room adjoining, for 1st and 2nd standards, where one of the more advanced pupils takes charge of the smaller boys.

BOYS.

The following are the names of the pupils, and the places they come from:—P. Bear, South Branch; S. Abraham, Cedar Lake; J. Henderson, Pas; J. Flett, Cumberland; W. Robinson, Sandy Lake; N. Cook, Cumberland; D. Cochrane, Cumberland; E. Hunt, Montreal Lake; R. Thomas, Pas; A. Smith, South Branch; B. Lathlin,

Department of Indian Affairs.

J. Whitehead, E. Constant, A. Constant, Pas; J. Scott, Grand Rapids; A. Charles, Stanley; J. Ballendine, Montreal Lake; Sol. McKenzie, Sam. McKenzie, Stanley; Dan. Bird, Montreal Lake; Jno. Stewart, Cedar Lake.

GIRLS.

Rosie Bird, Isabel Bird, Montreal Lake. Total, 21 boys and 2 girls. They are well dressed, neat and smart-looking; and they seemed happy and contented. The two little girls were bright and intelligent, and were helping in the house-work.

The classes are graded as follows:—

Standard 1.....	2
Standard 2.....	3
Standard 3.....	2
Standard 4.....	9
Standard 5.....	5
	21
	21

The different classes were examined in the various departments, according to the printed schedule. The whole was exceedingly satisfactory, and showed that the teaching in this school was thorough. Mr. Hogbin is a capital teacher. I was much pleased with all I saw in this place, feeling assured that the fullest justice was being done with these boys, some of whom are very clever, and they all seemed to take much interest in what was being taught them.

This closes my annual report for this year. My inspections of Duck Lake and Carlton Agencies will come in their regular rotation in next report.

My horses, although getting old, are still able to do their work well. My assistant, Mr. E. T. Martin, gives me the utmost satisfaction, being reliable in every way.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. MCGIBBON,

Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.

INDIAN OFFICE, VICTORIA, B.C., 26th October, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows upon Indian affairs in the Province of British Columbia for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

The respective reports of the Indian agents (9) in my superintendency, together with tabular statements and statistical returns, have been duly forwarded to the department.

I am pleased to be able to state that the condition of the natives during the year now reported upon has been most satisfactory, a continued improvement being observable in their habitations, mode of living, and in other indications of a general advancement towards civilized attainments.

Throughout the province the Indians have been peaceably disposed, fairly industrious, law-abiding to a praiseworthy degree; and friendly in their relations with the white people.

During the summer of 1892, small-pox appeared upon the Pacific Coast, many of the residents of Victoria and other coast towns having been attacked by that disease. At that time grave fears were entertained that the epidemic would assuredly spread

amongst the native race; but, fortunately, and in a great measure owing to the prompt and effective action taken by the department for the prevention of such a calamity, the Indians almost entirely escaped, a few isolated cases being the only result.

On the whole the general health as reported upon from the different agencies has been good; and a steady improvement in the sanitary condition of the tribes has taken place. The hospitals established in different localities are doing good work by affording important aid to the sick in these places.

The unprecedented severity and length of the winter of 1892-93, entailed a certain amount of suffering and privation upon many of the native people; this was brought about in a great measure by the destruction of large quantities of potatoes and other root crops by the frost, which penetrated a covering sufficient for the protection of such produce in ordinary winters. The protracted and severe spring also bore hard upon them, compelling the native hunters to remain in camp and so deprive themselves and their families of the fruits of these hunting expeditions which furnish an important addition to the food supply, etc., necessary for their support in the early months of each year. Serious suffering was, however, averted by the timely aid afforded by the department through the different Indian agents to such as were destitute.

During the past summer the Indians had an abundant supply of fish for their own consumption, their crops were mostly good; and wild berries were very plentiful.

The salmon canneries in the neighbourhood of the Skeena and Nass Rivers, did not take as many fish as usual during the past season, and succeeded in putting up in many cases only half the expected pack. This falling off in the catch, I have been informed, when visiting the localities named, was not owing to an actual scarcity of fish, but rather to the late spring, which caused the waters in these rivers to remain clear much later than in ordinary seasons; and, being so, the fish on their way to these rivers were enabled to dodge the nets, and, to a great extent, escape capture.

Of salmon and other fish, halibut, etc., the Indians have had an abundant supply for their summer and winter use, catching as many of the former as they required without difficulty, and report that they have seldom seen the salmon in such numbers as they were to be found in the waters of the rivers named, as well as others, when fishing at their customary stations high up these rivers during the past year.

The fur catch on the West Coast was not as good as in former years, notwithstanding which the earnings of these Indians in that pursuit were sufficient to supply their ordinary wants.

In the North-west Coast Agency the furs taken exceeded in value the catch of any previous year.

Quite a number of Indians in the Kamloops and Yale Agencies continue to find remunerative employment on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, where they give good satisfaction to their employers, and obtain the same wages as whitemen receive for labour of a like nature.

The industrial schools, of which separate reports have been sent in, are doing well throughout the province, not only in educating the young of both sexes, but also by the good influence they exercise over the parents and friends of the young people so benefited.

In connection with these schools, I may bring to the notice of the department the "Coqualeetza Industrial Institute" now nearly completed by the Methodist Missionary Society, at Chilliwack. It will be the largest and most complete establishment of the kind in the province, and, judging by the past work done in the old "Home" at that place by the society named, promises well for the amelioration and general advancement of the Indians in that section. The building is of the following dimensions and capacity, etc. The structure is of brick with three stories and basement, being 110 feet long, by 62 feet in width. It will have accommodation for one hundred pupils, with a staff of eight or ten instructors. The basement con-

Department of Indian Affairs.

tains, dairy, laundry, play-rooms, bath-rooms, and furnace-rooms. The ground floor provides for kitchen, pantry, dining-rooms for pupils and staff; sitting-room, bed-room and office for principal; also sitting-room for lady teachers, bed-room for matron, sewing-room for girls, and reading-rooms for boys. On the second floor are school-rooms, dormitories, bed-rooms, and store-rooms. The third floor will also contain dormitories, bed-rooms with closets, etc.

The establishment is to be heated and ventilated by the "Smead-Dowd" system, which also provides for complete sanitary arrangements.

The outbuildings will consist of wood-sheds, workshop, and commodious root-cellar; with a wind-mill, and tank-house, on the bank of the Luck-a-kulk River, from which will be supplied water to the institution. There are attached twenty acres of prime land, all under cultivation. The pupils will be instructed in farming in all its branches, carpentry, wagon-making, shoe-making, harness-making, cooking, sewing, and all useful domestic work, besides the several branches of education in public schools.

The building, outbuildings, furniture, etc., together with the land, will, when completed have cost about thirty thousand dollars.

The work in connection with Indian affairs in this province continues to increase, as it is certain to do with the advancement of the Indians and the settlement of the country.

KAMLOOPS AND OKANAGAN AGENCIES.

In these agencies the sanitary condition of the natives has given evidence of a steady improvement, they have been visited by no serious epidemic, and the ordinary ailments from which in common with others throughout the country they suffer have been considerably lessened by the greater facilities offered for obtaining medical attendance, etc., when necessary. There have been a greater number of births than of deaths. Crops have been good, with a ready and profitable market for the surplus products, and the food supply generally has been amply sufficient for the wants of the Indians.

The Industrial School under the new regime at Kamloops gives good satisfaction, and sanguine expectations are entertained of its future success.

The establishment of a hospital at Lytton has been of great advantage to the sick and has been welcomed with feelings of gratitude by all.

The people continue to be industrious and on the whole their general prosperity is most satisfactory.

The statistics are appended hereto:—

KAMLOOPS AGENCY.

Value of personal property.....	\$84,429
Acres under cultivation.....	990
New land broken in.....acres	60
Value of real and personal property.....	\$225,695
Ploughs	87
Harrows	60
Wagons and carts.....	32
Fanning mills.....	11
Number of other implements.....	2,782
Horses.....	2,104
Cows.....	335
Pigs.....	301
Number of young stock.....	163
Value of fish taken.....	\$5,940
Other industries.....	\$58,900
Value of furs.....	\$11,845
Corn	bush. 550

Statistics—Continued.

Wheat.....bush.	1,316
Oats....."	3,295
Pease....."	759
Beans....."	1,459
Barley....."	180
Onions....."	414
Fruit trees.....total	250
Potatoes.....bush.	20,845
Hay.....tons	755
Mowing machines.....	6

OKANAGAN AGENCY.

Value of personal property.....	\$ 68,567
Acres under cultivation.....	1,494
New land broken in.....acres.	20
Value of real and personal property.....	\$252,710
Ploughs.....	100
Harrows.....	39
Wagons and carts.....	28
Fanning mills.....	20
Mowing machines.....	10
Number of other implements.....	1,678
Horses.....	2,706
Cows.....	1,024
Pigs.....	473
Oxen.....	4
Young stock.....	189
Value of fish taken.....	\$985
Value of furs taken.....	\$3,325
Other industries.....	\$27,150
Corn.....bush	1,056
Wheat....."	7,850
Oats....."	3,560
Pease....."	1,562
Beans....."	546
Onions....."	255
Potatoes....."	1,400
Fruit trees.....total	90
Hay.....tons	1,883

COWICHAN AGENCY.

The Indians throughout this important agency continue to increase the area of their cultivated land, and, doing so, give satisfactory evidence of a growing knowledge of the benefits to be derived from steady labour, which, it is hoped, will in the near future result in weaning them from the nomadic habits of their forefathers; a course which must so long as followed be opposed to their immediate most profitable and steady settlement upon their respective allotments.

They have been visited by no serious epidemic of any kind; but, owing to the unusual severity of the winter of 1892-93, and to the following protracted spring, many deaths among the aged and those afflicted with pulmonary complaints were recorded.

Care has been taken of the destitute, aged and sick, supplies of food and clothing in limited quantities having been given when actually needed.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Peace and order prevailed amongst the people, and the past year has been one of considerable advancement, and free from any dire distress notwithstanding the losses sustained in root crops, etc., during the winter past.

The following statistics show a satisfactory increase in land under cultivation, also in value of real and personal property, as well as advance in other directions:—

Value of personal property.....	\$ 81,700
Acres under cultivation.....	2,312
New land broken in..... acres	37
Value of real and personal property.....	\$ 795,417
Ploughs.....	128
Harrows.....	72
Wagons and carts.....	217
Fanning mills.....	5
Threshing machines.....	6
Number of other implements.....	1
Horses.....	422
Cows.....	373
Sheep.....	489
Pigs.....	110
Oxen.....	136
Number of young stock.....	769
Wheat..... bushels	350
Oats..... "	15,000
Pease..... "	200
Potatoes..... "	8,000
Hay..... tons	600

This approximate estimate, Mr. Lomas states, is as nearly as possible correct; but the crops of different bands are so intermixed that a separate statement for each band is impossible.

Mr. Lomas has shown the above statement of wheat, &c., "harvested" under the heading "sown"; he no doubt intended it for "harvested."

Of "furs and other industries," the agent states there is no means of estimating the value.

BABINE AGENCY.

These Indians, who, from their situation in the interior, remote from all centres of civilization, have had less advantages than others of their race more fortunately situated, are steadily improving their condition by increasing the area of their garden patches; by from time to time erecting dwelling-houses of a class superior to those formerly in use, and by a consequent advancement in sanitary arrangements. The health of the native people throughout the agency has been good. Salmon were plentiful, and the potato and wild berry crop were most satisfactory. With regard to the moral conduct of the bands generally, the agent reports favourably. Their honesty, freedom from crime, and their respect for proper authority have also been most gratifying.

I insert the statistics below:—

Value of personal property.....	\$26,950
Acres under cultivation.....	159
New land broken in..... acres	70
Value of real and personal property.....	\$68,260
Horses.....	188
Cows.....	100
Oxen.....	1
Number of young stock.....	32
Value of fish taken.....	\$31,990
Value of furs.....	\$30,500
Value of other industries.....	\$30,580

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.

In this agency heavy losses, resulting from the severity of the past winter, were sustained by the Indians in potatoes and root crops of all kinds; not only was their supply for winter use destroyed, but they were left almost entirely without seed potatoes, a serious loss when it is considered how much they depend upon that edible for their support throughout the year. To such as were quite unable to procure seed potatoes for themselves the department extended a helping hand, which to a great extent mitigated the evils certain to arise from a too scanty crop this fall. The health of the natives has been good, sanitary conditions and results more favourable than in the past, an increase of thirty being given in the census returns. Vaccination of children and adults was extensively performed, and the sick and destitute were cared for, medical attendance being supplied where practicable.

The Williams Lake Industrial School has an average daily attendance of twenty boys and ten girls during the year, and the progress of the pupils has been on the whole satisfactory. The general conduct of the Indians throughout the agency has been good.

I append the statistics:—

Value of personal property.....	\$58,500
Acres under cultivation.....	1,237
Value of real and personal property.....	\$214,789
Ploughs.....	50
Harrows.....	31
Wagons and carts.....	19
Fanning mills.....	9
Harness sets.....	102
Threshing machines.....	1
Sleighs.....	84
Number of other implements.....	540
Mowers, reapers and horse-rakes.....	27
Horses.....	3,151
Cows.....	615
Pigs.....	1,380
Number of young stock.....	246
Value of furs.....	\$11,750
Value of other industries.....	\$18,400
Wheat.....Bush.	10,692
Oats.....	3,050
Barley.....	1,150
Pease.....	1,059
Potatoes.....	6,750
Beans.....	22
Carrots.....	124
Onions.....	12
Turnips.....	8

WEST COAST AGENCY.

The death rate has been slightly in excess of last year's, consumption in some places having been prevalent and in many instances fatal. From other complaints, however, no serious or unusual loss of life occurred.

There has been no falling off in the food supply, a liberal stock of dried fish having been laid up for winter use, in addition to which these people have done a considerable and remunerative trade in dried halibut, which found a ready sale during the past season. The Indians who went sealing in schooners to distant places did not do so well as usual, there being a considerable falling off in their earnings. Those, however, who hunted on the coast, in canoes, fared better, the catch being good. The natives throughout the agency raised some 1,500 bushels of potatoes in

Department of Indian Affairs.

small garden patches. The reserves as a rule contain little land fit for cultivation except in Barclay Sound. At Alberni the Indians cut about 10 tons of hay, and grew some oats, carrots and Swedish turnips. They have several hundred fruit trees planted out. On the Opitchet Reserve there are about fifty trees, chiefly apple, bearing fruit; as well as small fruit, such as currants and raspberries, which do well. The Heshquiahts raise some carrots and turnips.

The statistics are given below:—

Value of personal property.....	\$67,400
Acres under cultivation.....	12
Value of real and personal property.....	\$89,200
Ploughs.....	1
Horses.....	17
Cows.....	6
Sheep.....	40
Pigs.....	20
Oxen.....	2
Number of young stock.....	8
Value of fish taken.....	\$ 400
Value of furs taken.....	\$46,900
Value of other industries.....	\$13,150

FRASER AGENCY.

The native people in the above agency continue to prosper and are for the most part contented. Their earnings on the Fraser during the unprecedentedly prolific run of salmon were very good, the canneries paying the Indian men from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per day, and the women working in the canneries \$1.00 per day. Their crops have been good, and they have put up for their own use an abundance of dried and salted fish. They are extending each year their fruit plantations, which seem to thrive remarkably well under their care. Their losses in potatoes and root crops of all kinds, from the excessive rigour of the winter months, were about average; many of the destitute who were left without any seed potatoes were assisted by the Department and enabled to make a promising start afresh.

Influenza and consumption proved fatal to many of the old and feeble, as well as to some of the very young and delicate. As a rule, however, the general health was fairly good.

They proved as a people peaceable and orderly.

The statistics follow:—

Value of personal property.....	\$155,710
Acres under cultivation.....	3,251
New land broken in..... acres	61
Value of real and personal property.....	\$1,009,447
Ploughs.....	105
Harrows.....	76
Wagons and carts.....	75
Fanning mills.....	1
Threshing machines.....	1
Number of other implements.....	1,840
Horses.....	867
Cows.....	911
Sheep.....	228
Pigs.....	2,113
Oxen.....	82
Number of young stock.....	483
Value of fish taken.....	\$37,980
do furs taken.....	\$17,367
do other industries.....	\$24,600

Statistics—*Continued.*

Corn.....	bush.	2,348
Wheat.....	"	3,080
Oats.....	"	11,395
Barley.....	"	2,448
Pease.....	"	6,398
Potatoes.....	"	21,607
Hay.....	tons.	1,436

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

During the period reported upon, these Indians continue to give signs of an awakened desire for their own improvement, and those labouring amongst them are inspired with a belief in their (the Indians') capabilities for ultimate, and, it is hoped, permanent advancement, such as they were never able to arrive at in the past.

Several deaths among the aged and sickly occurred, chiefly owing to the very hard winter. In other respects their health has been good. The Albert Bay Industrial Indian School is now ready for the admission of pupils, and, so soon as the necessary staff (consisting of principal and teachers, etc.,) are appointed, there will be no difficulty in obtaining native children, the institution being looked upon by all very favourably.

The statistics are as follows:—

Value of personal property.....	\$82,250
Value of real and personal property.....	\$99,519
Acres under cultivation.....	6½
Cows.....	4
Pigs.....	2
Number of young stock.....	3
Value of furs.....	\$4,200
Value of other industries.....	\$1,000

NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY.

The natives in this agency have been peaceable, law-abiding, and reasonably prosperous and contented.

The fur catch has been better than ever before, the earnings from that source aggregating quite fifty four thousand dollars.

The severe winter resulted as elsewhere in heavy losses, arising from the destruction by frost of potatoes and root crops, &c. These losses, however, entailed no serious privations or suffering.

General health has been good, with the usual number of deaths from old age and consumption. There has been no decrease, however, in the census returns. The missionaries continue to do good work, and the hospitals erected at Fort Simpson and Metlakahla have been found most beneficial.

Some half a dozen Indians have availed themselves of the Order in Council which placed within their reach the privileges conferred upon the duly qualified by the Enfranchisement Act.

The Department steamer "Vigilant" has done excellent service and is in good order. The schools are doing very well, affording encouragement and satisfaction to all interested.

The statistics, which show an improvement in such returns, are as follows:—

Value of personal property.....	\$211,910
Acres under cultivation.....	114
New land broken in..... acres	9
Number of implements.....	629
Horses.....	27
Cows.....	2

Department of Indian Affairs.

Statistics—Continued.

Pigs.....	8
Number of young stock.....	7
Value of fish taken	\$ 98,370
Value of furs taken.....	\$ 54,030
Other industries.....	\$159,200
Potatoes.....bush	4,680
Turnips....."	90
Other vegetables.....tons	10
Hay....."	23

KOOTENAY AGENCY.

It is satisfactory to note that these Indians continue loyal and law-abiding. They are becoming more industrious and settled in their habits each year. Their general health has been good, the death rate falling short of that given in previous recent years. The children are reported to be increasing beyond the general average of the past. Owing to a continued drought, which lasted for nearly five months, crops were light, as was the feed on the cattle ranges. During the severe and protracted winter that prevailed in 1892-93, many cattle were lost by the Indians and white settlers, the supply of hay having proved inadequate to the unusual demand. Fortunately the natives, although in many cases suffering considerable privation, were not reduced to actual suffering. The department as usual assisted the helpless and destitute when considered necessary by the agent.

The Indians were very much pleased with the working of the industrial school and with the consideration of the Government in extending the number of pupils from 25 to 50, a concession which was immediately taken advantage of, and apparently highly appreciated by old and young among the aborigines. Vaccination, as in other places, was extensively performed.

The statistics are attached hereto:—

Value of personal property.....	\$ 76,000
New land broken in.....acres	21
Acres under cultivation.....	218
Value of real and personal property.....	\$208,605
Ploughs.....	30
Harrows.....	11
Wagons and carts.....	12
Horses.....	1,207
Cows.....	210
Oxen.....	56
Number of young stock.....	331
Value of furs taken.....	\$ 1,050

The following schools have received the Government grant during the past fiscal year:—

Kamloops Industrial; Kuper Island Industrial; Kootenay Industrial; Metlakahla Industrial; Williams Lake Industrial; Massett, Anglican; Kincolith, Anglican; Kitlope, Anglican; Alert Bay, Anglican; Yale, Anglican; Hazelton, Anglican; Tsawadinuk, Anglican; Nanaimo, Anglican; Kit-kaht-la, Anglican; Coqualeetza, Methodist; Port Simpson, Methodist; Bella Bella, Methodist; Port Essington, Methodist; Hartley Bay, Methodist; Cape Mudge, Methodist; St. Mary's, Roman Catholic; Ohiat, Roman Catholic; Alberni, Presbyterian.

MEDICINES.

Medicines are supplied to the various agents and missionaries in the province when requested.

FISH AND FURS.

Fish and furs passed through the Custom-house at Victoria for the fiscal year ended the 30th June, 1893 :—

Furs, marine, value.....	\$576,567
“ land, “	211,791
Salmon, canned, 6,270,120 lbs.....	666,289
Pickled, brls., 160	5,139
Other fish... ..	1,238

With reference to the above statistics, I may remark for your information that during the past season the largest number of the schooners sealing in the vicinity of Behring Sea employed white men as hunters, whereas, in former years, the hunters were chiefly Indians from the West Coast.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. W. VOWELL,

Indian Superintendent.

KAMLOOPS—OKANAGAN INDIAN AGENCY,

KAMLOOPS, B. C., 24th August, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, as follows, my annual report respecting the Indians belonging to this agency for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1893.

The small-pox having broken out in the cities on the sea coast, I had to re-vaccinate most of the Indians. Their sanitary condition has been much improved. There has been a great deal of suffering from colds and other after effects of “ la grippe,” but, as proper medical attendance has become more available, the fatalities have been fewer than usual, and on the whole the births slightly exceed the deaths in numbers.

The harvest returns were fair; the Indians obtained good prices for all their surplus products. The catch has diminished; but game was abundant throughout the agency; the Indians were consequently well provided with food.

The temporary closing of the Kamloops Industrial School had a depressing effect on the minds of the Indians therein interested. The re-opening of the school under better auspices has had a reassuring effect and has quite re-established the confidence of the Indians in the permanent good will of the Government.

The commencement of a building at Lytton for use as an Indian hospital under the care and management of the Anglican Mission at that place, is another instance of that good will which creates wonder in the mind of the untutored Indian, who cannot understand why any people should undertake to do so much good without any apparent hope of future recompense.

The Indians located along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway westward from Kamloops found employment with the railroad company wherever they were in position to leave their occupations on the reserves. They were paid at the same rates as white labourers, and got higher wages than did the Chinese who were employed on the same works.

KAMLOOPS DIVISION.

N-HLA-KAPM-UH TRIBE.

Spuzzum Group.

Spuzzum Band.—The Spuzzum Indians broke in some new land; they had fair crops; an increased harvest of fruit; and secured a good catch of salmon. More

Department of Indian Affairs.

than one-half of the able-bodied men found employment on the railroad, and numbers of the women took employment in the salmon canneries at the mouth of the Fraser.

Kekalus Band.—These Indians had fair crops. Their fruit trees begin to yield fruit. They sold some firewood, and provided well for themselves.

Skuhuak Band.—These Indians cultivate some land on the Chataway Reserve besides the little land which they have on their reserve. They work for the railroad company and are in good circumstances.

Chataway Band.—These Indians raised some good root crops, and secured a good winter's supply of salmon. The principal man of the band has developed a strong predilection for smoking opium and will very soon succumb to the effects of this pernicious habit.

Boston Bar Group.

Skuzzy Band.—As these Indians have very little arable land, they make a living mainly by working for the railroad company. They are industrious and provide well for themselves and their families.

T-kua-yaum Band.—These Indians cultivate a large acreage of land at Kuinsaatin in the Cold Water Valley. Their fruit trees on the reserve on the Fraser River are thriving. They sell considerable quantities of vegetables and some milk. Most of the young men find employment on the railroad. They are well provided for. They had good crops of wheat and oats at Kuinsaatin. They lost most of the increase of their horses last spring, owing to the prolonged continuance of cold weather.

Kapatsitsan Band.—These Indians continue to improve their circumstances; a plot of the unimprovable parts of their reserve was leased to a gold mining company, on which the lessees have not as yet commenced operations.

M-pak-tam Band.—The reserve occupied by these Indians being inconveniently situated in respect to the railroad, they do not raise more products than they require for their own consumption. As soon as their crops are secured, they work for the railroad company and provide well for themselves.

Boothroyd Group.

Che-mok Band.—These Indians had good root crops, and secured an ample supply of salmon for their winter's requirements.

Speyam Band.—These Indians continue to improve their dwellings and their lands; they worked for the railroad company; sold some firewood and made sufficient provision for themselves and families.

Kamus Band.—These Indians cultivate some land on the Su-uk Reserve, besides the little good land which they have on their reserve; most of the able-bodied men work on the railroad. They collect considerable quantities of gold when the water in the Fraser River is low enough to leave exposed certain rich spots which they know of.

Su-uk Band.—These Indians have planted out some fruit trees, and appear to be paying more attention to their lands. They keep up a considerable traffic between the Fraser Valley and the Nicola Valley Indians, and provide well for themselves.

N-Katsam Band.—These Indians are thrifty and industrious; they now produce considerable quantities of fruit, and the young men earn good wages on the railroad works. They had good crops; they collected some gold, and cured for themselves a fair supply of salmon.

Skappa Group.

Staiyahany Band.—These Indians had good crops of hay and vegetables; their fruit trees also yielded abundantly. They appear to be in good circumstances.

Blak-hlak-tan Band.—These Indians had a good hay crop and raised a fair crop of roots; the extent of their arable land is, however, small. They secured some salmon, collected some gold, and earned considerable sums of money by working for the railroad company.

Siska Band.—These Indians are striving hard to improve their condition and are making considerable progress. Their fruit trees are in a healthy condition and are beginning to bear fruit.

Halaha Band.—These Indians had good crops and are in good circumstances. They cultivate a small but good plot of land at the Poyehl Creek.

Lytton Group.

Kittsawat Band.—These Indians raised some good vegetables, and their fruit trees are in a thrifty condition; they secured some salmon and passed through the winter well provided for.

N-kyā Band.—These Indians had good crops of beans, potatoes and vegetables, and made good sales of their surplus products; they cured some salmon and earned fair returns of money on the railroad; they collected the usual quantity of gold on the bars of the Fraser.

Tl-kam-cheen Band.—These Indians continue to improve their dwellings and lands at Lytton; they have extended their fencing at Bitany and are improving their fields on their other reserves; they had a large hay crop, and had a good harvest of potatoes, cabbages, carrots, pease and beans, melons and tomatoes; they collected several thousand dollars' worth of gold and had a fair catch of salmon. They lost the whole of the increase of their horses and cattle owing to the long winter and late spring; their sanitary condition is very much improved; they pay increased attention to their religious ordinances; they earned large sums of money on the railroad.

Spapiam Band.—These Indians had fair crops and marketed their surplus products to good advantage. They collected some gold, cured some salmon; and found remunerative employment on the railroad.

N-humeen Band.—These Indians had a fair crop of vegetables; they collected some gold, cured some salmon, sold some beans, and earned good wages as miners on the Van Winkle Hydraulic Mining Claim, which adjoins their reserve.

N-kuai-kin Band.—These Indians had fair crops. They sold their surplus products to advantage, collected some gold, cured some salmon; and had game in abundance throughout the winter.

Stryne Band.—These Indians had a good crop of beans, their fruit trees are flourishing and they have made considerable improvements to their dwellings. They have surrendered a plot of the unimprovable parts of their reserve to meet the application of a gold mining company; this company has not as yet commenced operations. These Indians collected some gold, cured some salmon, and some of the young men found employment on the railroad.

N-kaih and Yeot Bands.—These Indians had fair crops of grain and vegetables; they raised some good apples and plums, and had abundance of game during the winter.

N-kl-palm.—These Indians had good crops of beans, and some grain. They have planted a number of fruit trees on their land; they collected some gold; cured some salmon; and found plenty of game. There is a cropping of good bituminous coal in their neighbourhood; the bed which has been discovered is not sufficiently thick to pay the cost of exploitation, but the associated coal measures look promising.

Skaap Band.—These Indians raised products enough to meet their requirements, but they had no surplus for sale, and collected no gold.

Nesykep Band.—These Indians had good crops; they are unfortunate in not having sold the whole of their surplus beans, as they have still from four to five tons on hand for sale.

Nikaomin Group.

Nikaomin Band.—These Indians had an abundant crop of potatoes, some vegetables and a little hay; they had good returns of gold; they lost some of their horses. Most of the young men found continuous employment on the railroad. Their catch

Department of Indian Affairs.

of salmon was small, but they had an abundant supply of game throughout the winter. They have surrendered the Unpukputquam Reserve (six acres) for lease to a gold mining company.

Sh-ha-ha-nih Band.—These Indians continue to improve the dwellings and the lands of their reserves. They had been in the habit of building a weir across the Nicola River at their village. I have prevented them from repeating this illegal practice; their catch of salmon was consequently small. They had fair crops. They secured a large share of the freighting between the railroad at Spence Bridge and the settlements in the Nicola Valley. They lost most of the increase of their live stock; the winter having been long, their forage became exhausted before the spring growth of grass became available.

Spence Bridge (Cook's Ferry) Group.

N-kam-cheen Band.—These Indians have planted some fruit trees; they had a good crop of hay and a fair crop of vegetables; their catch of salmon was small; they collected the usual quantity of gold and found steady employment on the railroad; they lost a few horses.

Piminos and Pakeist Bands.—These Indians had abundant crops of hay, grain and vegetables; the lands allotted to them in Highland Valley have proved a great boon to them, as they can there secure sufficient provender to feed their live stock through the worst of winter.

Spaptsin Band.—These Indians have very little cultivated land; they raised a small crop of vegetables and found steady employment on the railroad and on the neighbouring farms.

Oregon Jack Group.

Nepa Band.—These Indians had poor crops, they are in want of water for irrigation; they are industrious and earn a good living as herders and farm hands.

Paska Band.—These Indians are also badly provided with water to irrigate their lands. They raised some vegetables and found an abundant supply of game. They lost most of the increase of their horses. They got employment as herders and farm hands.

SUSHWAP TRIBE.

Kamloops Group.

Stlahl Band.—These Indians require water for irrigation; they raised some vegetables and earned good wages as herders and farm hands; they had a small crop of oats.

Tluhtaus Band.—These Indians have been dilatory in bringing water on to their reserve. Their best land, which is in the Bonaparte Valley, being as yet unimprovable, they are now taking measures to cut a ditch from Hat Creek and continue it to their lands; their lands on the Hat Creek Valley are high and are subject to summer frosts. They raised some hay and oats at Hat Creek and found employment as herders and farm hands amongst the white settlers. They lost some of their horses.

Skichistan Band.—These Indians have planted some fruit trees, and had fair crops of grain and vegetables. They found employment as herders; they collected some furs, and found an abundant supply of game throughout the winter.

Kamloops Band.—This band continues to make steady progress for the better. The meadow grass which has been sown on their old meadows, grows well where the seed took root. The seed, when ripe, will be collected and its cultivation will be extended. The Hungarian grass seed has not had a full trial. These Indians lost some horses and cattle last winter; but, considering the severity of the season, their loss was comparatively trivial. Although they had a great deal of sickness amongst them, the death rate was not abnormal; the sick

were well attended to and in most cases recovered their usual state of health. These Indians are gradually extending their fencing so as to include their pasture lands; at present these lands are common to the cattle belonging to the surrounding settlers. The Western Canadian Ranching Company built a dam at the foot of Paul's Lake and a reservoir and dividing flumes and sluices at the falls of Paul's Creek; the result is, that sufficient water was stored for the use of the Indians and the company, and the distribution thereof was effected to the entire satisfaction of both parties. These Indians had good crops and sold their surplus products at fair prices. They took very few fish, but some of the old men collected some furs. They sold some firewood and the younger men found employment occasionally as herders.

Chuk Chu-Kualk Band.—These Indians are gradually taking to the improvement of their reserve. They had fair crops of potatoes and some grain. Some fall wheat which the chief sowed last autumn wintered well, and promises to yield good returns. The Indians surrendered a right of way through their reserve to the Kamloops Coal Company; they have also been asked to surrender the coal under four hundred and fifty acres of their reserve, and are now mustering to give their votes thereon. The coal which the Kamloops Coal Company took from the right of way appears to be of good quality, and has been favourably reported on.

Sushwap Lake Group.

Halaut or Neskynihl Band.—These Indians had fair crops. They laid in a good stock of hay; they had a good catch of salmon, and sold about three hundred cords of firewood at Kamloops. Their sanitary condition is improving.

Hat-kam or Adam's Lake Band.—These Indians had good crops of hay, grain and roots. They collected about one thousand marten skins, one hundred and fifty bear skins, besides beaver, otter and other furs. They secured an ample stock of salmon for their winter's consumption.

Kuaut or Little Sushwap Lake Band.—These Indians had good hay and root crops. They delivered fifteen thousand feet of saw-logs at Kamloops; they cured an ample supply of salmon for their winter's use.

OKANAGAN DIVISION.

Similkameen Group.

Chu-chu-way-ha Band.—These Indians lost about one-fourth of their live stock last winter owing to the want of forage. They had good crops of potatoes and some grain, and found an abundant supply of game; they had their usual summer's employment outside of their fields in carrying supplies for the different mining camps which are furnished by way of the Similkameen Valley.

Keremeus Band.—These Indians continue to improve; their orchards have commenced to yield fruits, and they wintered their live-stock with comparatively small loss. They found game in abundance; and made money by carrying supplies to mining camps.

Shenmoskuankin Band.—These Indians lost heavily in horses owing partly to their improvidence in not securing fodder sufficient for the winter, and partly in consequence of their pasture lands being overstocked by strangers' animals. I am urging them to fence in their reserves now that the boundaries of their lands have been surveyed and defined. They had good crops of potatoes and some grain.

Okanagan Group.

N-kam-ip Band.—These Indians raised sufficient root crops for their winter's use. Their fruit trees bore fairly well. A number of their horses have become wild and irreclaimable; fortunately quite a number of these animals perished under the long continuance of last winter's snow, as they have become a nuisance, inasmuch as they deplete the pastures of grass and entice away the tamer horses. Game abounds in this region and these Indians are well provided with food.

Department of Indian Affairs.

N-kam-apits Band.—These Indians had good crops and sold their surplus grain and potatoes at good prices; they also had good sale for their fat hogs. Their loss in live stock was comparatively light. They earned good wages as herders and farm hands, and sold some beef cattle; they found plenty of game for food and collected a few furs; they have equipped themselves well with farming implements, and have a good stock of wheeled vehicles.

Penticton Band.—These Indians are prospering: their orchards are bearing good fruit; they have planted their trees too closely together; they had good crops of hay, grain and vegetables and sold some beef cattle; they have now connection with the Canadian Pacific Railroad system by means of a fine steamer, the "Aberdeen," which plies between Penticton and Vernon on the Okanagan Lake; they can now find a good market for their surplus returns. Game abounds in the neighbourhood. They are orderly in their conduct and attend well to their religious duties.

Spahamin Band.—These Indians built about seven miles of fencing last summer, enclosing thereby a large acreage of pasturage; their cultivable land being very limited, they did not raise much farm produce; they had good returns from the lands which they had under crops. They lost quite a number of horses and cattle; they secured an abundant supply of game and collected a few furs; they are in a fairly prosperous condition.

N-HLA-KAPM-UH TRIBE.

Nicola Group.

Na-aik Band.—These Indians secured about eighty-five tons of hay and had good grain crops; they, however, lost a considerable number of their live stock. They made good returns as common carriers; game was abundant with them during the winter; they are steadily improving their condition.

Nziskat Band.—There is not much improvement in this little band; but, should the coal beds which underlie their reserve be worked, these Indians will find themselves in good circumstances. They had a fair crop of potatoes and made some money by freighting.

Kuinsaatin Band.—This band had good crops; the Indians had a good sale for their surplus wheat; they had a good supply of game; they collected some furs. They lost some horses. They are fencing in their lands and are steadily improving their condition.

Kuiskanaht Band.—These Indians are steadily advancing; they had fair crops last season and continue to provide well for themselves.

Zoht Band.—These Indians had good crops, and find steady employment as farm hands; they had plenty of game and are well supplied with the necessaries of life.

SUSHWAP TRIBE.

Spellamcheen Group.

Spellamcheen Band.—These Indians are steadily improving. They had good crops, and sold their surplus wheat, hay and oats for good prices; they sold some firewood, and laid in an ample supply of cured salmon for the winter's subsistence; they had a plentiful supply of game.

The Kamloops Indian Industrial School was not re-opened until the beginning of April, and up to the present time the progress of events there has been highly satisfactory.

Accompanying this report is the regulation tabular statement for the fiscal year 1892-93.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,

J. W. MACKAY,
Agent.

SHUBENACADIE, N.S., 2nd November, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith tabular statement for year ended 30th June.

There are no changes of importance in the condition of the Indians of this district.

It is perhaps to be regretted that so many of them persist in roaming in preference to settling upon the reserve; yet a large number of them are very steady and never leave the reserve, and a number of those are comparatively comfortable and snug.

In compliance with your orders, I asked tenders for the erection of a school-house; and the contract having been awarded, the building will be completed and ready to be occupied in a few days.

The Indians are very much pleased with this, and I believe it will have a tendency to bring quite a number of those scattered about the country back to settle upon the reserve, as they all seem anxious that their children should receive education.

There has been a very considerable amount of sickness among them during the past year.

Some of those living on the reserve are very old and require considerable attention.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAMES GASS,
Agent.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B.C., 14th November, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my report of the work performed during the past season by me as Indian Reserve Commissioner, and by the two parties connected with the commission which have been engaged in the survey of Indian reserves on the West Coast of Vancouver, under Messrs. Skinner and Devereux.

As previously reported to you, these parties left Victoria on the 1st May for their respective fields of operation, and were employed throughout the season with the result that I am able to inform you that the surveys of reserves on the extensive coast of the Island are complete.

Both parties have returned to headquarters, and the men have been paid off; the surveyors are now employed in plotting and preparing the plans of their season's work.

Messrs. Devereux and Skinner have furnished me with separate reports of the surveys accomplished by them, copies of which are herewith enclosed. The amount of work performed by these gentlemen is beyond my expectations, for, had not the weather proved unusually favourable, a portion of the surveys must have remained unfinished.

In accordance with the programme approved by you, I proceeded to the Okanagan country in July, and, accompanied by Mr. Agent Mackay, I visited the Indians at Penticton, Similkameen, and Shuswap Lake. My work at these places

Department of Indian Affairs.

was principally the readjustment of reserves defined by the late Commissioner, Mr. Sproat, which had for various reasons been objected to by settlers, and disallowed, as you are aware, by the Provincial Government.

In each of these several cases I was fortunately able to arrive at a settlement satisfactory to the Indians and to their white neighbours, and the consequent alterations and additions have since been approved by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

When on the Similkameen applications were made to me by the Indians, through their agent, Mr. Mackay, for the extension of some of the reservations so as to include additional grazing lands; and, in compliance with their request, I defined six new reserves, comprising 6,085 acres, principally mountain pasture. These additions are especially valuable to the Indians on account of their proximity to the old reserves.

Having completed my work in the Similkameen Valley, I proceeded to the mouth of Eagle Pass, and made a careful examination of the unalienated land in that neighbourhood; but I failed to discover any suitable for a reserve, or that the Indians would be satisfied with. I should have been unable to carry out the object of my visit, had it not been for the liberality of Col. E. Forrester, who, at my suggestion, relinquished 43 acres with frontage on Mara Lake, for the purchase of which he had made application to the Dominion Government, the land being within the Railway Belt. To these 43 acres I added 160, making a reserve at this place for the Spellumcheen Indians of 203 acres, with the result that they are well satisfied.

It will be remembered that this complication was brought about by the Provincial Government having sold the reserve defined at Shuswap Lake by the Joint Reserve Commission in 1877.

On the 1st September, I left Victoria for the Skeena River, where I was joined by Mr. Agent Todd. Accompanied by that gentleman, I visited Kitlathla Reserve No. 5, and enlarged it by an addition of 124 acres. I afterward ascended the Skeena to Kitwangar; and, on my return from that point, I completed the allotment of reserves to Port Essington, with the exception of the fishing stations at Lakelse Lake, a special report with reference to which has been forwarded to you.

Detailed reports of the several allotments dealt with by me that have not already been forwarded, will be sent as soon as practicable.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

VICTORIA, B. C., 14th November, 1893.

P. O'REILLY, Esq.,
Indian Reserve Commissioner,
Victoria, B. C.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the following report, covering the past season's work in the survey of Indian reserves.

In obedience to your instructions of the 20th April, I organized a party and left Victoria on the 1st of May, per steamer "Rainbow" for Kynquot, where I arrived on the 5th of that month.

After making the necessary arrangements regarding supplies, etc., at Kynquot Sound, I moved to Kokshittle Arm, Kynquot Sound, and there continued the surveys where I left off last year.

On the 25th of May, having finished the surveys of all the allotments for the Kynquot Indians, I moved to Esperanza Inlet, and there surveyed five reserves for the Ehatisahts and nine belonging to the Nuchatlitz tribes of Indians.

On the 20th of June I moved to Tahsis Canal, and there began the surveys allotted to the tribes situated in Nootka Sound. I was occupied in this locality until the 3rd of August, when I took canoe and proceeded to Hesquiat Harbour.

At this place, in consequence of the Provincial Government having subdivided the whole of the peninsula into sections, I was obliged to make several slight alterations in the boundaries of the reserves as defined by you, so as to make them conform as nearly as possible with the lines already run. These changes were, however, insignificant and affected the areas of the allotments but little.

The Manhouset Reserves, three in number, situated in Sydney Inlet, were next surveyed.

From Sydney Inlet I travelled south to Clayoquot Sound, arriving there on the 1st of September. In this Inlet I surveyed twelve reserves for the Ahousets, and four for the Kelsemart tribes of Indians, thus connecting my work with that of Mr. Skinner, and completing the whole of the surveys situated on the West Coast of Vancouver Island.

I was wind-bound in Clayoquot Sound for eight days, after which period I took passage per Str. "Mystery" and arrived in this city on the 10th instant.

I enclose herewith a schedule showing the reserves surveyed by me and the number of miles run. At one time I had grave doubts whether I should be able to accomplish so much; but, fortunately, the weather during the month of October proved favourable for field operations.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. A. DEVEREUX.

SCHEDULE of Reserves Surveyed by F. A. Devereux, 1893

Date.	Tribe.	Chains.	Miles.	Remarks.
1893.	<i>Kymquot Indians.</i>			
May	Reserve No. 7	57 26		
do	do 8	38 08		
do	do 9	44 22		
do	do 10	58 11		
do	do 11	60 10		
do	do 12	57 69		
do	do 13	48 70		
do	do 14	81 85		
do	do 15	85 30		
do	do 16	38 50		
	<i>Ehatischt Indians.</i>		7 12	
June	Reserve No. 10	75 15		
do	do 10 "A"	18 23		
do	Tie Line from No. 10 to 10 "A"	43 29		
do	Reserve No. 11	94 93		
do	do 12	136 00		
do	do 13	63 20		
	<i>Nuchatlit: Indians.</i>		5 38	
June	Reserve No. 1	48 00		
do	do 2	120 00		
do	do 3	36 00		
do	do 4	85 00		
do	do 5	63 00		
do	do 6	50 00		
do	do 7	74 70		
do	do 8	78 00		
do	do 9	60 00		
			7 68	

Department of Indian Affairs.

SCHEDULE of Reserves, &c.—*Concluded.*

Date.	Tribe.	Chains.	Miles.	Remarks.
<i>Nootka Indians.</i>				
July.	Reserve No. 1.	536 00		
do	do 2.	118 00		
do	do 3.	46 00		
do	do 4.	36 23		
do	do 5.	54 43		
June	do 6.	76 79		
do	do 7.	45 00		
do	do 8.	104 51		
do	do 9.	76 73		
do	do 10.	78 55		
do	do 11.	86 30	15 73	
<i>Matchitlact Indians.</i>				
July	Reserve No. 12	77 00		
do	do 13	68 50		
do	do 14	31 00		
do	do 15	84 22		
do	do 16.	46 00		
do	do 17.	66 00		
do	Tie Line from reserve No. 12—Sec. 3	40 00	5 16	
<i>Hesquiat Indians.</i>				
August.	Reserve No. 1.	187 50		
do	do 2	155 00		
do	do 3	205 00		
do	do 4.	208 00		
do	do 5.	77 00	10 38	
<i>Manhouset Indians.</i>				
August.	Reserve No. 29	98 00		
do	do 28	70 19		
do	do 27	136 27	3 80	
<i>Ahouset Indians.</i>				
September.	Reserve No. 15.	444 50		
do	do 16.	87 00		
do	do 17	80 00		
October	do 18.	72 00		
do	do 19.	215 00		
do	do 20	77 00		
	Tie Line from 19 to 20.	43 00		
September.	Reserve No. 21	33 00		
do	do 22.	155 80		
do	do 23	31 00		
do	do 24	125 00		
do	do 25	53 00		
do	do 26	42 80	18 30	
<i>Kelsenurt Indians.</i>				
October.	Reserve No. 11.	187 30		
do	do 12	103 50		
do	do 13.	75 00		
do	do 14.	73 00	5 48	
Total miles run.			79 03	
Total distance covered by canoe.			577 00	

F. A. DEVEREUX,
I. R. S.

VICTORIA, B.C., 9th November, 1893.

The Honourable
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the following report, covering the past season's work.

In accordance with your instructions, I left Victoria for the West Coast of Vancouver Island by the steamer "Rainbow" on the 1st May, and arrived at Carmanah Point on the morning of the following day.

Leaving Carmanah on the 3rd, I moved to the entrance of Nitinat Lagoon, where my boat was swamped and nearly lost in the heavy sea so common at that dangerous place. After a delay of one day, to dry my outfit, clothing and provisions, which had suffered severely, I moved up the lagoon, and by the 26th completed the reserves at that place, five in number.

I then proceeded up the Nitinat River to complete the work left unfinished last year in that section. On the 8th June a heavy rain set in and continued for some days, causing a rapid rise in the river, rendering it impossible to cross. On the 12th, I judged it expedient to leave the Nitinat, as during high water it is impossible to work to advantage. I therefore returned to Carmanah, and, taking the steamer "Maude" on the 16th, I proceeded to Barclay Sound, where I commenced the survey for the Toquart, Seshart and Ucluellet tribes.

During the latter part of June and throughout July and August, the weather was fine, and I was able to make good progress and complete the several surveys in and near Barclay Sound by the 3rd August.

From Barclay Sound I proceeded to Clayoquot Sound, and had surveyed ten reserves for the Clayoquot tribe when I was unlucky enough to fall down a high bluff and so seriously damage my instrument that it was rendered useless.

I had intended to remain in the field and in conjunction with Mr. Devereux complete all the work in Clayoquot Sound; but, greatly to my regret, I was compelled to cease on the 2nd September.

From Clayoquot I returned to Barclay Sound, where it was necessary to reset the posts on Reserve No. 1 for the Toquart Indians, so as to conform to a survey previously made for the Provincial Government. This alteration does not affect the area of the reserve.

Taking the steamer "Maude" on the 17th September, I sent all my party except one to Victoria, and, leaving Carmanah on the 19th, I made a hurried trip through Nitinat, and, having completed the work there, I arrived in Victoria on the 27th.

I enclose a schedule showing the number of reserves surveyed and the chainage of the season's work, which I trust will be found satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. M. SKINNER.

Department of Indian Affairs.

SCHEDULE of Reserves Surveyed by E. M. Skinner, 1893.

Date.	Tribe.	No. of Reserve.	Miles.	Chains.	Miles.	Chains.	Remarks.
May..	Nitinat.....	9	1	52 94			
	do	10		48 00			
	do	8	1	25 96			
	do	11	1	36 22			
	do	12	1	37 13			
	do	15	1	63 26			
					8	23 51	
June..	do	16	3	1 17			
	Toquart	5		68 39			
	do	3		38 64			
	do	4	1	30 34			
	Connection line			31 30			
	do			26 94			
	Toquart.....	1	2	34 55			
					8	71 33	
July..	do	2	2	62 01			
	Seshart.....	8	2	00 00			
	Connection			14 42			
	Seshart.....	6		44 00			
	do	7		62 90			
	do	9		77 51			
	Ucluelet.....	7		64 05			
	do	6	1	29 85			
					8	34 74	
August..	do	8	1	43 50			
	do	9		44 43			
	Clayoquot.....	3		71 76			
	do	2	1	40 22			
	do	1	2	26 44			
	Grave Yard			8 48			
	Clayoquot.....	4		79 28			
	do	5		66 76			
	do	8		23 74			
	do	6	1	73 18			
	do	7	1	2 18			
	do	9	1	20 81			
						12	20 77
September	do	10		63 60			
	Toquart.....	1	1	33 35	2	16 95	
	Total mileage ..				40	7 30	

E. M. SKINNER,
Surveyor to I. R. Commission.

EUREKA, PICTOU Co., N.S., 18th November, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I herewith submit my tabular statement on Indian affairs in my agency for the past year ended 30th June.

I am pleased to state that no contagious disease appeared among the Indians of this reserve; they seem to realize the necessity of cleanliness in their houses, and this, no doubt, will aid materially in warding off contagious diseases, and add to the general health of the community. For the past several years they have associated in the way of work and otherwise with the white people, and have, as a consequence, although slowly, copied some of their improvements.

I regret to have to state that there is no school on this reserve. The land is divided up into four small settlements, therefore rendering it impossible to establish a school. A few children attend the public schools.

The avocations of the Indians are various: some take up as a trade, coopering, basket-making, carpenter work, making axe and pick handles for the mines; others are at the Iron Works of Ferrona. They are fairly industrious, but change often from one work to another. They are indifferent about farming. They prefer other employment which gives immediate results.

They gathered this year as usual to the Indian Island to celebrate the Festival of St. Ann. It is the only time of the year when they are all assembled.

They take a lively interest in their new church, which is not yet finished inside.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

RODERICK McDONALD,
Agent District No 8.

REGINA, N. W. T., 21st November, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following, my annual report for the fiscal year ended on the 30th June, 1893.

During that year, I visited the following Roman Catholic Indian schools: the Industrial Schools of Qu'Appelle, High River, St. Boniface, St. Albert, and Lac La Biche; the boarding schools on Standing Buffalo's Reserve, Muscowpetung's Agency, and on Muscowequahn's Reserve, Touchwood Hills Agency; the day schools in the following agencies: Blackfoot, Blood, Piegan, Edmonton, Saddle Lake, Onion Lake, Battleford, Duck Lake, Carlton, Touchwood Hills and Muscowpetung.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

These have all been found in excellent working order. The training in the classes, was highly satisfactory, and in some instances, higher than required by the department's programme of studies, especially in the St. Albert Industrial School. There are some pupils who do not succeed well in class, as occurs in schools for white children; but the majority succeed well, especially when under fourteen or fifteen years of age. The children cannot very well go beyond a certain point of intellectual training, when they reach that point an exercise of reason is demanded from them to which they cannot respond. But in the minor studies in which the

Department of Indian Affairs.

memory plays such an important part, such as reading, reciting, learning the English language, geography, history, grammar, and the elements of arithmetic, they are, I believe, quite as capable as white children. The Indians show a great deal of aptitude for imitative work, such as writing and drawing, and have an especial talent for music.

Several trades are taught: blacksmithing, carpentering, shoemaking, farming, carding, spinning and weaving, baking, &c.; the children succeed well in all these. Shoemaking has been, in some cases, detrimental to the children, on account of small shop, and bad atmosphere, caused by the leather used; these defects have been remedied. In most of these schools, farming is not considered a special trade, and all able-bodied boys work at it in time of pressure, besides learning another trade.

A great deal of time is naturally devoted to house-work and chores, making and mending clothes, and sewing by hand and machinery, attending to cattle, butter-making, and a great number of similar arts.

Results that are satisfactory begin to appear; quite a number of girls have been hired out, and give a good deal of satisfaction, as a rule. The boys have not succeeded as well; however, there are undoubtedly some now in schools who could be employed out without much danger of their returning to Indian habits, even if sent back to their reserves.

There are now three brass bands organized, and all doing well: these are at Qu'Appelle, High River, and St. Albert Industrial Schools. The High River band, being the oldest and having had the advantage of being trained by a really good teacher, is naturally the best.

The health of the pupils has generally been good. There has been very little seen of fevers, or other epidemics; and the more common diseases are lung diseases and scrofula, which are quite common, although not frequently at an advanced stage.

All of the institutions are kept scrupulously clean, or as near to it as can be done. The children are also very clean, as a rule; most of these institutions are provided with baths, and the children are made to wash frequently. The children's clothing and bed-clothing are changed and washed as often as necessary.

The parents' visits to the schools, are gradually becoming less frequent, and are not anything like what they used to be five and six years ago.

Precautions are taken against fire: most of the schools are provided with a good water-supply, fire-extinguishers, grenades, fire-escapes, &c. There have been several fires already; but in all cases it has been stopped effectually before causing any great damage.

There is good medical attendance at each of the industrial schools, except at Lac La Biche, which is over one hundred and fifty miles away from the nearest town. The health there, however, has always been very good.

BOARDING-SCHOOLS.

These schools have been doing well in a measure; it is difficult to have children altogether away from parents. Good work is done, however. The training in the class is satisfactory. There is little of industrial training, but the children learn gardening, attending to cattle, horses, making bread, butter, &c. They are not allowed to remain idle. The children are kept as well clothed as is necessary, and are well fed and quartered.

DAY SCHOOLS.

These schools do not succeed very well. The grant is not very high; and as the Church cannot afford to supplement it, it is difficult to get good teachers; however, they are gradually placed under the management of Sisters; and the progress, after the change, is soon apparent.

The difficulty to get good teachers, is not the only drawback: up to lately, when defects have been remedied in a very great measure, the school-houses were far from

being good, and the schools were provided with a very inadequate lot of material. The houses now are mostly good buildings with good stoves, well lighted and ventilated, and there is enough material.

The great drawback, however, is the poor attendance. Between the work on reserves, putting in crops, reaping, threshing, hauling wood, the season of fruits, hunting and fishing, absenting from reserves for other reasons, the carelessness of both parents and children, the necessity of finding food, very little time is left to the children to attend school. They naturally accompany parents when going away from reserves. The clothing of the children is scanty, and it is often given as an excuse for not attending during very cold weather. However, the attendance is generally better in winter, because the children have nothing else to do: it is too cold to wander in the bush, there are no berries to pick, &c.

The school at Onion Lake has been placed, for a trial, under the management of the Reverend Sisters of the Assumption. It is now the best of all the Roman Catholic Indian day schools, and it used to be one of the poor ones. The attendance is large, and the average almost reaches the maximum of pupils that could properly attend. The Reverend Sisters keep fifteen boarders, without receiving any grant for this purpose.

The day schools of Treaty Seven are by far the worst of all. The Blackfeet seem, not only not to care for schools, but even to have a feeling against them. But even here, there is a change for the better. The two schools on the Blood Reserve, have been handed over to the Reverend Sisters of Charity, and the change is noticeable.

In all the day schools only the English language is taught, as is also the case in the boarding-schools and industrial schools, except at St. Albert and Lac La Biche, where the French and English languages are taught. Nearly all the children in industrial schools speak good English; in the day schools, as a rule, they do not.

In conclusion, the industrial schools have done very good work, and begin to show results; the same may be said of the boarding-schools, in a smaller measure, whilst the day schools, as a rule, have made very slow progress.

I have the honour, to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

ALBERT BÉTOURNAY,
Inspector of Roman Catholic Indian Schools.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES OF CANADA, 1st July, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present for your information my annual report of my inspection of Protestant day, boarding and industrial schools in Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOLS.

Birtle Boarding-School.—I inspected the school on the 27th and 28th October, 1892.

Mr. G. G. McLaren, principal; Miss McLaren, matron.

Mr. McLaren has been four years principal of this school. There were twenty-one Indian pupils present at my inspection: ten boys and eleven girls; eighteen of them being enrolled, and three not. One pupil was in standard 4, ten in standard 3, three in standard 2, and seven in standard 1, and primer.

My examination extended through the full course of each standard. I found the children quite up to their grading, and particularly well taught in arithmetic,

Department of Indian Affairs.

reading and spelling; and their religious training had been well attended to. Vocal music was taught also; three girls play the organ. English was spoken entirely with more or less fluency.

Both boys and girls have been taught to knit. I was shown specimens of their work; these were very creditable alike to the children as well as to their teacher. Some of the girls were knitting mitts and socks for their fathers and brothers at home on the reserve, and probably more would be made with that purpose in view if they had yarn given them especially for that, as the yarn the church provides is for their own use.

These presents have a good influence upon the parents, as they are a practical demonstration that the children are learning something useful at the school, while they foster in the children the Christian command to honour their father and mother. I was also shown patchwork quilts which several of the girls have under construction; the sewing upon them is very neatly done.

The girls are taught kitchen and other housework.

While two or three of them are proficient at playing on the melodeon, the latter can hardly be called necessary, but it is not superfluous, for it tends to aspirations of a higher life and has an elevating influence, bringing them nearer to white children.

One pupil, Hugh McKay, No 22, is learning the printing trade. He attends at the office of the Birtle "Eye Witness" every forenoon; he already sets type. He took pride in showing me that portion of the newspaper he had set up. He states that he likes the business, and he is well thought of by the editor.

Eighty-one children have been enrolled since the school was first established.

The children are comfortably dressed and well fed, they appeared to be happy and contented, and are particularly fond of the principal and matron.

The school-room as well as the residence was comfortably furnished, all are kept neat and clean; the beds are clean with plenty of bed clothes; the meals are good and regularly served.

The main building contained school-room, refectory, kitchen, girls' dormitory and boys' dormitory.

Three milch cows are kept for the use of the school.

A garden of two acres was cultivated; it yielded largely all kinds of vegetables, which were stored for winter use.

The Church has nearly finished building a large school-house and residence; the plans were prepared at Winnipeg. It is of modern design and will, when completed, be a suitable building for an Indian boarding-school. The site selected is one on the north side of the Bird Tail River, directly opposite the town of Birtle, and contains thirty acres.

Okanase Day School.

I inspected this school on the 2nd and 3rd November, 1892.

Miss Cameron, teacher.

This lady has a professional certificate, and large and successful experience as a teacher.

Fourteen children are enrolled, and thirteen were present at my examination: seven girls and six boys; one boy, James Bone (standard 2) being absent that day. Five pupils are in standard 3, two in standard 2, and seven in standard 1, and primer. I examined them in each branch of study assigned to the respective standards; the children were up to their grading and showed good general proficiency in the different subjects. English speaking, object lessons, and questions and answers in Bible history, by the children, were a good feature in the teaching. Vocal music and religious instruction were also part of the routine work of the school.

Industrial teaching was a specialty, some time each day being given to work. On my first visit, one girl was carding wool, another spinning, while the rest of the children sat around knitting the yarn just spun, into mitts, socks, stockings, &c.

I was shown the following finished work of the pupils. By Jemmima Bone,—cloth hearth-rug, pair mitts, iron holder, plain sewing and patching; Maggie Bone, pair stockings, mitts, iron holder, needle work and patching; Mary Boyer, skein yarn own spinning, mitts, pair cuffs, knitted chemise; Lizzie Cook, pair mitts, knitted chemise, iron holder, specimens of patching; Mary Flett, pair mitts, iron holder; Mary Boyer, crochet lace, plain needle work and specimens of yarn spun by herself. All the girls are expert at carding wool. Patrick Bone exhibited specimens of drawing on the blackboard, and they all showed specimens of drawing on their slates.

The attendance at this school is satisfactory; the children's non-attendance at intervals was caused by their accompanying their parents hunting, also stress of weather, as some of them live a long distance from the school.

I have pleasure in noting the good order and personal cleanliness of the pupils, also the discipline maintained in the school.

The school-house is a log building 18 x 22; it is in good repair and is provided with a sufficient number of desks and benches, tables, &c. A new chimney with an open fire-place was built this year. The building is in addition heated by a stove. Biscuits were provided for the children.

Round Lake Boarding-school.

I inspected this school on the 9th and 10th February. The staff consists as follows: Rev. Hugh McKay, principal; Mrs. McKay, matron; N. McKenzie, teacher; Jacob Bear, farmer; Helen Gaddie, cook; Hilda Sahlmark, housemaid; Eliza Bear, laundress; Peter Elkinson; fireman, in winter attending to furnaces.

The school-house is a fine large frame building 24 x 43 feet, two stories, well finished, with a belfry in which hangs a bell, is isolated about one hundred feet from the residence; basement is the furnace-room, 1st floor large school-room and two class rooms, 2nd floor large dormitory, teacher's bed-room and sitting-room. The school-room was built and furnished for the accommodation of fifty pupils.

The principal's residence is a fine large well-finished building, containing besides the usual accommodation for the principal and his family, pupils' dining-room, kitchen, laundry, girls' play-room, girls' dormitories, sewing-room, servants' quarters. The main building is 24 x 54 feet, two stories, servants' quarters 1½ stories 24 x 48 feet. There is a fine large barn, stables and other outbuildings, closets for males and females. The girls' dormitories consist of three large rooms, they were clean, warm and airy; the same rooms would comfortably accommodate twelve more girls.

School examination: twelve children—six boys and six girls—were present at my examination; two in standard 4, three in standard 3, two in standard 2 and five in standard 1. Of those absent, Henry Bear, standard 4, was at work hauling hay for the school. One girl and six boys were at home on leave, and two boys and one girl were ill in bed in the institution.

The examination was in reading, writing, arithmetic, drawing, English and object lessons, geography, spelling and dictation for the pupils in standards 3 and 4, and in all subjects but the last two in standards 1 and 2. The two pupils in standard 4 gained respectively seven hundred and forty and six hundred and seventy marks out of a possible eight hundred; and three pupils in standard 3 gained six hundred and eighty, six hundred and thirty, and five hundred and seventy-five marks, respectively, out of a possible eight hundred. Those in the junior classes also did remarkably well.

Religious instruction and vocal music are especially taught by the principal himself. He spoke in the highest manner of the progress and intelligence of the pupils.

The children are not allowed to leave the school premises unless their parents call for them. A book is kept showing the distribution of clothing. If a pupil outgrows his clothing, it is given to a smaller one.

Department of Indian Affairs.

General Remarks.

The weather was extremely cold at the time of my visit, about 40 degrees below zero. I was not expected, but I found the school open and everything conducted with discipline.

Measles had entered the school a week or two before, three pupils were ill with this disease and some others were only convalescent.

Of the twenty-three children, only nineteen are officially enrolled: three not enrolled attend all the classes and are treated the same as those in full standing. Seven pupils were given leave at the end of January to visit their parents, and the unpropitious weather for travelling prevented their returning punctually, the deep snow having blocked the trails.

Of those present in the institution, four did not attend their classes at my examination, three being ill with measles and one was at work hauling hay.

The children were comfortably clothed and looked very contented.

I visited the different departments of the institution. I found them all to be well and suitably furnished and clean. The dormitories are large and airy, and large enough to accommodate three times the present number of pupils enrolled. They are supplied with iron bedsteads, having each straw mattresses and two feather pillows, also white cotton sheets and pillow cases. Quilts and blankets were amply provided. The beds were neat and clean. The girls are provided with night gowns. The arrangements for making their toilet, washing and bathing are suitable. The girls' dormitories are in the principal's residence, and open into the same hall as the matron's apartments.

The boys' dormitories are in the school building (isolated) over the school-room. The teacher occupies a bed-room adjoining and is in constant attendance.

I was present at their meals; these were properly cooked and well served.

The principal prepares an "order" each evening for the following day's routine of work, and bill of fare for the meals; this is posted in the hall.

I am informed by the principal that the provisions on the bills of fare are entirely the growth of the institution, with the exception of tea and sugar and when oatmeal is used for porridge. But their own cracked wheat is more generally used than oatmeal.

The principal stated that their diet was generally fresh meat the year round; they use very little salted meats, seldom fish, but fresh beef and fresh pork in equal quantities; sometimes prairie chickens, rabbits, venison, turkeys, poultry and a great many eggs.

Their drinking water is the same as all the people in the Qu'Appelle valley use, namely, from the lake; when it is disturbed by the winds, the water for drinking purposes is brought from across the lake. There is a well at the school-house, but it is not used for any purpose.

I made full examination into the routine of the school, and it is as follows:— 6.30 rise, 7 to 8 breakfast and devotion, 8 to 9.30 work, 9.30 to 12 school, 12 to 1 lunch, 1 to 3.30 school, 3.30 to 4.30 work, 4.30 to 6 play, 6 to 7 dinner and evening devotion, 7 to 9 recreation, home life, singing, &c., 9 to 10 retire.

On Saturdays, instead of school, there is special cleaning of dormitories and the residence, bathing; clean underclothes, shirts and stockings are issued. The boys do extra wood cutting; also on Saturdays the girls thoroughly clean the boys' dormitories, and there is general preparation for Sunday.

On Sunday there is Sunday school from 2 to 3.30 and church service at 7 p. m.

In summer time the boys assist with the farm work, gardening, ploughing, hay-making, harvesting, &c.; in winter they assist in attending the live stock, as the school has about seventy head of cattle, besides pigs and poultry, also two yokes of oxen, seventeen milch cows (three are giving milk this winter), one span of horses. They farm twenty acres of land, also have a large kitchen garden. In 1892 they harvested three hundred bushels of potatoes and a large quantity of vegetables.

They killed this year of their own fattening, three thousand pounds of pork. In winter they kill their own cattle for beef, but in summer buy from the White-

wood butchers as required. They have abundance of eggs nearly the year round from their own poultry, and always have a good supply of butter from their own dairy.

Two boys, namely, Henry Bear and Willie Pete-way-way-nin, are particularly good workers, they can manage oxen and horses, can plough, drive a mower; the former is earning his own living, and at the end of the quarter will be considered finished. He has been four years in the school. Willie has earned extra clothing and also \$15 in money by his work this winter.

The girls all assist in cooking and in general housework; the older girls can manage a dairy and make butter and loaf bread; they are all taught to sew, knit, use the sewing machine, cut out and make dresses and garments, can make boys' clothing, moccasins, also do patching, quilting, darning and fancy work. Work of the above kind, both finished and still in hand, was displayed by the girls for my inspection. I particularly admired the mitts for their shape and the quality of the work. The dresses and aprons were entirely hand-sewn and very creditable.

The school building is an exceptionally fine one for this country, the large school-room is lighted by six windows, the walls are tinted pink and are decorated with maps, illustrated cards and pictures of scripture subjects.

It is well supplied by the Church with material, books, copy-books, chalks, slates, slate-pencils, and is thoroughly equipped as a first-class school.

The large bell in the belfry can be heard miles away, along the valley of the Qu'Appelle River.

During my inspection of the Crooked Lake Reserve, in 1884, I camped one evening, in company with Mr. Agent McDonald, on the site of this school. We met there, also camping, Revs. Flett and McKay (the latter the present principal). They informed me that they had selected that spot on which to erect a boarding-school on behalf of their Church, for the Indian children. Recalling this circumstance during the present inspection, I asked the principal to give me a short history of its fortunes up to the present time, which he did about as follows:—

In the month of June, 1884, this spot was selected as a suitable place for mission purposes by the Rev. G. Flett and the Rev. H. McKay, and during that summer a little mission-house was erected.

On 1st January, 1885, the missionary opened a little boarding-school with twelve scholars; but early in the spring of the same year the school was closed on account of the rebellion. On the 1st December of the same year, the school was re-opened with an attendance of fifteen children, but had to close again 1st April for want of funds to carry it on.

In August, 1886, Mr. and Mrs. Jones were appointed to assist in the work, an addition was made to the buildings costing \$600, and the school was re-opened on 1st December, with twenty pupils.

In June, 1887, the new buildings were opened, and on 9th May, 1888, the Church received notice that an item was inserted in the estimates of the Indian Department, making the grant to the school sixty dollars instead of thirty dollars *per capita*.

In September, 1888, Miss McKay was engaged as teacher; in September, 1889, there was a change of teacher, when Mr. Ferry was engaged. In September, 1890, there was another change of teacher, when Mr. Morrison was engaged, who taught until October, 1892, when the present teacher, Mr. McKenzie was engaged.

In 1889, another addition was made to the buildings, costing two thousand two hundred dollars, so that the cost of the buildings to-day, as they stand, amount to a total of seven thousand four hundred dollars.

Since its foundation, the names of one hundred children (forty-six girls and fifty-four boys) have been enrolled and received education, also thirty non-treaty Half-breeds, and some white children.

The Church has spent in salaries, since the opening of the mission, fifteen thousand two hundred dollars.

The children attending the school were principally from the Crooked Lake Reserve.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Crow Stand Boarding-school.

I inspected this school on the 6th and 7th March. The staff consists of:—

Rev. C. W. Whyte	Principal.
Mrs. Whyte	Acting Matron.
Miss McLean	Asst. Matron.
Miss M. S. MacIntosh	Teacher.
Mr. W. I. Wright	Trades Instructor.
Miss Garry	Cook.
Miss Jackson	Asst. cook.

There are thirty-nine children enrolled at this school, twenty boys and nineteen girls, and five non-treaty Half-breeds attend, being wards of the Church. At my examination only twenty treaty children and four of the non-treaty were present. No. 016 was too ill; No. 031 was ill; No. 27 just returned from on leave, but not in time to attend class. Nos. 032, 034, 035, 036, 024, 81, 84, 19, 52, 71 were away on leave and over-stayed leave. Nos. 3, 14, 013, had left and gone to Regina Industrial School; No. 83 died in January, 1893; 019 left the school; 85 was too young to attend classes. Of the twenty-four present at my examination, two children are in standard 4, four in standard 3, six in standard 2, and twelve in standard 1. The examination took in all the subjects appertaining to the respective standards. The two boys in standard 4 took nine hundred and fifty and nine hundred and fifteen marks respectively out of a possible one thousand. In standard 3, three took eight hundred and five, seven hundred and eighty-five and seven hundred and thirty marks respectively out of a possible nine hundred. Those in the lower classes passed very creditable examinations also. The reading of all the pupils was exceptionally good, as was also the spelling in the three higher classes. They all took high marks in arithmetic, English speaking and in religious instruction.

The teachers gave them all high marks for conduct, stating that they were good and obedient.

All the school books and material are furnished by the Presbyterian Church.

I found the children apt and quick at answering questions. Miss MacIntosh impressed me as a most successful teacher of Indian children. She has evidently taken great pains to teach them a distinct pronunciation as well as to speak audibly, a more difficult matter to succeed in with Indian children than the uninitiated would imagine.

The daily routine of work is punctually adhered to.

The dietary of the pupils is as follow:—Breakfast, oatmeal porridge with milk or syrup, bread and butter, tea or milk. Dinner, Monday, Wednesday, Saturday, vegetable soup and pudding with milk or syrup. Tuesday, Thursday, Sunday, boiled meat and potatoes. Friday, fish, barley soup, potatoes; every day bread and tea or milk. Supper, Monday, boiled barley with milk or syrup. Tuesday and Friday, corn meal porridge with milk or syrup. Wednesday, apple sauce. Thursday, boiled beans. Saturday, soaked bread with milk and syrup. Sunday, fruit or cake. Every day bread and butter, tea or milk.

The children appear at the breakfast table well washed and neatly dressed and were the same at all the meals. The meals were served regularly and eaten with great propriety.

I was present at all the meals; the tables are arranged that only six children sit down at each. They were nicely laid and the food was well cooked and properly served. The matron supervised the meals and they were eaten with decorum. After breakfast there was reading of the scriptures and prayers, then the programme of work for the day was continued.

The singing in the evening, from 6 to 7.30, was particularly pleasing, and appeared to be very much enjoyed by the pupils and also by the staff. At prayers the principal called upon several of the pupils to "read the next verse," and it was a very satisfactory thing to note that they took up the reading promptly and read out in a distinct and intelligent manner. I was pleased to observe that school was opened by the children repeating in audible voices the "Lord's prayer."

The work in the school-room was performed promptly and systematically.

Industries.

I attended at the afternoon junior knitting and sewing class; both boys as well as girls were there, and the former were quite as proud of showing their work as were the girls. At the season of my inspection, there was no outside work to do, excepting cutting stove wood and attending to the live stock.

The system that prevails here is that all the staff receive their salaries from the Church and board themselves. The intention of this plan is that the whole Government grant can be used for the benefit of the children. Any one of them boarding in the institution pays \$12 a month to the school funds. This sum is fixed by the Church.

Also the Church pays to the principal for the school funds the same *per capita* allowance for the five Half-breed children as the Government pays for the Indian children.

The Church has surrounded the system with safeguards, that no portion of the money received from the Government on account of the children is used for any other purpose than boarding and clothing them.

With few exceptions, all the animals, implements, furniture and plant used at the institution are the property of the Church for school purposes.

The duties of the staff are defined as follows:—

The principal has the general management of the institution. The matron oversees the whole household management, particularly the preparation and serving of meals. The assistant matron oversees and looks after the clothing of both boys and girls, such as making, washing, ironing and mending, and all the bed clothing, superintends the girl's dormitories, their dressing, bathing, etc.

The teacher teaches both the boys and girls, superintends the cleaning of the school and class rooms before school hours in the morning. After school, takes the girls for a walk for an hour or other recreation, and two nights in the week has a knitting class from six to seven.

The cook and assistant cook attend to all the cooking, washing dishes and keeping the kitchen and dining-room clean.

The trades instructor teaches the carpentry trade and farming, the boys going to him for three hours each day alternating mornings and afternoons. He will teach blacksmithing also as soon as a forge and tools can be obtained. He has charge of the boys' dormitory, and the washing and bathing of the boys. He has charge of the live stock and the outbuildings, gardening in summer, providing fuel and drawing water.

In summer the water is drawn from the river and is filtered before using either for drinking or cooking. In winter melted ice and melted snow are used.

From the sparse population in the locality, there are no butcher shops and a whole beef is too much fresh meat to use before spoiling; on that account a good deal of cured meat has been used; but an ice house has been built and fitted for the purpose of overcoming this difficulty. Having thought for the health of the children on account of using so much salted meats, a vegetable and farinaceous diet was tried last summer as an alternative; its results were found to be excellent as regards improving the children's health, but it made them discontented.

The boys are taught carpentering, farming and gardening, care of cattle, sewing and knitting.

The girls are taught house-work, cooking, laundry work, to cut out dresses and garments, to make up boys' clothing, also sewing and knitting, and the older ones run the sewing-machine.

I examined the dormitories of both boys and girls, they are large and airy apartments. Toilet facilities were arranged for the girls in their rooms, while the boys had a special lavatory.

The greatest care is taken to keep the beds and bedding perfectly clean, and the white cotton sheets and pillow slips are changed once a week, and the children wear night gowns, which are changed once a fortnight, or as often as necessary.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Every part of the buildings is kept clean by sweeping once a day, and the dining-rooms are swept three times a day. The dining-rooms, kitchen and laundry are scrubbed twice a week; the school-room, sewing-room, halls, &c., once a week; and the dormitories once a fortnight unless especially required oftener.

Children are forbidden to leave the school bounds unless with special leave, and they are allowed to visit home the first Saturday in each month and remain until Monday morning.

Every member of the staff takes great interest in the school work, and appeared to have but one object in view, namely, elevating the race.

School buildings:—These consist of principal's residence, which contains besides living apartments for the principal and his family, on first floor, kitchen, laundry, pupils' dining room and bath-room, provision store-rooms and pantries; 2nd floor four bed-rooms for principal's family and women servants, girls' dormitory 20 x 26, furnace-room with wood furnace under the main building. Kitchen and laundry are heated by stoves, the girls' dormitory by stove pipes from these stoves.

The school building is 30 x 40 feet of solid stone, two stories high and mansard roof. First floor contains school-room, sewing-room, class-room; 2nd floor hall and six rooms used by the staff as living and bed-rooms; 3rd floor is the boys' dormitory full size of the building.

A rope ladder fire-escape has been arranged from one of the dormitory windows, but it is intended to build an outside staircase as soon as the weather permits.

The school-room is properly furnished with patent seats and desks, the walls are adorned with pictures, banners, tables of lessons. The class-rooms are also suitably furnished.

Portage la Prairie Indian Mission Boarding-school.

I inspected this school on the 16th and 17th March. Staff: Miss Fraser, principal; Miss Walker, matron; Miss Hunter, teacher.

The buildings and premises are the property of the Presbyterian Church, and consist of dwelling-house, which contains living and dining-rooms, children's parlour, kitchen, bath-rooms, three rooms used as girls' dormitories, and one room as boys' dormitory, principal and matron's parlour and bed-room.

The school-house is a good building adjacent to the dwelling 16 x 20 feet inside, four windows, nine feet six ceiling, and is well fitted up. On the premises is a soft water cistern with a pump in the kitchen sink, well of good spring water with a pump, two closets. The girls' dormitories are comfortable rooms containing five double beds. The boys' dormitory contains one double bed. The bed clothing was ample and clean, with clean white sheets and pillow slips. The buildings are in very good repair and every room was neatly arranged, clean and comfortable.

Miss Hunter was only acting teacher since the 27th February. She holds a Manitoba 2nd class teacher's certificate, has good address and a good method of teaching.

There were sixteen pupils present out of a total number enrolled of nineteen; the others were at home on a short leave of absence.

The children are principally of the Sioux nation.

Of the sixteen present at my examination, thirteen were girls and three boys. Two were in standard 5, one in standard 4, four in standard 3, two in standard 2, and seven in standard 1. They were examined in all the studies of their respective standards. Louisa Rose 5th standard took eight hundred and fifty, and Kate Ross seven hundred and eighty marks, out of a possible eleven hundred. Mary Jane Contois, 3rd standard, took eight hundred and fifteen marks out of a possible nine hundred. The others did remarkably well and it is almost invidious to mention specially any of them. Seven spoke English almost fluently, and in reading, writing and arithmetic they were all very proficient according to their grading.

I found the children well and cleanly dressed—particularly so, and I was much impressed with the great progress of the work that is being carried on so quietly and unostentatiously.

Miss Fraser, the principal, had been the day previous to my visit suddenly called to Winnipeg, owing to the serious illness of her sister, who resides there. Miss Walker was in temporary charge.

The girls are becoming very useful in domestic work. I attended at the meals and was an unexpected witness to one dinner prepared entirely by one of the older girls; they had soup, meat, potatoes, bread and butter and tea.

The meals were neatly served and the children behaved as decorously as any children could.

The residence is comfortably furnished in a home-like manner, clean and comfortable, the beds also; and the children are provided with night gowns.

They have a systematic time table for the daily routine of work, it is closely observed. In winter they rise at 6.30 and all lights out at 9 o'clock p.m.

A work roster is prepared for each day.

The teacher here is required to conduct the musical part of the service held at the mission church every Sunday. This is situated at the place where the Sioux have made a permanent camp, not very far from the town.

At this church there is an attendance of forty to fifty Indians every Sunday.

I found the school well equipped to perform the work in hand; the house and premises are suitable to accommodate the pupils at present in the school, as they are nearly all little girls, and but three little boys.

Lake's End Boarding-school.

Situated on Qu'Appelle Lake. I inspected this school on the 8th June. Rev. Mr. Moore, principal and missionary for the Indians of Muscowpetung's Agency. He teaches the school himself. Mrs. Moore, matron.

The school building and residence is built of stone and is of modern design. It is 40 x 40 feet, three stories and cost \$3,000. It was built by the Church in 1890. The school-room within the building is 16 x 28 feet and has three windows, but has no decorations on the walls such as maps and pictures. There is accommodation for forty boarders. Drinking water is from a well and is good. Four meals a day are served to the children at 8 a.m., 12 m., 4 and 9 p.m. An issue of clothing book is kept. The school-room is fitted up with patent desks and seats, and has two blackboards with teacher's desk, chair, &c.

There are only four Indian children in attendance with six on the register. The principal says it is useless to attempt to attract the attendance of Indian children as "there are no children to attend here."

Twelve white and Half-breed children are pupils in the school in addition to the Indian children, only four of whom were present at my examination, the other two being absent on sick leave and are not likely to return to school. One, Annie Stevenson, No. 37, is consumptive, and Mary Jane Farel, No. 53, afflicted with scrofula, and neither of them is likely to recover. The former left on April 26th, and the latter on March 4th of the current year.

The stationery and school material are the property of the Church.

One boy is in standard 3, one in standard 2, and two in standard 1.

I examined them in the different studies according to their standards; they passed a creditable examination, particularly in arithmetic.

File Hills Boarding-school.

I examined this school on the 29th June. Mr. A. Skene, principal and first teacher; Mrs. Skene, matron and second teacher. Mr. Skene holds an Ontario Normal School 2nd class A teacher's certificate. He has taught school eighteen years. Mrs. Skene holds a Toronto Normal School 3rd class teacher's certificate.

The residence is a stone building 30 x 30 feet, three stories. The school-house is 16 x 30 feet with wash-room attached. There are horse and cow stables, woodshed, closets, etc., the whole premises are kept clean and in good order.

All the furniture and material of the school is the property of the Church.

Department of Indian Affairs.

There are twelve children on the register; ten were present at my examination, namely, eight boys and two girls, and were graded as follows: four in standard 1, five in standard 2, and one in standard 4.

The children were examined in subjects according to their standards and did very well, particularly in arithmetic and mental arithmetic; they read clearly and understandingly. I examined their writing, drawing books and compositions; they were very creditable.

Fred Dilter, standard 4, gained nine hundred and thirty-five marks out of a possible eleven hundred. Willie Yellow Bird gained eight hundred and eighty, Ben Assinawasis eight hundred and sixty, and Ernest Gopher eight hundred and fifty-five, out of a possible one thousand, and Winnie Okapew seven hundred and thirty out of a possible nine hundred marks.

The teacher spoke most highly of his children.

Upon my arrival at the school, I found it in full operation; the children were well washed and dressed in clean and suitable clothes. There were no cases of sickness in the school.

I was taken through the residence. I found a large and airy dining-room, a children's recreation-room and two large dormitories; these rooms were neat and clean and suitably furnished. The dormitories are provided with comfortable beds of inviting appearance; they were neatly arranged and well ventilated.

There is a fire-escape which can be easily reached from both the boys' and girls' dormitories, if necessity to use it ever occurs.

The children were not provided with night gowns.

The drinking water is provided from a good well on the premises.

The department grant is expended on fuel, light, maintenance and some clothing, but a great deal of the clothing is provided by friends of the Church.

The furniture in the residence, excepting the stoves, belongs to the principal, also all the horses, cows, and other live stock and vehicles, etc.

The industries taught are practical: basket-making, straw-plaiting, knitting, sewing, housework, gardening, milking and care of live stock.

Samples of their work in basket-making and straw-plaiting were shown to me; as yet they have not yet made much progress in learning these arts.

The large vegetable garden is a credit to the school.

The principal informs me that he seldom hears the children using any other language than English, even when at play, and that one little fellow has forgotten almost entirely his native dialect. They seldom, if ever, go home, their parents or guardians having given them up entirely to him, and that not one of them wished to or attended the sun dance held on the reserve near the school quite recently.

I examined the routine of work, schedule of the school and the time table of the school-room, they are all satisfactory.

While the children receive a sufficiency of meat, milk and fresh vegetables enter largely into the dietary of the school at this season of the year.

Mr. Skene gave me the impression that he is a superior teacher of Indian children.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS.

Oak River Day School.—This school is situated on the Oak River Sioux Reserve. I inspected it on November 8th, 1892.

The teacher is Charles Henry Hartland—unmarried—he lives with his mother in the mission house adjoining the reserve. At this inspection a new school-house 22 x 24 had just been opened. It is more centrally situated for the children than the old one; on that account there should be more regular and punctual attendance. There are thirty children enrolled on the school register and there were fifteen present at my examination: eleven boys and four girls; they were graded as follows: ten in standard 1, four in standard 2, and one in standard 3. I found the children very backward and they were making very little progress. The teacher's methods of teaching as exhibited to me were upon the right lines, but they were not reflected

in the children, they had absorbed little if anything. The teacher attributed his want of success to irregular attendance for the following reasons: 1st, the old school-house not being centrally situated, the children did not attend regularly; 2nd, they were not properly clothed for wet and inclement weather; 3rd, accompanying their parents who went to seek work in the neighbouring towns. About the 23rd May, and after seeding, most of the families left the reserve to find work, or fishing, and took their children with them.

The pupils were fairly clean and pretty well dressed; they were obedient and well-behaved, the school-house was clean and well provided with desks and seats; it is heated by both an open fire place and stove.

Elkhorn Industrial School.

I commenced my inspection of this institution on the 11th November, and continued it from day to day until completed. The staff of the school was as follows:—Mr. A. E. Wilson, superintendent; Mrs. Wilson, matron; Mrs. Diaal, superintendent of girl's department; Miss Green, teacher; Mrs. Preston, cook; Hugh Stewart, foreman boys' department; Mrs. Sinclair, laundress; George Ley King, farming instructor; R. Drake, bootmaker; John Middleton, carpenter; John Preston, tailor; Dr Rolston, medical officer.

There was an attendance of fifty-eight children, namely, thirty boys and twenty-eight girls.

Since Mr. A. E. Wilson took charge of this school in January last, five Sioux children have been taken away by their parents. Sioux Ben and Big Hunter of the Bird Tail Reserve, two pupils, have died. Those then present (excepting two rather seriously ill but reported convalescent) were in good health and attended regularly to their duties.

Class Room Inspection.

All the children excepting two boys of standard 4, who were ill in bed appeared in the class-room for examination; they are graded as follows:—twelve in standard 1, ten in standard 2a, six in standard 2b, seven in standard 3, six in standard 4a, ten in standard 4b, seven in standard 5.

The examination covered the full curriculum laid down by the department for each standard. Barbara Senderson, seventeen years old, standard 5, gained seven hundred and thirty five marks out of a possible eight hundred. In 4th standard b division, Deyence Davids, fourteen years old, gained six hundred and eighty-five marks out of a possible eight hundred; 4th standard a division, Sarah Bena Sutherland, thirteen years old, gained seven hundred and five marks out of a possible eight hundred. In standard 3, Jessie Jane Smith, seventeen years old, and Peter Smith, twelve years old, gained five hundred and forty and five hundred and thirty-five marks, respectively, out of a possible six hundred. In standard 2 b division, Jessie Jane Thomas, nine years old, gained four hundred and ninety five marks out of a possible five hundred. Standard 2 a division, Ena Garrioch gained four hundred and forty marks out of a possible five hundred. In standard 1, Benjamin Smith, seven years old, gained three hundred and ninety marks, and Isabel Bear, six years old, gained three hundred and eighty marks out of a possible five hundred. In addition to the inspector's examination, of which some results are shown above, for conduct and industry the teacher gave them good marks. She spoke highly of their conduct both in and out of the class-room. They also received good marks for music and religious instruction.

All the school books and material used and on hand were provided by the principal from the school funds.

Fifteen pupils are learning trades as follows:—Jeremiah Cockraine and Na-pin-o-mo-kin-ma printing with Mr. F. G. Greenstreet of the Elkhorn "Advocate." A. E. Kennedy storekeeper with R. M. Coombs & Co., general dealers, Elkhorn. Charles Andrew McDonald harness making with Mr. Gilroy, harness maker, Elkhorn; and

Department of Indian Affairs.

the following are learning their trades from the trade instructors of the school:— John Cook, Fred. Pratt, Robt. Frances, John Henry Thomas, carpentering; Wm. Bear, Wm. McPherson, John Pa-pa-nas, Gilbert Pratt, shoemaking; Mina Slater, Peter Smith and Jessie Smith, tailoring.

The above named trade pupils attend school half each day, every two months, changing the system from mornings to afternoons and *vice versa*. They are reported as being well behaved and attentive to their several duties, and are making good progress in learning their trade. There obtains a system of paying the children for work performed both inside and outside the institution. Trade boys and girls are paid from ten to thirty cents each a week. These sums are paid in cash to each child, and they spend as they see fit, tobacco and of course spirits being prohibited. Some of the girls save their money and buy extra clothing, principally gloves, handkerchiefs, collars and ribbons; the older boys buy neckties, collars, handkerchiefs, &c.

The time-table observed is as follows:—winter rules: rise 6:30, breakfast 7:30, bed-making and cleaning dormitories 8 to 8:45, prayers 8:45, school 9 to 12, dinner 12, school 1 to 4:30, tea 5:30, bed time for juniors 7:15, mediums 8:30, seniors 9:30.

The children are reported to observe these rules, and there have been no recent cases of insubordination; two cases of corporal punishment have occurred during the year for open insubordination. Since then these boys have behaved well.

There is a farm connected with the institution, but, on account of its long distance therefrom, it was found impossible to work it as an adjunct thereof, and therefore the farming instructor had no pupils.

I visited it and took an inventory of Government property. I found the animals in good order and well attended to. The large barn is an exceptionally good building for this country for the stock. The span of team mares were in excellent condition and are valuable animals. The yoke of oxen are old, but in good working condition. The farm machinery and implements are new and valuable, they were collected together and arranged in order.

The dwelling-house is a moderate sized structure and appears to be a fairly comfortable farm-house.

There was a large area of land prepared for spring seeding. The only crop of any consequence raised this year was eleven hundred and forty bushels of wheat; it is an excellent sample and was being sold in Elkhorn for forty-eight cents a bushel.

This farm is situate nearly five miles from the school. It has been found impracticable for the pupils to work on the farm and attend classes, and in consequence no pupils have worked there since July, 1891.

There is half an acre of garden cultivated adjacent to the school, which the pupils work.

The children are healthy, look happy, and are comfortably and suitably clothed. I particularly noticed, while in the school-room, the freedom of the children from coughs and colds. This may be attributed to the good boots they wear, which keep their feet, at the sloppy season of the year, dry and comfortable.

I made a thorough inspection of the different departments of the school. I found the dining-rooms, kitchens, laundry, sleeping-rooms were all kept clean; the children's beds were comfortable, the clothes clean and sufficient in quantity. I was present during meal time. The children had sufficient, good, wholesome food, and it was properly served to them.

Buildings and premises.

Central building contains superintendent's quarters, dining-hall, school-rooms and kitchens. Girls' home building contains lady superintendent's and teachers' quarters, sewing-room, girls' dormitories (3) and a sick ward unoccupied, clothing-room. Attached to this building is a laundry, ironing-room; over the laundry is a girls' dormitory and a bed-room for the cook and laundress. Boys' home building

contains: 1st floor, two rooms for the employees, recreation-room, clothing-room and one dormitory for little boys; 2nd floor, three dormitories and a guest chamber. The small dormitory is now used as a sick room for two boys who are ill.

There is a stable for four horses, with a hay loft, a store-room and carpenter's shop under the same roof, also the necessary outbuildings for such an institution.

The above named buildings are the property of the Government. At present they are heated by stoves, but furnaces, one for each of the main buildings, were being put in. Storm windows were very much required in all the buildings.

The trades, namely, tailoring and bootmaking, are conducted in shops situated on main street of the town; these are owned by Mr. Wilson. Besides doing all this class of work for the school, they take orders from the general public. These shops are suitably fitted up and present a business-like appearance.

I took an inventory of all the Government property; the following books are kept: 1, admission of pupils; 2, discharge of pupils; 3, inventory of Government property; these are properly kept and written up to date.

The superintendent keeps a regular set of account books of the business affairs of the institution; he offered these for my inspection that I might be able to judge regarding the expense of running the institution, but I declined to examine them, as I had no official connection with the details of the same, as he receives a *per capita* allowance to defray expenses.

I judged by results. I spent a week looking into the working of the institution, and, although it was during that time handicapped by the serious illness of the superintendent, I am bound to say that it was well conducted.

Key Day School.

Teacher, Earnest Harold Dee.

I made this inspection 3rd March. There are thirteen children on the school register, and at my inspection there were four boys and three girls present. The school graded as follows: three in standard 1, seven in standard 2, and three in standard 4. I examined the children in their different grades; I found that they were well taught and that they were making very good progress; they were well dressed and clean in their persons. The average attendance for the preceding three months was ten. All the children on this reserve attend and are on the register but one. They are reported as punctual in their attendance, and obedient and well conducted both in and out of school.

The school-house is a log building 18 x 20 feet with a lean-to 18 x 8 feet, which contains a wash-room and store-room. It is heated by a stove and an open fire-place, it is kept in a clean and orderly manner.

St. Paul's Industrial School.

This school is situated at Middle Church, Manitoba. I commenced my inspection on the 27th March and continued it from day to day to the 4th April.

The staff and employees connected with the institution number twelve persons and are as follows:—

Rev. A. and Mrs. Burman, principal and matron; F. Burman, assistant principal; Mr. Fleetwood Hesketh Williams, 1st teacher; Miss Grace Willith, 2nd teacher; Mr. J. F. French, printing instructor; Mr. J. Fraser, farming instructor; Mr. W. Ozarn, blacksmith; Mr. A. Winder, carpenter; Mrs. Moore, housekeeper; Mrs. Matheson, cook; Miss McDonald, laundress.

There were forty-four children attending the school: twenty-three boys and twenty-one girls: they were graded as follows: six in standard 1, five in standard 2, sixteen in standard 3, eight in standard 4, and nine in standard 5. Mr. Williams teaches the three higher standards. I made a very thorough examination of each class in the different subjects laid down in the department's programme of studies, a reference to which shows very general proficiency. Mr. Williams is an excellent teacher and the children under him are advancing satisfactorily.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Miss Willith has the two junior classes; she is a sympathetic and thorough teacher. The children showed great confidence in answering questions, they were punctual at class, came into school clean and were good and obedient.

Class organization was very good. The class-rooms were clean and kept in good order, they were well furnished with patent seats and desks, blackboards all around the rooms interspersed with maps, cards, texts, pictures, &c. The teachers had tables and desks; the stationery, copy books and other school material were furnished by the principal from school funds.

The following named pupils are learning trades:—

Boys.—Printing: Arthur Cochrane, Maurice Sanderson, Robert Stevenson and Alfred Hunt; carpenters: William Dyer, Thomas Quo-quot, Andrew Sinclair, Angus Woodhouse, Bertie Sinclair, Thomas Hunt; blacksmith: Edward Landon, William Sinclair; farming: John James Anderson, Albert Prince, Henry Shorting, Frank Spence, Robert Landon, James Raven, Joseph Oge-magh, Andrew Hunt, Samuel Stevenson.

GIRLS.—Laundry: Christie Spence, Emma Spence, Mary Cochrane, Eva Hope, Nancy Stevenson, Agnes Cameron, Edith Asham, Jessie J. Thomas, Karen Prince, Marion J. Stevenson; kitchen maid: Mary Smith; housework: Mary Hall, Mary E. Sinclair, Minnie E. Smith, Fannie E. Bear, Ellen Spence, Harriet Favel. The girls are changed in their work once a fortnight, but only the larger girls are put in the laundry.

The principal was not at home during my inspection. His assistant defined the duties of the several officers as follows:—

Principal, general management of the whole institution. Matron has general management of the girls, and superintends the whole of the domestic work, she also takes regular turn in detail of work, such as being present while the children are at their meals, and every other Sunday takes the whole charge of the girls, is present at the bathing of the older girls, attends to all the sewing, mending, cutting, clothing, etc. After prayer she attends the senior girls, while preparing for bed.

F. Burman, assistant principal, keeps the accounts, makes out all returns, and attends to a great deal of the official correspondence, has charge of all clothes, stoves, etc. In summer he attends to keeping the grounds and flower gardens in order, and cultivates garden (not field) vegetables. He has the general management of the boys out of school. In summer he teaches them cricket, football and other sports; he has full charge of the boys every Wednesday afternoon and Fridays, attends to combing the boys. Saturday night he collects the boys' soiled clothes, and on Sunday night he collects their Sunday clothes.

Mr. Williams, first teacher, besides teaching in the regular school hours, has these duties: Every morning he rises with the boys and goes to their dormitories; he sees that they wash and dress themselves properly, calls the roll, (reads prayers when the principal is not present). After school he has a general oversight of the boys, conducts evening prayers. Saturday night he has a collect class; he has a half holiday every Wednesday and Saturday. On Thursday he attends the boys' bathing; in summer time he teaches the boys cricket and other out-of-door sports.

J. F. French, printer, commences work at 8.30 a.m., an hour for dinner, stops at 5.45 p.m. Every third Sunday he takes charge of the boys for the whole day; he has no other special supervision of the boys or other duties.

The farmer, blacksmith and carpenter have no special supervision of the pupils out of working hours. They commence work at 8 a.m., and stop at 5.45, with an hour's recess for dinner. Both before and after these hours the farmer lights the furnaces and attends to the live stock.

Miss Willith, teacher of the junior classes, rises with the children, attends the dressing of the girls, calls the roll, attends with them at prayers and marches them into breakfast. Her school closes at 3 p.m., then she has the girls for sewing, darning, mending, knitting, etc., until 4 o'clock; she then takes them for a walk till five, marches them into tea 5.45, after tea has a "King's Daughters' Class" twice a week, takes them into prayers and attends the junior girls in their preparation and getting

into bed. She takes alternate Sundays with Mrs. Burman charge of the girls for the whole day. On Saturday she has general charge of all the girls and bathing of the junior girls.

Mrs. Moore, housekeeper, rises with the rising bell, superintends laying table for breakfast in the dining-rooms, assists the cook in cooking breakfast and setting the same on the table. After breakfast she directs the cleaning of the dining-room, halls, etc., also makes pastry and assists in cooking; takes week about with Mrs. Burman in attending during the meals of the pupils. After dinner she attends to cleaning up the dining-room.

Cook cooks all meals and has full charge of the kitchen.

Laundress has full charge of the laundry.

Clothing.

I found the children suitably and comfortably clothed. The summer changes for boys are clean shirt and socks every Sunday morning, they then put on their Sunday suits. Clean night shirts every two weeks. White sheets and pillow cases are changed every two weeks.

In winter the boys get clean underclothes every two weeks, excepting the blacksmith boys, who get them every week.

The girl's changes of linen, underclothes, beds, etc., are the same as the boys.

An account is kept in a book for the purpose of all clothing, etc., issued to each pupil.

The drinking water is taken from the wells; this water has been reported favourably on by an analyst.

DIETARY WINTER SESSION.

—	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Tea.
Sunday	Bread and butter, tea.	Cold beef pudding or pie, vegetables.	Bread and butter, fruit, tea.
Monday	Porridge and milk, bread and butter.	Meat stew, vegetables.	Bread and butter, tea.
Tuesday.....	Bread and butter, tea.	Boiled beef and gravy, vegetables, bread.	Bread, syrup, tea.
Wednesday	Porridge and syrup, bread and butter.	Cold beef, vegetables, pudding or pie.	Bread and butter, tea.
Thursday	Bread and butter, tea.	Meat stew, vegetables, bread.	Bread and butter, fruit, tea.
Friday	Porridge and syrup, bread, butter, tea.	Soup, bread, boiled beef and gravy, vegetables.	Bread and butter, tea.
Saturday.	Bread and butter, tea.	Meat stew, vegetables, bread.	Bread and butter, tea.

Fish in season has been given three times a week instead of meat. Cured meat is seldom used, as the children do not care for it. In summer time vegetables are used in great variety, also a great deal of milk.

Routine of work.

The routine of duties followed are: bell rings to rouse at 6 a.m.; finished dressing at 6.30; farm boys return from stables at 7; prayers at 7; finished breakfast at 8; work bell rings at 8; school at 9; recess at 10.45 to 11; school 11 to 11.45; boys return from shops and prepare for dinner 11.45; dinner 12; work bell rings 1;

Department of Indian Affairs.

school 1.30; recess 2.45 to 3; school 3 to 4; bell rings to stop work at 5.45; tea at 6; after tea pupils are allowed recreation; assemble in school at 7.30; prayers 8.15; all lights out in dormitories at 9.

Sundays:—Rise 6.30; prayers, 7.30; breakfast, 8; church parade, 10.45; service, 11 to 12.30; dinner, 12.45; Sunday school, 3 to 4; church parade, 6.15; service 6.30; bed, 8.15.

Saturdays:—Workshops quit work at 3.30 p.m.

During my inspection the above was punctually adhered to.

The whole building from top to bottom was in admirable order. I found the dormitories very clean; each pupil has an iron bedstead with springs; the bedding was clean, and besides a sufficiency of blankets each bed was provided with an extra quilt, laid over the foot in case of emergency. Night gowns are provided for both boys and girls, and are changed every fortnight—the same regarding the white cotton sheets and pillow cases.

The children are very well clothed, and for Sundays they have better clothes. I found them clean in person and neatly dressed at all times. They have good habits and are well looked after.

They never or scarcely ever leave the school boundaries without authority, and only go home when leave is granted them by the department.

There is the greatest circumspection exercised regarding the association of the boys and girls. The attendance of pupils at this school, from 1st October, 1891, to 31st December, 1892, has been as follows:—

Quarter ended	December,	1891	62
do	March,	1892	68
do	June,	1892	65
do	September,	1892	66
do	December,	1892	60

For the quarter just ended, 31st March, the number of boys enrolled is 30; in attendance, 23; girls enrolled, 32; attendance, 21, being an attendance of 44 out of 62 enrolled.

The total number enrolled since the school opened is thirty-eight boys and forty-nine girls—total, 87.

Since 1st January last, eight children have left school, discharged by authority; two others died at the school; and two (Joe Kent and Tom Favel) ran away and have not been recovered.

Since the opening of the school, three children have died in the institution. Since February, 1892, Dr. Orton has visited the school eighteen times and treated thirty-six patients.

Buildings and Premises.

The buildings are in good repair. The new hall is not quite finished; the whole of the lower story is to be a gymnasium, the upper story to be school-rooms.

Day Star Day School.

Thomas Lamb, teacher.

I inspected this school on the 20th April. There are thirteen children on the register. Nine were present at my inspection, namely, four boys and five girls. The average attendance during the previous three months was nine. The teacher had graded them as follows: four in standard 1, five in standard 2, four in standard 3. I considered this grading entirely too high. The present teacher had been less than three weeks at this school, so that he was not responsible for the backward condition of the pupils. He is most enthusiastic in his work and will—probably—make his children pass a better examination at the next inspection.

The children were not properly dressed, but they were wearing the best clothes they had. They were praised for their punctuality in attending school.

The school-house is a lean-to to the teacher's residence, which is a log house. The school-room has sufficient accommodation and was clean and comfortable.

George Gordon, Indian Boarding-school.

Rev. Owen Owens, principal and first teacher; Miss Mary Alice Shoebottom, second teacher; Mrs. Owens, assistant principal; Mrs. Shoebottom, matron.

I inspected this school on the 27th April. There are twenty-one children enrolled on the school register, and they were all present at my examination, fifteen boys and six girls. The average attendance for the past three months was nineteen.

The school was graded as follows: two in standard 5, five in standard 4, three in standard 3, five in standard 2, and six in standard 1.

I examined each class in the subjects of their respective standards. The two boys in standard 5, Colin R. Seer and Angus Anderson, gained eleven hundred and five and ten hundred and forty-five marks, respectively, out of a possible thirteen hundred. The five children in standard 4 were nearly equal; they are Angus McNab, Charles J. Anderson, Bell Gordon, Alex. William Seer and Martha McNab. They gained respectively ten hundred and fifty-five, ten hundred and seventy five, nine hundred and fifty, ten hundred and fifty-five and ten hundred and ten marks, out of a possible thirteen hundred. The whole school passed a creditable examination. They are making very good progress, and some of the papers on composition are quite remarkable for dictation and spelling, and would be creditable to the pupils of the same standard in any school. The pupils also received high marks in conduct, religious instruction, vocal music and drawing—the last named included only standards 5 and 4. I consider the class organization very good, and the conduct of the pupils was exemplary. I was much pleased with the attention the children paid to their work while in the class-room, and the good order and the discipline maintained without apparent coercion on the part of the teachers.

The supply of school books and other school material was sufficient.

The school time-table was submitted to me; it was satisfactory. The routine of duties is as follows:—Summer, rouse 6 a.m.; wood and water, 6.30; fetch cows and milk, 7.45; dress, wash and preparation for breakfast, 8; breakfast, 8.15; assemble and prayers, 8.45; school, 9 to 12; dinner, 12; recreation to 1.30 p.m.; assemble, 1.50; school, 2 to 4; gardening, wood chopping, milking cows, 4 to 6; supper, 6.30 to 7; recreation, 7 to 8; assemble, 8 to 8.15; religious instruction and prayers, 8.20; retire, 9.

On Saturdays the school hours are allowed the children as a full holiday, with some few exceptions. Sometimes light work or errands to the Hudson's Bay Company's Post are assigned to the older ones. On Sundays the routine is the same up to church time; there is no Sunday school.

The following is the dietary, which I was informed is followed as closely as possible:—

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday	Oatmeal porridge and milk, bread, beef or bacon, tea.	Beef, potatoes and other vegetables, bread, tea.	Bread, prunes or apples, tea or milk.
Monday	Oatmeal porridge and milk, bread and butter, tea.	Irish stew, bread <i>ad lib.</i> , milk.	Bread pudding, bread and syrup, tea or milk.
Tuesday	Oatmeal porridge and milk, bread, beef or bacon, tea.	Irish stew, bread <i>ad lib.</i> , milk.	Same as Sunday, or fish and bread and tea.
Wednesday	Oatmeal porridge and milk, bread and butter, tea.	Irish stew, bread <i>ad lib.</i> , milk.	Rice pudding, bread and milk.
Thursday	Oatmeal porridge and milk, bread, beef or bacon, tea.	Irish stew, bread <i>ad lib.</i> , milk.	Suet pudding, sugar, bread and tea.
Friday	Oatmeal porridge and milk, bread and butter, tea.	Irish stew, bread <i>ad lib.</i> , milk.	Same as Monday, or fish and bread and tea.
Saturday	Oatmeal porridge and milk, bread, beef or bacon, tea.	Beef, potatoes and other vegetables, bread, tea.	Rice pudding, sugar, bread and tea.

Department of Indian Affairs.

I attended at dinner and tea and found those meals well cooked and properly served, and each child received sufficient for its satisfaction.

The drinking water is obtained from a well in summer and from melted snow in winter. The well is fourteen feet deep and the water is said to be pure and wholesome.

The principal did not submit any books for audit, but he informed me that the property about the school which did not belong to the Indian Department was owned by the Diocese.

Nearly all the children of Gordon's Reserve visit their homes once a week, on either Saturdays or Sundays, and sometimes both days. Those from the distant reserves only go home once every three months, and not always then.

The girls' industrial work consists of the house work, such as cooking, making bread, butter, sewing, mending, darning and knitting.

The boys work in the garden in summer, and in winter attend the cows, pigs and horses, and chop wood.

The bedding was clean and sufficient in quantity; the dormitories were clean and airy, the premises including the offices were clean and tidy. The girls are provided with night gowns, but the boys are not.

This school is performing a good work. While the duties of the school-room appear to be diligently performed, there is a domesticity pervading the establishment that leads one to the conclusion that the pupils feel very much at home there. Both boys and girls are bright and intelligent; they were well dressed from top to toe, the girls particularly so.

The school buildings are of very modest pretensions, but they appear to be sufficiently commodious to accommodate the present number of pupils and staff; they were warm and comfortable. The school-room is of sufficient size for the pupils in attendance; the dormitories are furnished with cots and there was sufficient bed clothing for the season. The beds were clean and the rooms ventilated.

SUMMARY OF SCHOOLS INSPECTED.

	Registered Number children.
Presbyterian Schools:	
Birtle Boarding-school.....	21
Okanase Day School.....	14
Round Lake Boarding-school.....	18
Crow Stand Boarding-school.....	39
Portage la Prairie Boarding-school.....	19
Lake's End Boarding-school.....	6
File Hills Boarding-school.....	12
Church of England Schools:	
Oak Lake Day School.....	30
Elkhorn Industrial School.....	58
Key Day School.....	13
St. Paul's Industrial School.....	62
Day Star Day School.....	13
George Gordon Boarding-school.....	21

Total 13 schools. Total pupils..... 326

I have, &c.,

T. P. WADSWORTH,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

HASTINGS COUNTY, TYENDINAGA RESERVE,
DESERONTO, 12th December, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1893. The band numbers three hundred and twenty-five. During the year there have been twenty-eight births, two immigrations, and twenty-two deaths.

The crops were below the average, owing to the late, wet spring, followed by a dry spell; but provisions and fodder are fairly plentiful.

There have been some improvements made in the way of new buildings.

The four schools on the reserve are in operation and are progressing favourably.

The sobriety of the band has improved, and the general morality is showing a marked improvement, and much credit is due for the above to our attentive policeman, Sylvester Moses.

A great many have given their attention to farming and gardening, and are doing well; some find employment in the different mills and factories at Deseronto; while others are employed in the neighbouring counties by the farmers, and thereby obtain a comfortable living.

The interest money distributed among the people during the year amounted to \$2,406.67, and the usual supply of blankets was distributed among the aged and infirm.

The sanitary condition of the band is good. Drs. Newton and Whiteman attend to their medical requirements; while the Rev. J. A. Anderson looks after their spiritual welfare.

There has been no contagious disease among the band during the year, and not much sickness.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. GEO. EGAR,
Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

ANNUAL REPORT—LAND AND TIMBER BRANCH.

The land sold during the year amounts to 25,692·89 acres, and the sales to \$72,215.28.

The quantity of surrendered land still in the hands of the department, in round numbers, is 499,040 acres.

Agents' returns (for land, timber and rent) examined and entered	644
New sales entered.....	267
Number of sales cancelled.....	221
Number of leases issued and entered.....	55
Number of timber licenses renewed.....	28
Number of payments on leases entered....	681
Number of payments on old sales entered.....	380
Number of notices to purchasers in arrears prepared and sent out.....	951
Assignments of land examined and entered.....	291
Assignments of land registered.....	206
Descriptions for patents prepared and entered.....	336
Number of patents engrossed.....	336
Number of patents registered.....	336
Number of patents despatched.....	335
Number of patents cancelled.....	.....
Location tickets issued and entered.....	34

The total collections on account of old and new sales, on rents and on timber amounted to \$107,056.84.

The approximate purchase money and interest thereon in arrears on land sales on the 30th June, 1893, amounted to \$156,125.85.

Principal.....	\$83,811 97
Interest.....	72,313 88
Total	<u>\$156,125 85</u>

HAYTER REED,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

J. D. McLEAN,
In charge of Land and Timber Branch.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1893.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 1—LAND AND TIMBER BRANCH.

SHOWING the number of acres of Indian Land sold during the year ended 30th June, 1893, the total amount of Purchase Money and the approximate quantity of surrendered surveyed Indian Lands remaining unsold at that date in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and in the North-west Territories.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of Acres sold.	Amount of Sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.	Acres.	
Albemarle.....	Bruce.....	1,253 80	1,044 55	3,589 50	Some of these lands were resumed by the department, the conditions of sale not having been complied with, so that in certain cases there appears to have been more land remaining unsold at the close of the past fiscal year than remained unsold according to the previous year's report.
Amabel.....	do.....	500 00	330 00	554 05	
Eastnor.....	do.....	1,300 00	610 00	7,931 00	
Lindsay.....	do.....	4,373 00	2,495 75	24,704 00	
St. Edmund.....	do.....	935 00	639 00	41,660 00	
Bury, town plot.....	do.....			1,767 25	
Hardwicke, town plot.....	do.....			1,111 00	
Oliphant do.....	do.....	50 00	100 00	89 00	
Southampton do.....	do.....	24 60	107 55	30 25	
Warton do.....	do.....	29 00	87 00	48 00	
Keppel.....	Gray.....	100 00	100 00	2,644 85	
Saugeen Fishing Islands.....	Lake Huron and Georgian Bay.....			880 50	
Cape Hurd Islands.....	do.....			7,720 50	
Mississauga Reserve.....	Algoma District.....			1,173 64	
Thessalon.....	do.....	480 00	480 00	3,537 87	
do town.....	do.....	22 69	1,026 95	103 76	
Aweres.....	do.....			13,584 00	
Archibald.....	do.....			2,900 00	
Dennis.....	do.....			3,349 00	
Fisher.....	do.....			9,602 00	
Herrick.....	do.....			7,267 53	
Haviland.....	do.....			3,821 00	
Kars.....	do.....			9,479 00	
Apaquosh, town plot.....	do.....			316 91	
Laird.....	do.....	197 00	197 00	9,729 78	
Macdonald.....	do.....			2,457 35	
Meredith.....	do.....			7,695 70	
Pennefather.....	do.....			18,131 00	
Tilley.....	do.....			12,691 00	
Tupper.....	do.....			2,800 00	
Fenwick.....	do.....	161 50	86 75	12,787 00	
Vankoughnet.....	do.....			10,850 50	
Shingouicouse.....	do.....			269 00	Includes small islands.
Bidwell.....	Manitoulin Dist.....			7,205 00	
Howland.....	do.....	257 00	119 00	4,847 00	
Sheguiandah.....	do.....			12,526 50	
do town plot.....	do.....	2 27	90 80	298 23	
Billings.....	do.....	100 00	50 00	6,078 00	
Assignack.....	do.....			7,050 00	
Campbell.....	do.....	360 00	222 70	9,103 00	
Manitowaning, town plot.....	do.....	20	12 00	58 93	
Carnarvon.....	do.....	180 00	90 00	13,154 00	
Tehkummah.....	do.....	100 00	50 00	8,307 00	
Sandfield.....	do.....			7,136 00	
Shaftesbury, town plot.....	do.....	6 56	328 00	146 24	
Tolsmaville do.....	do.....			1,569 43	
Allan.....	do.....	1,018 00	709 00	2,743 00	
Burpee.....	do.....	739 00	354 65	14,202 00	
Barrie Island.....	do.....	1,306 00	425 80	3,530 00	
Gordon.....	do.....	179 00	89 50	4,098 00	
Gore Bay, town.....	do.....	2 30	140 00	8 60	
Mills.....	do.....	941 00	373 80	8,598 00	
Cockburn Island.....	do.....			31,713 00	
Dawson.....	do.....	842 00	330 60	30,500 00	
Robinson.....	do.....	3,004 00	1,331 30	50,289 00	
Neebing.....	Thunder Bay Dist.....			3,778 00	
Sarnia, town.....	Lambton.....			5 28	Resumed lands.
Anderdon.....	Essex.....	149 44	1,550 00		
Seneca.....	Haldimand.....	3 00	30 00	192 71	
Cayuga, town plot.....	do.....	41 68	500 00	247 33	
Cayuga.....	do.....	154 10	1,201 00	312 60	

Department of Indian Affairs.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 1.—Showing the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the year ended 30th June, 1893—*Concluded.*

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of Acres sold	Amount of Sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.	Acres.	
Azoff, village.....	Haldimand.....	0 25	20 00		
Dunn.....	do.....			1,571 50	
Caledonia, town plot.....	do.....			38 86	
Oneida.....	do.....	68 44	684 40		
Brantford.....	Brant.....	83 65	1,988 00	141 35	
Bronte, town plot.....	Halton.....			9 43	
Port Credit do.....	Peel.....			0 25	
Deseronto, town.....	Hastings.....	217 42	30,176 92		
Islands in River St. Lawrence	Prov. of Ontario..	107 94	1,520 00	638 18	
Isl'ds in Otonabee and its lakes	Peterborough, &c..	62 87	325 00	2,203 92	
Thorah Island.....	Lake Simcoe.....			74 00	
White Cloud Island.....	Georgian Bay.....			244 59	
Sultana Island.....	Rainy River Dist..			421 12	
Golden Lake Reserve.....	Renfrew.....	32 26	216 30		Railway right of way.
	Total.....	19,384 97	50,227 32	458,295 99	

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Quiatchouan.....	Chicoutimi.....			10,095 20	
Coleraine.....	Megantic.....			1,203 00	
Dundee.....	Huntingdon.....	1,999 40	4,998 58	11,213 74	
Viger.....	Temiscouata.....			75 00	
	Total.....	1,999 40	4,998 58	22,586 94	

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Papaschase.....	N.W.T.....	3,645 00	14,752 75	18,138 00	
Railway right of way.....	do.....	629 11	1,190 28		
	Total.....	4,274 11	15,943 03	18,138 00	

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Railway right of way.....	British Columbia..	34 41	1,046 35		
---------------------------	--------------------	-------	----------	--	--

RECAPITULATION.

Ontario.....		19,384 97	50,227 32	458,315 99	
Quebec.....		1,999 40	4,998 58	22,586 94	
North-west Territories.....		4,274 11	15,943 03	18,138 00	
British Columbia.....		34 41	1,046 35		
	Total.....	25,692 89	72,215 28	499,040 93	

HAYTER REED,

Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

J. D. McLEAN,

In charge of Land and Timber Branch.

**DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1893.**

TABULAR
AGRICULTURAL and

PROVINCES, AGENCY OR BAND.	Resident Indian population.	IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, LAND CULTIVATED AND FRESH LAND PLOUGHED.							PERSONAL			
		Houses.	Barns and Stables.	Land cultivated.	Land newly broken up.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Wagons and carts.	Fanning mills.	Threshing machines.	Other implements.	Cows.	Bulls.
<i>Ontario.</i>												
				Acres.	Acres.							
Grand River Superintendency—												
Six Nations	3531	631	442	30133		400	362	810	169	9	533	593
Mississaguas, New Credit.	250	92	99	3816	16	96	79	185	45	1	178	188
Walpole Island.	830	219	130	2850½	43½	85	55	94	25	2	67	192
Western Superintendency—												
1st Division	467	124	81	2244	111	85	66	135	40	2	62	80
2nd do	1327	313	123	8420		154	115	157	60	2	167	173
3rd do	302	76	60	1300	40	47	38	64	14		80	60
Northern Superintendency—												
1st Division	3595	897	1142	7504	100	306	257	150	51	9	2093	275
2nd do	854	200	88	1436	138	29	28	11				106
3rd do	1143	199	76	2365		65	39	16	4	1	1	69
4th do	1738	393	23	459	2	10	7	3	1	1	244	12
Golden Lake Agency	88	27	21	65	5	5	4					14
Tyendinaga do	1125	191	185	8000		100	100	60	60	2	130	160
Lake Simcoe do (1892)	124	32	14	345		13	11	7	6	1	15	16
Cape Croker do	403	106	97	1240	24	86	52	95	15		1100	50
Saugen do	377	82	80	790	40	45	32	70	20	1	31	30
Alnwick do	241	67	37	2470		25	21	21	10		60	14
Mud and Rice Lake Agency	245	57	27	852½	8½	18	11	8	3	1	82	22
Rama Agency, (1891)	226	75	25	796	4	13	12	12	5		70	20
Penetanguishene Agency, (1891)	357	33	21	598	23	13	10	12	2	1	145	39
Scugog Agency	38	12	6	750		9	4	3	5		16	2
Total	17261	3826	2777	76434	555	1604	1303	1913	535	33	5074	2115
<i>Quebec.</i>												
Lake of the Two Mountains Agency	410	76	74	1455	3	35	29	75	7	3	381	97
Caughnawaga Agency	1830	422	380	4320	20	242	181	375	20	16	180	245
St. Regis do	1264	191	149	2664	21	82	67	100	8	9	88	250
Viger do	120	22	2									
St. Francis do	372	82	33	201		3	3	11				33
Lake St. John do	423	76	32	132	5	17	15	16	2	2	3	36
Maria do	98	19	13	250	5	4	5	9			2	9
Restigouche do	461	80	50	665	10	18	13	26	5		7	39
River Desert do	475	74	38	750	10	19	16	19	2		148	38
Jeune Lorette do	295	66	7	158	2	5	3	10				12
North Shore, River St. Lawrence Superintendency, (1891)	1302	147	9	24		2	2	7			5	6
Bécancour Agency	54	9	4	76	1	2	1	2			20	6
Témiscamingue Agency, (1892)	136	49	33	130	4	8	6	2	2		160	12
Total	7240	1313	824	10825	81	437	341	652	46	30	994	783

Department of Indian Affairs.

STATEMENT No. 2.

Industrial Statistics.

PROPERTY.						GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.									FISH, FURS AND OTHER INDUSTRIES
Oxen.	Young stock.	Horses.	Sheep.	Pigs.		Wheat.	Oats.	Pease.	Barley.	Other grains.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Other roots.	Hay.	Value.
						Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.	\$ cts.
49	759	872	165	407		32358	51466	14655	6042	22779	25508			4811	9,500 00
4	342	209	124	176		7609	12518	1889	2071	74	475			573	2,000 00
21	327	472	88	405		4471	1837	122		5795	3325			938	11,017 20
1	84	197	23	83		3645	8097	293	520	1580	2731			413	2,988 00
...	255	302	22	320		9068	20055	1576	409	14903	8467			1029	400 00
4	85	117	20	170		3397	3011	485	54	4530	2381			206	5 00
251	273	677	85	1171		2547	4788	6608		3541	31947			1238	33,691 00
34	146	44	31	45			692	56			4293			74	10,281 00
36	90	84		55			545	169			7601			265	9,805 00
18	34	4									4300			161	24,900 00
2	7	17	2	16		51	255	102			735			18	840 00
12	150	150	200	200		3000	20000	6000	14000	2050	3500			300	200 00
...	20	33	12	60		800	950	310			250			25	3,125 00
2	200	103	60	320		750	1000	700			500			200	1,325 00
2	110	120	8	160		500	1800	750		425	3250			200	6,655 00
...	23	44		33		1575	3712	1625	1007	457	1629			93	5,713 00
2	39	32	10	25		1565	1790	830	200	100	1357			16½	8,424 00
...	30	17		58		600	1800	400	200	130	2800			180	3,300 00
38	54	36		106		268	563	372		451	2793			83	681 00
...	1	12		10		560	797	140	210	250	480			3	1,126 00
466	3029	3542	850	3820		72764	135676	37082	24713	57,065	108322			10826½	135,976 20
4	44	92	51	96											14,180 00
40	220	212	150	180			19500	900	1800	320	*	*	*	1100	25,000 00
...	116	245		135		2098	7049	260	189	1424	1484			873	8,500 00
...															482 00
...				11											20,000 00
5	30	17	25	38			363	135		399	898			80	7,475 00
1	11	11	3	18			885	5	25	209	115			25	1,300 00
26	40	33	11	86			11061	24½	16	811	1229			119	1,100 00
...	50	23	25	20		42	1125	180		20	3510			285	14,950 00
1	3	8		15			300	40		30	600			32	23,975 00
2	5	6		6							140			12	43,600 00
1	1			9			275	20	16		75			27	640 00
2	16	6	9	3		60	84	36			940			45	3,040 00
82	536	663	274	617		2200	40642	1600½	2046	3310	8991			2598	164,242 00

* Harvest excellent, but difficult to give correct returns.

TABULAR
AGRICULTURAL and

PROVINCES, AGENCY OR BAND.	Resident Indian Population.	IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, LAND CULTIVATED AND FRESH LAND PLOUGHED.				PERSONAL							
		Houses.	Barns and stables.	Land cultivated.	Land newly broken up.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Wagons and carts.	Fanning mills.	Threshing machines.	Other imple-ments.	Cows.	Bulls.
<i>New Brunswick.</i>													
North-eastern Superintendency.....	831	208	72	375	.....	23	27	15	2	.....	2	44	.....
South-western Superintendency—													
1st Division.....	473	78	13	177	.....	11	12	14	1	.....	156	6	.....
2nd do.....	236	39	16	287	4	10	11	12	.....	.....	95	14	.....
Totals.....	1540	325	101	839	4	44	50	41	3	.....	253	64	.....
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>													
Annapolis.....	78	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Shelburne.....	48	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Digby.....	185	44	2	250	8	.....	1	6	.....	.....	399	.....	.....
Yarmouth.....	87	6	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
King's.....	70	12	1	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Queen's and Lunenburg.....	162	51	11	235	2	3	6	16	.....	.....	23	12	.....
Halifax.....	120	32	5	35	1 ⁴	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Hants.....	199	17	9	280	5	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Colchester.....	100	26	.....	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland.....	95	14	4	25	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	10	1	.....
Pictou.....	186	52	2	32	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
Antigonish and Guysboro.....	168	49	6	325	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Richmond.....	144	24	10	100	5	.....	1	1	.....	.....	20	11	.....
Inverness.....	143	27	9	120	10	4	4	6	.....	.....	5	17	.....
Victoria.....	109	18	5	135	3 ³	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Cape Breton County.....	235	15	12	750	.....	6	4	5	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
Totals.....	2129	410	78	2301	44 ¹	19	19	43	.....	.....	475	79	.....
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>													
Superintendency.....	304	50	23	225	7	9	12	6	.....	.....	75	10	.....
<i>British Columbia.</i>													
Cowichan Agency.....	2044	601	260	2312	37	128	72	217	5	6	1	373	.....
*West Coast do.....	2839	372	.....	12	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Kwawkwelth do.....	1645	185	2	5 ³	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Lower Fraser do.....	4209	1187	300	3251	61	105	76	75	1	1	1840	911	.....
Williams Lake do.....	1843	503	174	1237	.....	50	31	19	9	1	540	615	.....
Kamloops do.....	2407	419	160	990	60	87	60	32	11	8	2782	335	.....
Okanagan do.....	878	172	112	1494	20	100	39	28	20	1	1678	1024	.....
Kootenay do.....	699	162	23	233	21	30	11	12	.....	.....	.....	210	.....
North-west Coast Agency.....	4054	864	14	114	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	629	2	.....
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency.....	2500	661	54	159	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
Totals.....	23118	5126	1099	9807 ¹	278	501	289	383	46	17	7470	3580	.....

* The Indians in this agency raised some 1,500 bushels in small garden patches.

Department of Indian Affairs.

STATEMENT No. 2.

Industrial Statistics—Continued.

PROPERTY.					GRAINS AND ROOTS HARVESTED.										FISH, FURS AND OTHER INDUSTRIES
Oxen.	Young stock.	Horses.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Wheat.	Oats.	Pease.	Barley.	Other grains.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Other roots.	Hay.	Value.	
					Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.	\$ cts.	
13	59	20	51	79	70	1775	.....	.....	216	4248	.....	.....	115½	2,603 00
1	28	13	.....	10	.....	1155	27	.....	549	1368	.....	.....	37	10,500 00
5	30	11	.....	55	.....	770	10	25	700	1770	.....	.....	105	13,280 00
19	117	44	51	144	70	3700	37	25	1465	7386	.....	.....	257½	26,383 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	157	.....	.....	.....	300 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	50	345 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,809 00
2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	20	.....	.....	12	350	.....	.....	20	800 00
6	17	1	22	7	35	55	45	15	23	240	.....	.....	60	162 00
1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	6	210 00
2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	270	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	45	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	5	600 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,235 00
.....	.....	1	.....	1	17	25	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	2,614 65
2	1	.....	3	1	.....	132	.....	.....	.....	375	.....	.....	49	2,700 00
5	15	3	.....	2	.....	115	.....	15	24	1500	.....	.....	100	1,550 00
2	21	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	140	1,980 00
.....	10	1	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	30	1,140 00
.....	20	8	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	8	5000	.....	.....	375	1,946 00
20	93	26	48	19	52	690	47	80	67	10172	.....	.....	883	22,391 65
3	22	17	7	1	224	1154	.....	.....	5	2240	.....	.....	25	6,300 00
136	769	422	489	110	350	15000	200	.....	.....	8000	.....	.....	600	+
2	8	17	40	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	60,450 00
.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,200 00
82	483	867	228	2113	3040	10860	6203	2428	2138	20207	.....	.....	1386	79,947 00
.....	246	3151	.....	1380	10692	3050	1050	1150	.....	6751	.....	.....	665	30,150 00
.....	163	2104	.....	301	1316	3295	739	180	2009	20845	.....	414	735	76,685 00
4	189	2736	.....	473	7850	3660	1562	.....	1602	14000	.....	255	1883	31,960 00
56	331	1207	.....	8	255	1650	192	.....	.....	1020	.....	.....	65	1,050 00
.....	7	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4680	90	.....	23	312,600 00
1	32	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	†93,070 00
281	2231	10719	757	4407	23503	37515	9966	3758	5749	75503	90	669	5367	691,112 00	

† The agent states that he has no means of estimating value.

‡ Other vegetables, 10 tons.

TABULAR

AGRICULTURAL and

PROVINCES, AGENCY OR BAND.	Resident Indian population.		IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, LAND CULTIVATED AND FRESH LAND PLOUGHED.					PERSONAL				
	Houses.	Barns and stables.	Land cultivated.	Land newly broken up.	Ploughs.	Harrow.	Wagons and carts.	Fanning mills.	Threshing machines.	Other implements.	Cows.	Bulls.
<i>Manitoba and N.-W. Territories.</i>			Acres.		Acres.							
F. Ogletree, Agent, Treaty No. 1.	480	46	20	390	20	18	10	36	2	9	110	15
A. M. Muckle do do 1.	1814	424	307	765	9½	68	76	156	4		1207	317
H. Martineau do do 2.	999	369	184	172	30	30	23½	87	*2	+1	17	291
R. J. N. Pither do do 3.	1064	429	33	91	...	11	8	...	...	...	608	38
F. C. Cornish do do 3.	869	188	37	41½	2½	17	16½	...	...	...	243	21
John McIntyre do do 3.	924	347	25	99	4	15	15	...	...	...	680	10
Touchwood Hills Agency do do 4.	840	197	71	688½	18	73	20	59	1	...	599	184
Muscowpetung's do do 4.	682	261	92	706	56	88	44	96	4	...	525	98
Birtle Agency do do 4.	932	115	84	2200	...	85	59	76	7	...	1233	159
Fort Pelly Agency do do 4.	637	68	59	241	...	37	22	46	3	...	465	170
File Hills do do 4.	284	48	79	364	...	45	18	26	2	...	410	191
Assiniboine do do 4.	180	144	38	404	10	31	8	17	...	...	44	21
Crooked Lakes Agency do do 4.	574	122	89	1409	19	89	38	34	3	1	842	162
Moose Mountain do do 4.	242	97	43	391	5	30	16½	23	1	...	627	39
A. Mackay, Agent do do 5.	2191	639	147	200	17½	38	53	1	...	...	2011	76
Joseph Reader, Agent do do 5.	1051	231	86	54½	2½	20	30	1	2	...	725	74
Saddle Lake Agency do do 6.	720	142	99	740	141½	61	36	40	3	1	826	150
Hobbema do do 6.	510	56	41	768	159	92	41½	61	1	...	714	102
Battleford do do 6.	866	316	160	1720	185	119	61	45	5	...	955	314
Onion Lake do do 6.	647	123	76	621	2	39	17	24	2	1	1048	165
Duck Lake do do 6.	608	117	92	1271	60	56	28	39	5	...	1187	180
Edmonton do do 6.	645	195	119	875	95	43	25	22	4	1	184	72
Carlton do do 6.	1246	123	106	885	69	61	50	40	1	...	1012	195
Sarcee do do 7.	788	379	53	404½	10½	9	8	9	...	...	433	163
Blood do do 7.	1665	310	14	361½	...	42	12	16	2	...	2135	...
Blackfoot do do 7.	1319	461	4	250½	91	39	21	16	2	1	1005	...
Peigan do do 7.	831	98	25	214	...	29	6	26	1	...	244	135
Total	23608	6051	2183	16327	1007½	1285	763	996	57	15	20089	3342

* Grist mills. † Spinning wheels.

JOHN MCGIRR,
Clerk of Statistics,
 DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1893.

Department of Indian Affairs.

STATEMENT No. 2.

Industrial Statistics—Concluded.

PROPERTY.					GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.									FISH, FURS AND OTHER INDUSTRIES	
Oxen.	Young stock.	Horses.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Wheat.	Oats.	Pease.	Barley.	Other grains.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Other roots.	Hay.	Value.	
					Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.	¢	cts.
25	31	70			4064					750			120	3,505	00
230	443	102	4	124	1070	1470	12	1340	370	9460			4460	23,700	00
149	380	116	8	23	66			157	54	3157			1494	11,295	00
24	10	10							72	2557			77	20,650	00
22	18	20	21	3	15	30		20	756	2115			240	9,738	00
4	11									2107	24	244	52	15,713	00
70	303	165		49	760	65½	30	215		1918	1825	280	1585	6,651	00
153	178	349			3585	624				2223	1330		1252	14,300	00
156	228	261	62	6	16260	3010		45	451	2443			163	10,060	00
50	441	75	37	2	25			663	100	1710			1550	7,821	00
59	230	89	11	3	2084			100		1108			1368	2,725	00
35	57	56	79	16	1546	175		64		1782	2739	377	340	1,030	44
107	341	196	26	34	9073	1236		30		2138			988	5,941	81
36	96	37			390	150	40			1022	1405		399	2,137	00
43	93				205	200		323		5521			762	28,750	00
14	107	11		1			9½	71		6319½			269	16,903	00
79	430	196			976	379		2341		2931			1480	7,234	00
55	329	160			1823½	388		555		1800			925	7,100	00
270	496	188	135	8	5553	926	9	215		3549	1798	173	2313	3,976	15
111	305	119	105	14	150			1799		3400	1200		1500	7,920	00
141	330	102			3791	1190	24	613		2725	2220		1436	3,725	34
64	161	168	39	30	1723	1225	24	3055	64	3830			1175	4,590	00
131	299	98	10	7	4496	1326	2			2380	245		1139	2,436	00
5	209	600	61	86		100				1817			270	4,420	00
25		1828			50	673				1441			100	2,800	00
30	478	1141			8	65		10		3661			90	1,734	00
17	128	655								387			32	1,637	63
2105	6132	6812	598	406	57713	13232½	150½	11616	1867	74251½	12834	949½	25579	233,493	37

‡ Colts. Gardens.

HAYTER REED,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs.

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which paid.	Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.
<i>Ontario.</i>		§ cts.			
Alnwick.....	John Lawrence...	250 00	Alnwick, Co. Northumberland. Paid by band and Methodist Missionary Society.	34	15
Back Settlement.....	Abel Waucaush...	200 00	Caradoc, Co. Middlesex. Paid by band.	23	15
Bear Creek.....	James Fox.....	200 00	do do	11	5
Buzwah's Village.....	Chas. Maiangowi.	200 00	Manitowaning Bay. Paid by Ojibbs and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island	14	6
Cape Croker.....	Annie E. Haslam..	300 00	Nawash, Co. Bruce. Paid by band.	19	10
Caradoc.....	Joseph Fisher....	200 00	Caradoc, Co. Middlesex. Paid by band	19	10
Christian Island.....	Alfred McCue....	275 00	Christian Island, in Georgian Bay. Paid by band and Methodist Missionary Society	28	14
Fort William, boys.....	Emma S. Donahue	300 00	Fort William, Lake Superior. I. S. Appropriation.....	13	8
do girls.....	Sister M. Dionysia	200 00	do do	13	6
do orphanage..	Sister M. Ambrose	500 00	do do	26	24
French Bay.....	Helen Cameron...	300 00	Saugeen, Co. Bruce. Paid by band.	26	12
Garden River.....	John Hill.....	300 00	Garden River. Paid by band.	38	10
do.....	Rev. Thos. Ouellet	300 00	Garden River. Paid by Batchewana band and I. S. Appropriation.....	42	16
Georgina Island.....	Robert Mayes....	300 00	Georgina Island, in Lake Simcoe. Paid by band and Methodist Missionary Society.....	19	12
Gibson.....	E. Hyndman.....	250 00	Gibson, Muskoka District. I. S. Appropriation and Methodist Missionary Society.....	21	11
Golden Lake.....	Minnie E. Quinn..	300 00	Golden Lake, Co. Renfrew. I. S. Appropriation	14	9
Hiawatha.....	A. G. Millard....	250 00	Rice Lake, Co. Northumberland Paid by band and Methodist Missionary Society	25	15
Jack Fish Island.....	J. A. Blais.....	250 00	At head of River Nepigon. I. S. Appropriation	13	8
Kettle Point.....	H. J. Fisher.....	250 00	Sarnia, Co. Lambton. Paid by Chippewas of Sarnia	14	9
Lake Nepigon.....	Joseph Mighwa ..	200 00	Lake Nepigon. I. S. Appropriation.	9	2
Lower Muncey.....	Levi F. Duxtater..	200 00	Muncey, Co. Middlesex. I. S. Appropriation and Church of England	20	10
Mattawa.....	Sister St. Monica.	100 00	Upper Ottawa. I. S. Appropriation	28	25
Miller (Henvey's Inlet) ..	Annie E. Francis..	250 00	Henvey's Inlet, Parry Sound District. I. S. Appropriation and band	28	11
Mississauga (New Credit).	Maggie Meehan..	300 00	Mississauga, Co. Brant. Paid by band.....	55	36
do do.....	Annie Markle....	250 00	Mississauga River, North Shore Lake Superior. I. S. Appropriation.....	25	20

Department of Indian Affairs.

MENT No. 3.

which Returns have been received) for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning History.	Number learning Music.	Number learning Drawing.	Number learning Composition.	Number learning Scripture.	Denomination under whose auspices Schools are conducted; and those which are undenominational.	Remarks.
34	31	10	7	7	2		2			Methodist	One-half of salary paid by the Methodist Missionary Society and one-half from the Indian School Appropriation and the funds of the band.
23	20	20	9	4		2	8		4	Undenominational	Mental arithmetic and dictation taught.
11	11	10	3	3				2		do	
9	13	7	3							Roman Catholic.	Catechism taught.
19	19	19	7	3		19	19	12		Undenominational	Literature and dictation taught.
18	18	10	3	3	1		5			do	
28	28	23	7	7	12	28	28		28	Methodist	Object lessons and scripture taught. See remarks opposite Alnwick.
10	13	13								Roman Catholic.	3 pupils in A.B.C.
12	13	12	3	3		13	13			do	8 in callisthenics; 7 in sewing.
23	25	22	8	9		23	23			do	23 do 13 do Receives government grant of \$500 per annum.
25	25	14	5	6	1					Undenominational	
24	35	23	19	5		6	25			Episcopal.	
24	42	42	10	7						Roman Catholic.	
18	19	16	10	6		19	16			Methodist	See remarks opposite Alnwick.
19	21	19	13	5			8			do	8 in dictation and 10 in bible, reading and catechism.
10	13	12	2					2		Roman Catholic.	2 in dictation.
25	24	24	24	10	9					Methodist	12 in dictation, 12 in scripture, and 5 in catechism. See remarks opp. Alnwick.
8	11	3								Roman Catholic.	
14	14	11	3	1						Undenominational	
6	6	6								Episcopal.	
20	20	19	7	4	2		14	1	18	do	15 in dictation.
28	28	28	25	25	8		7			Roman Catholic.	28 in catechism.
28	23	11	6	3			6	4		Undenominational	23 in spelling, 9 in dictation, and 25 in notation.
49	55	55	27	11	14		28	10		do	27 in dictation, 3 in literature.
13	25	10	6	6		19	6			Roman Catholic.	23 in catechism.

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which paid.	Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.
ONTARIO <i>Continued.</i>		8 cts.			
Mohawk Institute and Indian Normal School.....	Rev. R. Ashton, Principal.....	5,460 00	At Brantford. I. S. Appropriation. See remarks.....	99	90
Moravian	W. N. Tobias.....	350 00	Moravian, Co. Kent. Paid by band	36	16
do Mission.....	Dora Millar.....		do Paid by Moravian Society.....	20	10
Mount Elgin Industrial Institution.	Rev. W. W. Shepherd, Principal.	5,100 00	At Munceytown. See Remarks.....	97	81
Nipissing.....	F. E. Crawford.....	250 00	Nipissing. Paid by band.....	13	9
Oneida, No. 1.....	M. A. Beatty.....	300 00	Oneida, Co. Middlesex. I. S. Appropriation and Methodist Missionary Society.....	32	20
do No. 2.....	Mary J. Chambers	200 00	Oneida, Co. Middlesex. I. S. Appropriation and Church of England.....	14	8
do No. 3.....	Clista A. Vollick..	250 00	Oneida, Co. Middlesex. I. S. Appropriation and Methodist Missionary Society.....	38	22
Pays Plat.....	John Deschamps..	250 00	Pays Plat. I. S. Appropriation.....	13	13
Pic River.....	Joseph Morriseau..	250 00	Pic River. I. S. Appropriation.....	25	14
Port Arthur.....	Sister M. Regina..	33 00	At Port Arthur. Is paid \$12 per annum (<i>per cap.</i>) from I. S. Appropriation.....	2	2
Port Elgin.....	David Craddock...	250 00	Nawash, Co. Bruce. Paid by band.....	18	10
Rama.....	J. Egan.....	250 00	Rama, Co. Ontario. Paid by band and Methodist Missionary Society.....	26	13
Red Rock.....	Elizabeth Lahaye..	250 00	Red Rock or Helen Island, about 70 miles from Port Arthur. I. S. Appropriation.....	6	3
Ryerson	Mary Pace.....	250 00	Parry Island, Parry Sound District. Paid by band.....	21	7
Sagamook.....	H. Atchitawense..	250 00	Spanish River. I. S. Appropriation.....	22	11
Saugeen.....	R. J. Currie.....	300 00	Saugeen, Co. Bruce. Paid by band and Methodist Missionary Society.....	28	17
Scotch Settlement.....	John Burr.....	300 00	Saugeen, Co. Bruce. Paid by Chipewas of Saugeen.....	21	16
Serpent River.....	Mary Cada.....	250 00	Serpent River, North Shore, Lake Huron. I. S. Appropriation.....	18	9
Shawanaga.....	Mary C. Harrison..	250 00	Shawanaga, Parry Sound District. I. S. Appropriation and band.....	30	11
Sheguiandah.....	James Keatley.....	300 00	Sheguiandah. Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island.....	21	11
Sheshegwaning.....	Wm. Kinoshameg, jun.	200 00	Sheshegwaning. Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island.....	18	5

Department of Indian Affairs.

MENT No. 3.—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1892.

Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning History.	Number learning Music.	Number learning Drawing.	Number learning Composition.	Number learning Scripture.	Denomination under whose Auspices Schools are conducted; and those which are undenominational.	Remarks.
95	9	93	50	68	27					Undenominational	93 in spelling. An Industrial and Boarding-school. \$60 per annum allowed from I. S. Appropriation for each of 91 pupils. Boys taught trades and farming; girls, sewing and housework.
36	36	9	9	5			36	36		Undenominational	6 in Dictation; 36 in Object Lessons; 36 in Hygiene.
19	20	14	9	4						Moravian Society.	
97	97	97	23	29	23					Methodist.	An Industrial and Boarding-school. \$60 per annum allowed from Indian Funds and I. S. Appropriation for each of 85 pupils. Boys taught trades and farming, girls taught sewing and housework.
12	13	13	5	5		9	12	5		Undenominational	9 in Dictation; 7 in Object Lessons.
22	21	17	12	1		11	16	8	12	Methodist	16 in Dictation. See remarks opposite Ahwick.
13	13	8	3	1			13	1	10	Episcopal	
38	38	22	7	7			31	6	3	Methodist	7 in Literature; 28 in Dictation.
13	13	5	4							Roman Catholic	
19	14	9								do	Only three returns received.
2	2	2	2	2	1	2				do	
18	18	18	9	3	4		11			Undenominational	6 in Literature; 6 in Dictation; 11 in Object Lessons.
15	26	26	9	9			17			Methodist	See remarks opposite Ahwick.
6	6	4	2							Roman Catholic	5 in Catechism.
21	21	16	4	2		11	21	6		Undenominational	12 in Dictation.
19	21	9	3	3		8	3			Roman Catholic	17 in Catechism.
23	27	12	2	2						Methodist	Only three returns received. See remarks opposite Ahwick.
21	21	20	13	2				2		Undenominational	
15	16	7		5		18				Roman Catholic	18 in Catechism; 10 in Translation; 2 learning Knitting and 2 Sewing.
21	30	26	13	12			23	15		Undenominational	24 in Dictation; 8 in Language Lessons; 22 in Object Lessons.
18	21	16	16				16			Episcopal	
14	18	14	2							Roman Catholic	Only one return received.

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which paid.	Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.
ONTARIO—Continued.		\$ cts.			
*Shingwauk Home.....	Rev. E. F. Wilson, Principal.	4,020 00	Garden River, District of Algoma.	54	48
Sidney Bay	Isabella McIver.....	250 00	Nawash, Co. Bruce. Paid by band.	20	14
†Six Nations, No. 1	Maggie Davis.....			36	24
do No. 2	C. Maracle			39	25
do No. 3	Lizzie Weatherell.....			39	19
do No. 5	Elam Bearfoot.....			32	21
do No. 6	John Lickers.....		Six Nation, Co. Brant.	24	15
do No. 7	Sarah C. Russell.....			47	27
do No. 8	Francis Davis.....			17	9
do No. 9	Mary J. Scott.....			34	18
do No. 10.....	Sarah Davis.....			48	30
do No. 11.....	Peter Adams.....			35	20
Skene.....	Mary E. Yates.....	200 00	Parry Island, Parry Sound District. Paid by band.	11	7
South Bay.....	M. Atchitawis.....	200 00	South Bay, Manitoulin Island. Paid by Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island	21	10
Spanish River	Carrie Morley	200 00	Spanish River. I. S. Appropriation	15	9
Stony Point	Birdie Ellis	200 00	Sarnia, Co. Lambton. do	8	4
St. Clair.....	F. E. Welsh.....	300 00	do do Paid by band and Methodist Missionary Society	42	20
Sucker Creek	Alice Keatley.....	200 00	Sucker Creek, Manitoulin Island. I. S. Appropriation	10	6
Thessalon.....	Victoria Wakegijig.....	300 00	Thessalon, North Shore of Lake Huron. I. S. Appropriation	17	8
Thomas	John Miller.....	362 50	Six Nation, Co. Brant. Paid by band.	48	28
Tyendinaga, No. 1	Nancy Harvey.....	150 00	Tyendinaga, Co. Hastings. Mo- hawks of the Bay of Quinté.	51	24
do No. 2	Maggie Corbett.....	250 00	do do	32	15
do No. 3	A. E. Graham.....	150 00	do do	35	17
Walpole Island, No. 1.....	Albert Z. Sahguj.....	300 00	Walpole Island, in River St. Clair. Band and Church of England.	34	16
do No. 2	George Isaac.....	250 00	Walpole Island, in River St. Clair. I. S. Appropriation and Methodist Missionary Society	28	14
do No. 3.....	William Peters.....	300 00	Walpole Island, in River St. Clair. Paid by band	29	13
Wawanosh Home.....	Rev. E. F. Wilson, Principal.	600 00	Garden River, District of Algoma. Paid by I. S. Fund and I. S. Ap- propriation	24	20
West Bay.....	Onésime Peltier.....	200 00	West Bay, Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island	21	15

*An Industrial School; all pupils resident. \$60 per annum for each of 67 pupils, contributed from
†The salaries of the teachers of these 10 schools are paid from special grants from the Indian School
tributing \$400, the second \$1,500, and the third \$1,000 per annum for that purpose.

Department of Indian Affairs.

MENT No. 3.—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1892.

Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning History.	Number learning Music.	Number learning Drawing.	Number learning Composition.	Number learning Scripture.	Denomination under whose auspices schools are conducted; and those which are undenominational.	Remarks.
53	53	53	41	25	1	14	28	...	...	Episcopal	14 in Drill; 6 in Dictation; 13 in Spelling.
20	20	20	20	6	2	...	15	8	...	Undenominational	8 in Dictation.
36	36	36	12	12	...	...	36	...	...	do	36 in Object Lessons.
39	39	33	10	10	...	39	39	...	39	do	27 in Dictation; 20 in Object Lessons.
39	34	24	10	10	12	34	4	...	34	do	34 in Object Lessons.
32	32	25	8	18	...	23	...	...	32	do	27 in Notation; 26 in Dictation; 32 in Object Lessons.
24	24	24	18	24	...	6	...	...	24	do	24 in Notation and Numeration; 16 in Dictation; 5 in Literature; 16 in Object Lessons.
47	47	47	9	13	...	...	47	...	...	do	35 in Object Lessons; 13 in Mental
16	16	16	8	8	...	12	...	6	...	do	Arithmetic.
30	32	29	6	17	...	27	...	...	34	do	28 in Dictation; 34 in Object Lessons.
47	47	47	15	15	...	46	...	...	46	do	46 in Object Lessons.
35	35	32	6	6	...	...	...	1	13	do	17 do 5 in Dictation.
11	11	11	5	4	...	...	11	7	...	do	10 in Dictation; 3 in Literature.
13	14	8	5	2	...	2	7	...	...	Roman Catholic	16 in Catechism.
12	15	10	9	2	...	...	8	...	...	Episcopal	...
8	8	8	5	2	1	...	4	1	...	Undenominational	2 in Dictation; 1 in Literature.
42	42	34	16	8	8	...	26	...	...	do	Language Lessons and Mental Arithmetic taught.
8	10	7	3	1	...	...	7	...	...	Episcopal	...
16	16	9	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	Roman Catholic	17 in Catechism.
41	48	48	26	26	26	...	5	26	...	Undenominational	7 in Object Lessons.
51	51	51	10	6	3	...	51	...	...	do	16 in Language Lessons; 5 in Hygiene Only 2 returns received.
32	32	25	6	2	2	...	32	15	...	do	7 in Phonics; 3 in Hygiene. Only 2 returns received.
35	35	32	12	11	4	...	35	...	...	do	2 in Temperance; 1 Book-keeping; 3 in Algebra.
34	34	34	4	1	...	...	22	...	...	Episcopal	5 in Letter Writing.
28	27	23	4	1	...	...	6	...	...	Methodist	See remarks opposite Alnwick.
29	29	29	9	6	6	...	...	...	...	Undenominational	...
24	24	24	14	14	2	...	...	...	...	Episcopal	4 in Dictation.
15	15	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Roman Catholic	2 in Catechism.

Indian Funds and I. S. Appropriation. The boys learn farming, trades, &c. Appropriation, the funds of the Six Nations and the New England Co., respectively; the first named con-

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which paid.	Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.
<i>ONTARIO—Concluded.</i>		§ cts.			
Whitefish Lake.....	Celina Lemoine....	200 00	Whitefish Lake, North Shore of Lake Huron. I. S. Appropriation and Methodist Missionary Society.....	16	11
do	A. Miskokoman....	200 00	Whitefish Lake. I. S. Appropriation and Methodist Missionary Society.....	13	11
Whitefish River.....	Lewis French.....	200 00	Whitefish River. I. S. Appropriation.....	21	12
Wikwemikong, boys.....	J. M. Tibertius....	300 00	At Wikwemikong, Manitoulin Island. I. S. Appropriation....	46	39
do girls.....	Margaret Kelcher..	300 00	do do	70	60
do do Indstl.....	E. Miller.....	600 00	do do	44	35
Wikwemikongsing.....	Elizabeth Proulx..	200 00	Wikwemikongsing do	20	11
Wikwemikong, Industrial Institution.	Rev. D. du Ronquet principal.	1,800 00	At Wikwemikong. I. S. Appropriation. See Remarks.	34	35
Total, Ontario.....		33,950 50		2,310	1,427
<i>QUEBEC.</i>					
Becancourt.....	Rebecca Dubois....	80 00	Becancourt, Co. Nicolet. I. S. Appropriation and Indian School Fund.....	12	11
Caughnawaga.....	Frank M. Jacobs....	300 00	Caughnawaga, on the St. Lawrence River, opposite Lachine. I. S. Appropriation.....	85	37
do girls.....	Josephine Parent..	400 00	Caughnawaga. I. S. Appropriation and Indian School Fund.....	81	55
do Prot. Mission.	Rev. J. A. Dionne..	250 00	Caughnawaga. I. S. Appropriation and Methodist Missionary Society.....	21	12
Chenail.....	Margaret McKillop..	200 00	St. Regis, Co. Huntingdon, on St. Lawrence River. Paid by Band.....	17	4
Cornwall Island.....	Louis Benedict....	200 00	St. Regis, Co. Huntingdon. Paid by Band and Methodist Missionary Society.....	14	8
do	Annie Back.....	200 00	St. Regis, Co. Huntingdon. Paid by band.....	22	14
Lake St. John.....	Eugene Roy.....	150 00	Lake St. John, Co. Chicoutimi. I. S. Appropriation.....	30	21
Lorette.....	Joseph Dubeau....	200 00	Lorette, Co. Quebec. I. S. Appropriation.....	43	37
Maniwaki.....	James McAuley....	300 00	River Desert, Co. Ottawa. Paid by band.....	15	13
Maria.....	Malvine Cyr.....	150 00	Maria, Co. Bonaventure. I. S. Appropriation.....	30	22
Oka (Country).....	F. E. Saunders....	200 00	Oka, Co. Two Mountains. I. S. Appropriation and Methodist Missionary Society.....	23	11
Oka Village.....	Helen W. Clark....	250 00	do do	25	14

Department of Indian Affairs.

MENT No. 3—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1893.

Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning History.	Number learning Music.	Number learning Drawing.	Number learning Composition.	Number learning Scripture.	Denomination under whose auspices schools are conducted; and those which are undenominational.	Remarks.
14	12	7	4	2		12				Roman Catholic...	5 in Dictation.
13	12	12	2							Methodist.....	2 do <i>See</i> remarks opposite Alnwick.
16	18	12	4							Episcopal.....	
43	46	46	23	24	9					Roman Catholic...	36 in Catechism.
54	70	55	12	12	12	70	4	8		do	70 do
42	42	32	7	7	7					do	44 do
14	11	9	1			20				do	20 learning English.
32	32	32	20	22	14					do	14 in Catechism. An Industrial and Boarding-school, \$1,800 per annum, paid from Indian School Appropriation. The boys learn trades, farming, &c.
2100	2205	1847	778	605	213	493	802	182	333		
10	11	7	1	6	4					Roman Catholic...	
84	85	26	12				18			do	1 in Sacred History; 5 in Drill.
81	44		69	69	69		69			do	68 in Analysis.
20	21	6	3							16 Methodist.....	<i>See</i> remarks opposite Alnwick.
10	17	7	7	1			16			Roman Catholic...	7 in Dictation; 17 in Mental Arithmetic; 4 in Catechism.
11	11	9	6	1						5 Methodist.....	<i>See</i> remarks opposite Alnwick.
17	22	10	7			14				Roman Catholic...	5 in Dictation; 11 in Mental Arithmetic.
14	30	25	2	5	8					do	30 in Catechism.
30	43	32	10	20	19					do	8 learning English Language.
15	14	5		1						do	
30	30	27	6	5	10					do	10 in Catechism.
23	23	23	7	7		23				23 Methodist.....	23 in Catechism; 4 learning Sewing.
25	25	22	7	4	7	6	24			do	<i>See</i> remarks opposite Alnwick. 7 in Hygiene; 2 in Object Lessons; 3 learning Knitting.

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which Paid.	Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Attendance.
<i>QUEBEC—Concluded.</i>		\$ cts.			
Restigouche.....	Frances M. Keane	200 00	Ristigouche, Co. Bonaventure. I. S. Appropriation.....	46	27
St. Francis.....	Edwin Benedict...	250 00	St. François du Lac, Co. Yamaska. I. S. Appropriation.....	17	10
do	Sister St. Lawrence	290 00	do do	27	27
St. Regis.....	Mary J. Powell...	200 00	St. Regis, Co. Huntingdon, on River St. Lawrence. Paid by band.	30	18
do Island.....	Christina McKillop	200 00	do do	12	6
Temiscamingue..	Marion J. Legge...	250 00	Temiscamingue, Lake Temiscamingue. I. S. Appropriation.....	31	24
do Mission....	Sister St. Camille..	100 00	do do	5	3
Total, Quebec.....		4,370 00		586	374
<i>NOVA SCOTIA.</i>					
Bear River.....	John L. DeVany.	300 00	Bear River, Co. Digby. I. S. Appropriation.....	24	11
Cow Bay.....	Cath. F. Langley.	150 00	Cow Bay, Co. Halifax. I. S. Appropriation.....	15	12
Eskasoni.....	Rod'k McMillan...	200 00	Eskasoni, Co. Cape Breton. I. S. Appropriation.....	19	7
Middle River.....	Mary A. McEchen	200 00	Middle River, Co. Victoria. I. S. Appropriation.....	12	5
New Germany.....	Minnie A. Shea...	300 00	New Germany, Co. Lunenburg. I. S. Appropriation.....	13	7
Salmon River.....	Don. A. Campbell.	200 00	Salmon River, Co. Richmond. I. S. Appropriation.....	27	10
Whycocomagh.....	Victor Christmas..	200 00	Whycocomagh, Co. Inverness. I. S. Appropriation.....	14	5
Total, Nova Scotia.....		1,550 00		124	57
<i>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.</i>					
Lennox Island.....	Cassimir J. Poirier	292 00	Lennox Island.....	43	18
<i>NEW BRUNSWICK.</i>					
Burnt Church.....	Annie M. Borden.	200 00	Burnt Church, Co. Northumberland. I. S. Appropriation.....	22	10
Eel Ground.....	Michael Flinne...	250 00	Eel Ground, Co. Northumberland. I. S. Appropriation.....	15	5
Kings Clear.....	Frances McGinn...	250 00	Kings Clear, Co. York. I. S. Appropriation.....	22	16
St. Mary's.....	Maria J. Rush...	250 00	St. Mary's, Co. York. I. S. Appropriation.....	24	12
Tobique.....	Mrs. John Killeen.	240 00	Tobique, at mouth of Tobique River. I. S. Appropriation and band.	25	16
Total, N. Brunswick.....		1,190 00		108	59

Department of Indian Affairs.

MENT No. 3.—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1893.

Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning History.	Number learning Music.	Number learning Drawing.	Number learning Composition.	Number learning Scripture.	Denomination under whose auspices schools are conducted; and those which are undenominational.	Remarks.
46	44	21	6	5	8					Roman Catholic	15 in Catechism; 10 in French Reading.
13	16	10	5	5	6	17	8			Episcopal	6 in French; 10 in Catechism.
21	27	20	9	12	14		20			Roman Catholic	12 in Translation; 27 in Catechism; 9 in English Reading.
28	30	22	13	3		10	6			do	12 in Mental Arithmetic.
9	12	8	6	3			9			do	6 in Dictation; 11 in Mental Arithmetic; 5 in Catechism.
29	29	14	15							do	Return for September quarter and month of June.
3	4	2								do	
519	538	296	191	142	142	78	170		44		
24	24	24	6	1						Roman Catholic	23 in Catechism; 6 in Language Lessons.
15	15	15	9							do	
18	6	3								do	
9	11	8	3	2						do	
13	13	13	9	9	6					do	4 in Book-keeping.
27	24	22	10	2		6				do	9 in Object Lessons; 4 in Mental Arithmetic; 2 Language Lessons; 5 in Dictation.
13	8	4	2	1						do	
119	101	89	39	15	6	6					
43	24	21	8	7	1			5		Roman Catholic	18 in Catechism; 17 in Dictation.
20	22	21	6	2	1	21	22			Roman Catholic	Natural History taught.
13	15	12	6	4			14			do	Colour, Form and Plant Life taught.
19	19	20	8	2			11	4		do	Catechism and Sewing taught.
21	24	24	5	1	5		17	4		do	Catechism, Sewing and Dictation taught.
19	18	10	5	1			12			do	Catechism and Dictation taught. The Department pays \$150, and band \$90 per annum.
92	98	87	30	10	6	21	76	8			

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which paid.	Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.		\$ cts.			
Alberni.....	Margaret Minnes..	300 00	Near the Treshaht Reserve, West Coast Agency.	23	15
Alert Bay ...	A. W. Corker.....	300 00	Kwawkewlth Agency	23	9
Bella Bella	Kate H. Ross.....	300 00	North-west Coast do	26	12
Cape Mudge.....	J. W. Galloway....	300 00	Kwawkewlth Agency	29	15
Coqua Leetza Home.....	Laura Elderkin.....	See remarks.	Fraser River do	22	20
Gwayasdumo.....	A. W. Corker.....	300 00	Kwawkewlth do	37	24
Hazelton.....	Rev. John Field....	300 00	Babine do	20	3
Kamloops Industrial Institution	Rev. A. M. Carion	See remarks.	Kamloops and Okanagan Agencies....	26	22
Kincolith	W. H. Collison....	300 00	N.W. Coast Agency	26	14
Kishnax School	J. C. Spencer.....	300 00	Upper Skeena do	18	7
Kitkahtla (Lak Lan).....	F. L. Stephenson..	300 00	N.W. Coast do	51	27
Kitlope Mission.....	Rev. A. D. Price....	300 00	do do	20	10
Kootenay Industrial School	Rev. N. Coccola, Principal	See remarks.	Kootenay Agency	41	36
Kuper Island do	Rev. G. Donckele, Principal	See remarks.	Cowichan do	38	36
Metlakahtla Industrial Institution.....	John R. Scott	See remarks.	West Coast do	25	20
Naas River (Lak Alsap).....	C. J. Stone.....	300 00	do do	22	10
Nanaimo (Cowichan).....	R. H. Cairns.....	300 00	Cowichan do	28	9
do (Augustine).....	Henry C. Evans....	300 00	do do	30	3
Oiath	Rev. Fr. Verbeke..	300 00	West Coast do	19	10
Port Essington.....	Kate Tranter.....	300 00	N.W. Coast do	37	12
Port Simpson.....	Robert H. Cole....	300 00	do do	59	23
Port Simpson Indian Girls Home	Leda J. Caldwell....	See remarks.	do do	36	26
Songhees (Victoria).....	Tatiana Romanoff..	300 00	Cowichan do	28	17
St. Mary's R. C. Mission.....	Rev. J. M. J. Lejacq	See remarks.	Lower Fraser Agency	51	45
William's Lake Industrial Institution	Sister Amy (Superioress)	See remarks.	William's Lake do	29	28
Yale (All Hallows).....	.....	See remarks.	Lower Fraser do	22	18
Total, British Columbia.....	.....	4,800 00	.....	786	471

Department of Indian Affairs.

MENT No. 3.—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1893.

Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning History.	Number learning Music.	Number learning Drawing.	Number learning Composition	Number learning Scripture.	Denomination under whose auspices schools are conducted; and those which are undenominational.	Remarks.
22	22	21	3	2	18	18	18	18	18	Presbyterian	Object Lessons, Calisthenics and Catechism taught.
13	17	16	3	1		7				Episcopal	
18	26	26	12	5	7	20		3	26	Methodist	Sewing taught.
15	17	16								do	
21	21	14	19	20		19				do	Housework, Sewing, Gardening and Instrumental Music taught. Receives a grant of \$130 per annum for each of 10 pupils.
15	37	37								Episcopal	
15	14	12								do	
4	26	25	1	25						Roman Catholic	Receives a grant of \$130 per annum for each of 25 pupils.
21	25	11	8			21			21	Episcopal	Housework taught.
16	18	18								Methodist	
30	51	28				10				Episcopal	Dictation, Spelling and English taught.
20	20	8								do	
40	39	27	3	1	5					Roman Catholic	All expenses paid by the Government.
36	32	26	10	8	5				35	do	Receives a grant of \$130 per annum for each of 25 pupils.
24	24	24	23	17					22	Undenominational	All expenses paid by Government.
22	22	21	3	2				9		Methodist	Sewing taught.
28	28	27		2		28	28			do	
30	30	19	17	2		30	19			do	Only one return received.
11	19	16				19				Roman Catholic	
29	35	19	4			34				Methodist	
31	46	26	5	6						do	
30	32	34	27	25		12			26	do	Receives a grant of \$60 per annum for each of 10 pupils.
20	20	11	5	5	2	12				Roman Catholic	Sewing and Calisthenics taught.
50	48	38	22	15		20				do	Receives a special grant of \$1,000 per annum. Housekeeping, Carpentry and Agriculture taught.
29	28	29								do	Receives a grant of \$130 per annum for each of 25 pupils.
21	20	19	16	17	5	17	5	8	20	Episcopal	Receives a grant of \$60 per annum for each of 25 pupils.
611	717	556	181	153	42	267	79	11	168		

STANDARD COURSES OF STUDY.
 MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Branch.	Standard 1.	Standard 2.	Standard 3.	Standard 4.	Standard 5.
Reading and recitation in...	Alphabet and Tablets.	First half of First Reader.	First Reader.	Second Reader.	Third Reader.
Spelling.	Simplest words.	Words in first half of First Reader.	Words in First Reader.	Words in Second Reader.	Words in Third Reader.
Writing.	Elementary strokes on slates.	On slates. To transcribe letters and simple words from print or black-board.	On slates and paper. Words and short sentences from Reader on black-board.	Sentences from Reader. On slates and paper or books.	To copy well from script or print.
Dictation.		Letters and short words.	Words from First Reader.	Sentences from First and Second Reader.	Sentences from Second and Third Reader.
Arithmetic.	Figures to count—Addition and Subtraction (mental) of units.	Tables 2 to 5 times, mental exercise in addition and subtraction.	Multiplication Tables, Notation and Numeration, Mental $+$, $-$, \times , \div , and simple exercises in same on slates, divisors and multipliers under 12.	Same—Division and multiplication tables, thoroughly. Tables weights and measures, $+$, $-$, \times , \div divisors and multipliers over 12. Mental exercises.	All simple rules. Thoroughly grounded in reduction. Mental exercises well performed.
Object lessons with English conversation.	Explanation of all common objects; verb acting; inductive movements and conversation.	Same—The intelligence of the pupils to be cultivated to keep pace with the progress they make in reading; <i>i. e.</i> , they must be made to understand thoroughly what they read and not to advance in mechanical reading quicker than in understanding. Object lessons should be designed to illustrate what is read as well as what is seen upon every hand, and instructive conversation be commonly held.	To express thoughts well in simple English, but grammatically.	To compose simple sentences, to know verbs, nouns and adjectives.	To name parts of speech, understand their uses and identify them.
English study and grammar.	To name common objects, learn names of days, months, &c., &c.	To name common objects, and make simple statements intelligibly.			

Department of Indian Affairs.

<p>Geography.</p>	<p>Verbal instruction in facts necessary to understanding thoroughly geographical "definitions."</p>	<p>Definitions and maps of Canada, local Geography, the World, &c., &c.</p>
<p>Vocal music.</p>	<p>Simple Hymns and Songs.</p>	
<p>Religious instruction.</p>	<p>Scripture Reading; the Ten Commandments; Lord's Prayer; Life of Christ, &c., &c.</p>	

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which paid.	Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.
MANITOBA.					
Assabaska	R. B. Grant		Assabaska, Treaty No. 3	20	12
Beren's River	Sarah E. Batty		Beren's River do 5	22	7
Big Eddy	Louis Cochrane		Pas do 5	37	24
Black River	George Stokes		Black River do 5	20	10
Broken Head River	A. K. Black		Broken Head River, Treaty No. 1	17	5
Chemawawin	Mellville Lettler		Chemawawin do 5	26	19
Coutcheeching	J. O. Fitzpatrick		Coutcheeching (R.R.) do 3	22	5
Crane River	John Favel		Crane River do 2	15	13
Cross Lake	C. J. Bouchette		Cross Lake do 5	30	6
Ebb and Flow Lake	Rev. Henry Coch-rane		Ebb and Flow Lake do 2	10	2
do do	Hermas Chartrand		do do do 2	13	5
Fairford Upper	Rev. Geo. Bruce		Fairford do 2	29	14
Fairford Lower	Wm. Anderson		do do 2	27	11
Fisher River	P. Meson Thacker		Fisher River do 5	45	23
Fort Alexander	James Miller		Fort Alexander do 1	21	7
do Upper	Donald Flett		do do 1	39	14
do R.C.	Sara Bruce		do do 1	33	14
Frenchman's Head	Donald W. Wood		Lac Seul do 3	25	2
Grand Rapids	Rev. C. W. Prit-chard		Grand Rapids do 5	28	23
Grassy Narrows	C. A. D. Tetu		Grassy Narrows do 3	34	4
Hollow Water River	John Lugden New-ton		Hollow Water River do 5	30	5
Hungry Hall	Rev. Henry Coch-rane		Hungry Hall do 3	12	8
Islington	Ernest Edwards		Islington do 3	26	9
Jack Head	C. J. Bouchette		Jack Head do 5	19	10
Jack River	Ronald Strath, M.D.		Norway House do 5	25	7
Lac Seul	Rev. Thos. H. Prit-chard		Lac Seul do 3	21	6
Lake Manitoba	Maxime Gouletz		Lake Manitoba do 2	19	5
Lake St. Martin	Jessie Sebastian		Lake St. Martin do 2	16	8
Little Forks	William Wood		Little Forks (Rainy R.) do 3	12	8
Little Saskatchewan	Edwin Sewel		Little Saskatchewan do 2	21	11
Long Sault	W. J. Southam		Long Sault (Rainy R.) do 3	19	4
Manitou Rapids	W. C. R. Garrioch		Manitou Rapids do 3	24	10
Moose Lake	J. R. Settee		Moose Lake do 5	23	15
Muckle's Creek	K. McKenzie		St. Peter's do 1	13	6
Netley Creek	J. M. Gow		do do 1	8	5
Pas	Wm. R. Taylor		Pas do 5	40	30
Pine Creek	Rev. J. A. Dupont		Pine Creek (Agent Martineau agency) Treaty No. 4	15	10
Poplar River	Percy W. Nichols		Poplar River do 5	56	21
Portage la Prairie	Sara Laidlaw		At Portage la Prairie, Treaty No. 1	19	15
Rossville (Norway House)	Rose Swayge		Norway House, Treaty No. 5	59	25
Shoal Lake	W. C. Lunchie		Pas Mountain do 5	17	13
Sandy Bay	Thos. Ward		Sandy Bay Reserve do 2	62	36
St. Boniface Indl. School	Rev. Sister D'Es-chambault		At St. Boniface. See Remarks	80	77
St. Paul's Indl. School	Rev. W. A. Bur-man		At St. Paul's. See Remarks	62	53

A minimum salary of \$300 per annum is paid to the teacher of each Day School and \$12 per annum for each pupil over the number of 25, and up to the number of 42; the maximum salary not to exceed \$504 per annum. It is understood that the salaries above mentioned are supplemented by the different religious bodies under whose auspices the schools are conducted.

Department of Indian Affairs.

MENT No. 3.—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1893.

Number of Pupils in Standard No. 1.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 2.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 3.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 4.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 5.	Quantity of Biscuits issued during the Year.	Denomination under whose auspices Schools are conducted; and those which are undenominational.	Remarks.
					Lbs.		
17	2	1			633 $\frac{1}{2}$	Episcopal	
7	5	2			16 $\frac{3}{4}$	Methodist	Only 3 returns received.
23	9	4			1,318 $\frac{1}{2}$	Episcopal	
10	8	2			302	do	Only 2 returns received.
12	3	1			2934 $\frac{7}{8}$	Undenominational	
20	4	2			726	Episcopal	Only 3 returns received.
14	4				219	Roman Catholic	do do
5	2	6			604	Undenominational	do do
24	1	5				do	Only 1 return received.
3	2	2			1644 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	Only 2 do
4	5	4			237	Roman Catholic	
6	8	5			600	Episcopal	
7	4	4			600 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	
12	10	9			690 $\frac{1}{4}$	Methodist	
13	7	1			382	Episcopal	
33	3	2			1,090 $\frac{1}{4}$	do	
17	12	4			815 $\frac{1}{4}$	Roman Catholic	
11	3	1			48	Episcopal	Only 2 returns received.
20	7	1			1,191 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	
28	3	3			21	Roman Catholic	Only 1 return received.
23	6	1			963 $\frac{1}{2}$	Episcopal	do 3 do
12					21 $\frac{1}{4}$	do	do do
6	10	9			105	do	do 1 do
17	2				313 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	do 2 do
6	13	4			205 $\frac{1}{4}$	Methodist	do 2 do
12	4	4			386 $\frac{1}{2}$	Episcopal	
15	4				1,197 $\frac{1}{2}$	Roman Catholic	
8	2	3			461 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	
6	3	2			421 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	
10	7	4			543 $\frac{1}{2}$	Episcopal	
15	3	1			214 $\frac{7}{8}$	do	
18	6				392 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	
19	4				686	Episcopal	
5	5	3			348 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	
3	5				206 $\frac{1}{2}$	Roman Catholic	
24	8	6			1,604 $\frac{1}{2}$	Episcopal	
9	3	3			448 $\frac{1}{2}$	Roman Catholic	
32	10	13			888	Methodist	
11	2	3				Presbyterian	
25	7	18			8,0	Methodist	
14	3				137 $\frac{1}{4}$	Episcopal	
40	22				1,349	Roman Catholic	
42	23	10				do	Receives a grant at the rate of \$100 per annum for each pupil up to the number of 60.
10	8	18				Episcopal	Receives a grant at the rate of \$100 per annum for each pupil up to the number of 80.

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which paid.	Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.
<i>MANITOBA—Concluded.</i>					
St. Peter's, North.	Mary McLean.		St. Peter's, Treaty No. 1	22	9
St. Peter's, South.	Rev. R. F. McDougall.		do do No. 1.	48	35
St. Peter's, East.	Rev. B. McKenzie.		do do No. 1.	20	8
St. Peter's (R.C.)	R. Chevretils.		do do No. 1.	12	5
The Dalles.	John Kippling.		Rat Portage do No. 3.	14	5
Wabigoon.	Henry J. Johns.		Wabigoon do No. 3.	29	9
Wabuskang.	Daniel W. Wood & John Evans.		Wabuskang do No. 3.	23	5
Washakada Home, Ind. Sch.	A. E. Wilson, Supt.		At Elkhorn. <i>See Remarks.</i>	62	56
Water Hen River.	J. H. Adam.		Water Hen River, Treaty No. 2.	19	17
do (Boarding)	do.		do do No. 2.	7	7
Whitefish Bay.	Henry Kelly.		Whitefish Bay do No. 3.	21	7
Total, Manitoba.				1,488	780

Department of Indian Affairs.

MENT No. 3.—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1893.

Number of Pupils in Standard No. 1.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 2.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 3.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 4.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 5.	Quantity of Biscuits issued during the Year.	Denomination under whose auspices schools are conducted; and those which are undenominational.	Remarks.
10	3	3	4	2	Lbs. 612½	Undenominational	
24	9	9	5	1	1,211	Episcopal	
7	5	5	3	3	455	Episcopal	
9	3	.....	.....	.....	276	Roman Catholic	
11	3	.....	.....	.....	287½	Episcopal	
22	3	4	.....	.....	429½	Undenominational	
13	9	1	.....	.....	306½	Episcopal	
19	12	7	17	7	.....	do	Receives a grant at the rate of \$100 per annum for each pupil up to the number of 80.
11	6	2	.....	.....	553½	Roman Catholic	
1	4	.....	1	1	.....	do	
17	4	.....	.....	.....	473½	do	
812	323	192	107	45	26,323½		

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which paid.	Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.					
Alexander	Ambrose Grey	All teachers of Day Schools within Treaty Limits receive a minimum salary of \$300 per annum from the Government and an addition of \$12 <i>per capita</i> per annum for all pupils over the number 25 up to the number of 42, making a maximum salary of \$504 where they have the full average attendance of pupils, namely, 42. It is understood that the salaries above mentioned are supplemented by the different religious bodies under whose auspices the schools are conducted.	Alexander, Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6.....	37	8
Alexis	Peter Sutherland.....		Alexis, Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6.....	24	8
Armada Mission.....	D. H. McVicar.....		Mistawasis, Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6.....	18	13
Battleford Industrial Inst.	Rev. T. Clarke, Principal.....		At Battleford, Treaty No. 6.....	100	95
Battle River.....	Annie Whitelaw.....		Sampson's, Peace Hills Agency, Treaty No. 6.....	30	11
Bears Hill.....	Jas. A. Youmans.....		Muddy Bull, Peace Hills Agency, Treaty No. 6.....	15	6
do	Rev. V. Gabillon.....		Ermineskins, Peace Hills Agency, Treaty No. 6.....	44	5
Beardy and Okemasis.....	F. Ladret.....		Beardy & Okemasis, Duck Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6.....	14	8
Beaver River.....	Thos. W. Harris.....		Colk Lake, Onion Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6.....	39	22
Birtle Industrial School.....	Rev. G. G. McLaren, Principal.....		At Birtle, Birtle Agency, Treaty No. 4.....	31	13
Birtle (day).....	do.....		At Birtle, Birtle Agency, Treaty No. 4.....	25	20
Blackfoot (Old Sun's Camp).....	Hugh F. Baker.....		Blackfoot, Treaty No. 4.....	59	16
do (Eagle Rib's Camp).....	Chas. L. Mills.....		do do.....	25	10
do (Crossing).....	Vital Robbe.....		do do.....	33	13
do (Boarding).....	Rev. J. W. Tims.....		do do.....	28	22
Blood (Bull's Shields).....	John A. Hewson.....		Blood do.....	46	23
do (Bull's Horn).....	Adam F. H. Mills.....		do do.....	41	16
do	Rev. E. M. Legal.....		do do.....	39	9
do (Red Cow).....	Spencer Collins.....		do do.....	37	5
do (Boarding).....	F. Swainson.....		do do.....	16	14
Blue Quills.....	Wm. Todd.....		Blue Quills, Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6.....	14	8
Crow Stand (Boarding).....	Rev. C. W. Whyte, Principal.....	Near Pelly (S. end Côté's Reserve) Fort Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4.....	34	19	
Day Star.....	Ernest C. Clark.....	Day Star, Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4.....	14	11	
Eagle Hills.....	Mary Price.....	Near Red Pheasant's Reserve, Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6.....	22	16	
Emmanuel College.....	Rev. J. A. McKay, Principal.....	At Prince Albert, Treaty No. 6.....	21	19	
File Hills (Boarding).....	Alex. Skene.....	Little Black Bear's, File Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4.....	12	12	
Fort Chippewyan.....	A. J. Warwick.....	Athabasca and McKenzie River Dist., outside of Treaty limits.....	15	13	
Fort Resolution (St. James' Mission).....	Lillian Laurance.....	do do.....	6	6	
Fort Simpson.....	Rev. W. D. Reeve.....	do do.....	8	6	
Good Fish Lake.....	Peter Erasmus.....	James Seenum's, Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6.....	41	15	
Gordon.....	Rev. Owen Owens.....	Geo. Gordon's, Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4.....	18	12	

Department of Indian Affairs.

MENT No. 3—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1893.

Number of Pupils in Standard No. 1.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 2.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 3.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 4.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 5.	Quantity of Biscuit issued during the Year.	Denomination under whose auspices Schools are conducted; and those which are undenominational.	Remarks.
					Lbs.		
27	6	4			206 $\frac{3}{4}$	Roman Catholic...	
14	2	3			185 $\frac{1}{4}$	do	
12	1	4	1		594 $\frac{1}{4}$	Presbyterian.....	
14	34	25	19	12		Episcopal.....	All expenses paid by the Government. Five pupils in Standard VI.
16	11	3			662	Methodist.....	
4	9	1	1		295	do	
29	10	1	1		321 $\frac{5}{8}$	Roman Catholic...	
2	3	4	5		462 $\frac{1}{16}$	do	
27	6	6			1,177 $\frac{3}{4}$	do	
13	1	12	5			Presbyterian.....	Receives a grant at the rate of \$72.00 per annum for each pupil up to the number of 20.
7	2	8	8			do	
52	4	3			288	Episcopal.....	
21	4				580 $\frac{1}{4}$	do	
21	8	4			706	Roman Catholic...	
16	4	7	1			Episcopal.....	This school is allowed food and clothing instead of a money grant.
42	4				1,153 $\frac{3}{8}$	do	
32	9				819 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	
26	11	2			488 $\frac{1}{4}$	Roman Catholic...	
33	4				250 $\frac{3}{8}$	Episcopal.....	
12	4					do	
6	8				410 $\frac{1}{2}$	Roman Catholic...	
19	3	4	4			Presbyterian.....	Receives a grant at the rate of \$72.00 per annum for each pupil up to the number of 50.
3	5	5	1		521	Episcopal.....	
6	6	4	5		727	do	
	6	2	7	6		do	
4	4	3	1			Presbyterian.....	
3			3	3		Episcopal.....	Receives a special grant of \$200 per annum.
		2	4			do	Receives no grant as yet.
2			3	3		do	Receives no grant as yet.
22	11	7	1		738 $\frac{3}{8}$	Methodist.....	
4	3	4	5	2	216 $\frac{1}{2}$	Episcopal.....	Receives a grant at the rate of \$72.00 per annum for each pupil up to the number of 20.

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which paid.	Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average daily attendance.
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES —Continued.					
Gordon (Boarding)	Rev. Owen Owens.		Geo. Gordon's, Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4.....	18	13
Heavy Shields.....	W. D. T. Jones...		Blood Reserve, Treaty No. 7.....	28	12
Ile à la Crosse.....	Sister Langelier...		Outside Treaty Limits.	12	10
Jack Fish Creek.....	E. R. Applegarth..		Moosomin's, Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6.....	15	14
James Smith.....	J. F. D. Parker...		James Smith's, Duck Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6.....	15	5
John Smith.....	M. Willson.....		John Smith's, Duck Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6.....	23	12
Key.....	E. Harold Dee.....		Key's, Fort Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4.....	14	9
Lac la Biche (Boarding)....	Sister Briault....		Lac la Biche, Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6.....	20	18
Lakes End (Boarding).....	Rev. W. S. Moore, Principal.....		Near Muscowpetung Reserve, Muscowpetung Agency, Treaty No. 4.....	6	4
Lesser Slave Lake.....	Percy M. Müller..		Peace River District, outside Treaty Limits.....	17	16
do	Rev. A. Desmarais.		Peace River District, outside Treaty Limits.....	12	12
Little Pines.....	C. A. Lindsay.....		Little Pines, Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6.....	15	12
Many Shot at's.....	J. S. Mahood.....		North Blackfoot, Blackfoot Agency, Treaty No. 7.....	30	5
Montreal Lake.....	Thos. Badger.....		Montreal Lake, Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6.....	16	11
Morley Mission, No. 1.....	George J. Blewett.		Stony, Sarcee Agency, Treaty No. 7	23	5
do 2.....	E. R. Steinhaur...		do (south side of Bow River) Treaty No. 7.	34	13
Muscowequan's (Semi-Boarding).....	F. W. Dennehy, Principal.....		Muscowequan's, Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4.....	16	14
Muscowequan's, Day School	F. W. Dennehy, Principal.....		Muscowequan's, Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4.....	21	15
Muskeg Lake.....	Rev. J. P. Paquette		Petequahey, Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6.....	11	8
do (Boarding).....	do		Petequahey, Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6.....	3	3
McDougall Orphanage and Training Institution.....	J. W. Butler, Prin.		Stony, Sarcee Agency, Treaty No. 7	39	36
Oak River (Sioux).....	C. H. Hartland...		Oak River, Birtle Agency, Treaty No. 4.....	25	10
One Arrow.....	Mrs. P. L. Lafond.		One Arrow, Duck Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6.....	10	6

Department of Indian Affairs.

MENT No. 3—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1893.

Number of Pupils in Standard No. 1.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 2.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 3.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 4.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 5.	Quantity of Biscuits issued during the Year.	Denomination under whose auspices Schools are conducted; and those which are undenominational.	Remarks.
5	3	5	4	3	Lbs.	Episcopal.....	This is a boarding-school where they take in some day scholars and the teacher is paid for instructing them at the rate of \$12 per capita per annum.
28					72½	Roman Catholic...	
3	5	2	2		293½	do	
6	3	3	3		601½	Episcopal.....	
8	5	2			257½	do	
8	1	5	6	3	642½	do	
4	6	1	3		533½	do	
10	7	3				Roman Catholic...	
3	2	1				Presbyterian.....	Receives a grant at the rate of \$72 per annum for each pupil up to the number of 20.
5	2	1	3	2		Episcopal.....	Receives a special grant of \$200 per annum.
3	5			4		Roman Catholic...	
8	7				422	Episcopal.....	
29	1				213	do	
6	7	3			670	do	
18	4	1			418½	Methodist.....	
15	10	5	4		437	do	
4	6	4	2			Roman Catholic...	Receives a grant of \$72 per annum for each pupil up to the number of 15.
6	7	4	2	2	681½	do	
4	3	4			307½	do	Receives a grant at the rate of \$60 per annum per pupil.
			1	2		do	
17	6	16				Methodist.....	Receives a grant at the rate of \$72 per annum for each pupil up to the number of 34.
18	7				571¾	Episcopal.....	
4	6				303¾	Roman Catholic...	

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which paid.	Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES —Continued.					
Union Lake	J. R. Matheson...		Oo-nee-pow-hayo's, Onion Lake or Fort Pitt Agency, Treaty No. 6.	13	7
do	Sister St. Patrick..		Puskee-ah-kee-he-win's, Onion Lake or Fort Pitt Agency, Treaty No. 6.	44	31
Piegan.....	J. Hinchcliffe.....		Piegan, Piegan Agency, Treaty No. 7.	18	4
do (Boarding).....	do		Piegan, Piegan Agency, Treaty No. 7.	10	6
do	Rev. Donat Foisy.		Piegan, Piegan Agency, Treaty No. 7.	34	10
Poundmaker.....	Patrick Burke...		Poundmaker's, Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6.	18	11
Qu'Appelle Industrial Inst.	Rev. J. Huggonard.		At Fort Qu'Appelle, Treaty No. 4.	204	158
Regina Industrial School..	Rev. A. J. McLeod.		Near Regina.....	104	85
Riding Mountain.....	Mary S. McIntosh.		Kee-see-ko-wenin, Birtle Agency, Treaty No. 4.	12	8
Round Lake Industrial Institution.....	Rev. H. McKay, Principal		At Round Lake, Crooked Lakes Agency, Treaty No. 4	23	13
Saddle Lake.....	J. A. Dean.		Saddle Lake, Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6.....	26	7
Sandy Lake.	Wm. R. Driver...		Attakakoop, Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6.....	12	7
Sarcee No. 1.....	W. G. White.....		Sarcee, Sarcee Agency, Treaty No. 7	10	3
do No. 2.....	Rev. H. W. G. Stocken		do do do No. 7	16	4
do (boarding).....	do		do do do No. 7	9	7
Shoal River.....	E. H. Bassing...		Key's, Fort Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4.....	43	19
Sioux Mission.	Lucy M. Baker....		Near Prince Albert	24	8
Standing Buffalo (Sioux)...	Frank Jowens....		Standing Buffalo, Muscowpetung Agency, Treaty No. 4.....	14	7
do (boarding)	Norman Leslie....		do do ..	10	6
Stony Lake.....	Louis Ahenakew..		Kenematayee, Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6.....	9	6
Stony Plains.....	Geo. J. Welbourne, Principal.. ..		Enoch-la-potac, Edmonton Agency Treaty No. 6.....	6	3
do (boarding)...	do		do do ..	8	7
do	Ada Latulippe....		do do ..	23	5
Sturgeon Lake	Thos. Bear		Twatt's, Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6.....	8	4
Sweet Grass	Wm. J. Hope.....		Sweet Grass, Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6.....	12	9
do	John Pritchard... ..		do do ..	16	12
St. Albert Industrial Institution.. ..	Rev. H. Leduc....		Orphans, Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6.....	53	50
St. Joseph's Industrial School.....	Père Naessens, Prin		At High River, near Calgary, Treaty No. 7.....	73	68

See page 280.

Department of Indian Affairs.

MENT No. 3—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1893.

Number of Pupils in Standard No. 1.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 2.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 3.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 4.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 5.	Quantity of Biscuits issued during the Year.	Denomination under whose auspices Schools are conducted; and those which are undenominational.	Remarks.
					Lbs.		
6	3	2	2		337	Episcopal.....	
20	10	5	5	4	1,242 $\frac{3}{4}$	Roman Catholic...	
17		1			243 $\frac{1}{2}$	Episcopal.....	
9	1					do	
20	7	7			469 $\frac{7}{8}$	Roman Catholic...	
5	7	2	1	3	514	do	
18	54	70	31	21		do	All expenses paid by the Government.
25	21	23	10	11		Presbyterian.....		do .....
5	2	3	2		393 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	
8	8	6	1			Presbyterian.....	Receives a grant at the rate of \$72 per annum for each pupil up to the number of 20.
12	6	4	4		405 $\frac{1}{4}$	Methodist.....	
5	4	2	1		370 $\frac{1}{4}$	Episcopal.....	
10					95 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	
15	1				233	do	
6	2	1				do	
29	10	4			165	do	
19	4	1			313	Presbyterian.....	
8	3	2			133 $\frac{1}{2}$	Roman Catholic...	Receives a grant at the rate of \$50 per annum for each pupil up to the number of 10.
1	2	3	2	2		do	
6		3			257 $\frac{1}{2}$	Episcopal.....	
2	2	1	1		56 $\frac{1}{2}$	Presbyterian.....	
3	1	2	1	1		do	Receives a grant at the rate of \$50 per annum for each pupil up to the number of 20.
16	5	2			160	Roman Catholic...	
1	4	3			133 $\frac{3}{4}$	Episcopal.....	
6	2	2	2		129 $\frac{1}{4}$	do	
2	3	6	5		555	Roman Catholic...	
9	5	8	12	19		do	Receives a grant at the rate of \$72 per annum for each pupil up to the number of 20.
18	16	11	12	8		do	All expenses are paid by the Government.

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which paid.	Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES —Concluded.					
Thunder Child's.....	C. F. Desmarais..	See page 280.	Thunder Child, Battleford, Treaty No. 6.....	16	11
do	Rev. G. P. M. Paquet.....		do do	17	9
Turtle Mountain (Sioux)...	John Thunder.....		Turtle Mountain, Birtle Agency, Treaty No. 4.....	4	3
Vermillion, Irene Training Institution.....	Francis Giles.....		Athabaska District, outside Treaty limits	21	14
White Cap (Sioux).....	Mrs. W. R. Tucker		White Cap, near Saskatoon, Treaty No. 6.....	16	14
White Fish Lake.....	W. A. Foy.....		James Seenum's, Saddle Lake, Treaty No. 6.....	20	13
Total, N.-W. Territories				2,284	1,366

Department of Indian Affairs.

MENT No. 3—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1893.

Number of Pupils in Standard No. 1.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 2.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 3.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 4.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 5.	Quantity of Biscuits issued during the Year.	Denomination under whose auspices Schools are conducted ; and those which are undenominational.	Remarks.
					Lbs.		
10	4	2	.....	.....	572½	Episcopal.....	
6	7	5	.....	.....	412¾	Roman Catholic...	
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Christian Endeavour Society...	
15	.....	3	.....	3	.....	Episcopal.....	Receives a special grant of \$200 per annum.
2	1	5	6	2	796	Methodist.....	
3	7	6	2	2	719¾	do	
1,042	488	371	205	118	25,898½		

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3—*Concluded.*

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools.

SUMMARY OF STATEMENT No. 3.

Provinces.	Pupils on Roll.
Ontario.....	2,310
Quebec.....	556
Nova Scotia.....	124
New Brunswick.....	108
Prince Edward Island..	43
British Columbia.....	786
Manitoba.....	1,488
North-west Territories.....	2,284
Total.....	7,699

HAYTER REED,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

JOHN MCGIRR,
Clerk of Statistics.
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1893.

Department of Indian Affairs.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 4.

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, with approximate number belonging to each Denomination, in the Dominion of Canada, by Provinces.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Indians.	Census Returns	Pro- testant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
Algonquins Golden Lake	88		88		1 Roman Catholic.
do Renfrew north	286	*			
Chippewas of the Thames	456	456			Protestant.
do Walpole Island	637	600	20	17	do
do Sarnia	461	454	7		do
do Snake Island	124	124			do
do Rama	226	213	13		do
do Saugeen	377	358	19		do
do Nawash	403	278	125		do
do Beausoleil	357	215	142		do
Iroquois and Algonquins of Gibson, Muskoka District	140	140			do
Moravians of the Thames	302	302			do
Mississaugas of Mud Lake	166	166			Undenominational.
do Rice Lake	79	79			Protestant.
do Scugog	38	38			
do Alnwick	241	241			do
do New Credit	250	250			do
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté	1,125	1,125			do
Munsees of the Thames	136	136			do
Oneidas of the Thames	735	735			do
Pottawattamies of Walpole Island	193	185		8	do
do Aux Saubles	6	6			
Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin and Cockburn Islands, at—					
Cockburn Island	40		40		
Sheshegwaning	167		167		Roman Catholic.
West Bay	254		254		do
Sucker Creek	114	98	16		Protestant.
Sheguiandah	153	153			do
Sucker Lake	21		21		
South Bay	73		73		Roman Catholic.
Wikwemikong	863		863		do
Wikwemikongsing	204		204		do
Obidgewong	23			23	
Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, at—					
Fort William	368		368		do
Red Rock or Helen Island	200	27	173		do
Pays Plat	52		52		do
Lake Nipigon	534		334	200	Protestant.
Pic River	247		247		Roman Catholic.
Long Lake	337		337		
Michipicoton and Big Heads	326	53	273		
Ojibbewas of Lake Huron, at—					
Thessalon River	173		173		do
Maganettawan	175		175		do
Spanish River	582	80	469	33	Protestant and R. C.
White Fish Lake	138	31	88	19	do
Mississagua River	151		121	30	Roman Catholic.
Onewaigoes	45		45		
Serpent River	106		97	9	do
French River	86	73	13		Protestant.
Tahgaiewenene	145		145		
White Fish River	82	64	18		do
Parry Island	81	33	26	22	do
Shawanaga	120	72	48		do
Henvy's Inlet	188	54	134		do
Lake Nipissing	169		169		Roman Catholic.

* Religion unknown.

TABLEAU STATEMENT No. 4.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians ;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Pro- testant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
Ojibbewas of Lake Huron at—					
Temogamingue	88		88		
Dokis	68		68		
Garden River	453	159	294		Prot. & R. Catholic.
Batchewana Bay	364	22	342		Roman Catholic.
Six Nations on the Grand River.....	3,531	2,634		897	11 Protestants.
Wyandotts of Anderdon.....	10	*			
Total	17,557	9,654	6,354	1,258	

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Abenakis of St. Francis.....	372	68	304		1 Prot., 1 R. C.
do Becancour	54		54		1 Roman Catholic.
Algonquins of—					
Desert	475	2	473		Roman Catholic.
Temiscamingue.. ..	136		136		do
Pontiac, unorganized.....	230	*			
County of Ottawa	1,063				
Champlain, St. Maurice Territory	261	*			
St. Maurice.....	125	*			
Amalecites of Viger	120		120		
Hurons of Lorette	295	4	291		1 Roman Catholic.
Iroquois of Caughnawaga	1,830	19	1,811		2 R. C., 1 Prot.
do St. Regis	1,264	94	1,170		1 Prot., 4 R. C.
do and Algonquins of the Lake of Two Mountains.....	410	254	156		2 do 2 do
Micmacs of Maria	98		98		1 Roman Catholic.
do Restigouche.....	461		461		1 do
Montagnais of—					
Betsiamits	393		393		
Escoumains	54		54		
Godbout	40		40		
Grand Romaine	304		304		
Lake St. John	423	55	368		1 do
Mingan	158		158		
Maskapees of the Lower St. Lawrence.....	2,860	*			
Seven Islands	353		353		
Total	11,779	496	6,744		

* Religion unknown.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Mimacs of—					
Annapolis, G. Wells, Agt., Dist. No. 1a....	78		78		
Digby, F. McDormand do No. 1b.....	185		185		1 Roman Catholic.
King's County, C. E. Beckwith, Agt., Dist. No. 2	70		70		
Queen's, Rev. T. J. Butler, Agt., Dist. No. 3	103		103		
Lunenburg do do No. 4	59		59		1 do
Halifax, Rev. D. O'Sullivan do No. 5	120		120		1 do
Hants, James Gass, Agt., Dist. No. 6a...	199		199		
Colchester, D. H. Muir, M.D. do No. 6b ..	100		100		
Cumberland, F. A. Rand, M.D. do No. 7 ..	95		95		
Pictou, Rev. R. McDonald, Agt., Dist. No. 8	186		186		
Antigonish and Guysboro', W. C. Chisholm, Agt., Dist. No. 9.....	168		168		

Department of Indian Affairs.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 4.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Pro- testant.	Romain Catholic.	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
Micmacs of—					
Richmond, Rev. J. C. Chisholm, Agt., Dist. No. 10	144		144		1 Roman Catholic.
Inverness, Rev. D. McIsaac, Agt., Dist. No. 11	143		143	1	do
Victoria, Rev. R. McNeil, Agt., Dist. No. 12	109		109	1	do
Cape Breton, Rev. A. Cameron, D.D., Agt., Dist. No. 13	235		235	1	do
Yarmouth, G. R. Smith, Agt., Dist. No. 14	87		87		
Shelburne, J. J. E. de Molliter, do No. 15	48		48		
Total	2,129		2,129		

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Micmacs of—					
Restigouche	30		30		
Gloucester	27		27		
Northumberland	390		390		2 Roman Catholic.
Kent	309		309		
Westmoreland	75		75		
Amalecites of—					
Madawaska	42		42		
Victoria	194		194	1	do
Carleton	78		78		
Charlotte	29		29		
St. John	17		17		
York, Sunbury, King's and Queen's County.	349		349	2	do
Total	1,540		1,540		

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Micmacs	304		304		1 Roman Catholic.
---------	-----	--	-----	--	-------------------

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

WEST COAST AGENCY.					
Ahhousaht	264		44	220	
Clao-qu-aht	253		46	207	
Chaic-cles-aht	131		30	101	
Ehatt-is-aht	126		29	97	
Emih-wil-laht	174		20	154	
Hosh-que-aht	197		137	60	
Howchuk-lis-aht	41		4	37	
Kel-seem-aht	87		20	67	
Ky-wk-aht	452		69	383	
Match-itl-aht	67			67	
Mooach-aht	215		30	185	
Nitten-aht	191			191	
Nooch-ah-laht	120		18	102	
Oi-aht	200		55	145	
Opitches-aht	65		15	50	
Pacheen-aht	80			80	
Too-qu-aht	22			22	
Tsesh-aht	154		37	117	1 Protestant.
Total	2,839		554	2,285	

TABLEAU STATEMENT No. 4.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians ;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

Indians.	Census Return.	Pro- testant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
FRASER RIVER AGENCY.					
Assylitch.	23	23			
Burrard Inlet, Reserve No. 3.	32		32		
Capitano Creek.	61		47	14	
Cheam.	127		127		
Chehales.	124	13	111		
Co-qua-piet.	29		29		
Coquet-lane.	45		45		
Cla-hoose.	105		105		
Douglas.	115		115		
Ewa-hoos.	105		105		
Em-Alcom.	73		73		
False Creek.	65		65		
Haisting's Saw Mills.	100	100			
Hope.	124		124		
Katsey.	73		73		
Langley.	90		90		
Matsqui.	58		58		
Mission—Burrard Inlet.	253		253		
Misqueam.	133		133		
New Westminster.	73		73		
Nicoamen.	35		35		
Ohamille.	85	42	43		
Pemberton Meadows.	169		169		
Popkum.	22	22			
Semlahmoo.	45		45		
Schurye.	27		27		
Sechelt.	223		223		
Skokale.	48	48			
Skowall.	83		83		
Skukum-Chuck.	120		120		
Shulteen.	122		122		
Seymour Creek.	38	38			
Squah.	105		105		
Squattets.	78	27	51		
Squamish—Howe Sound.	240	100	140		
Shammon.	290		290		
Shumagh.	69		69		
Squeam.	42		42		
Sumas, No. 1.	30		30		
do No. 2.	57		57		
do No. 3.	53	53			
Syuay.	52	24	28		
Texas Lake.	45		45		
To-ylee.	51	51			
Tsonassan.	66		66		
Wadington Harbour.	30		30		
Whonock.	50		50		
Yak-y-you.	51		51		
Yale.	75	33	42		1 Church of England.
Total	4,209	574	3,621	14	

Department of Indian Affairs.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 4.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

Indians.	Census Return.	Pro- testant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
KAMLOOPS AGENCY.					
Spuzzum	140				
Kekahus	24	101	82	2	
Skuhuak	10				
Chataway	11				
Skuzzy	65				
Tkauyaum	125	55	67	3	
Kapatsitsan	35				
Mpaktam	10				
Chomok	9				
Speyam	27	210		8	
Kamus	55				
Snuk	25				
Nkatsam	102				
Skappa	22	132			
Hlakklaktan	72				
Siska	31				
Halaha	7				
Kittawat	15	148			
Nkya	44				
Tkamcheen	24				
Spapiam	21				
Nhumeen	21	388	32	7	
Nkuaikin	48				
Stryne	51				
Nkaih	2				
Yeot	12	111		1	
Nklpalm	15				
Skaap	12				
Nesykep	35				
Nikaomin	22	141		4	
Shhahanih	90				
Nkamcheen	79				
Piminos & Pakeist	45				
Spaptsin	21	20		13	
Nepa	20				
Paska	13				
Stlahl	54				
Tluhtaus	122	54	122		
Skichistan	70				
Kamloops	227				
Chukchukualk	119				
Halaut	127	54	538		1 Roman Catholic.
Haltkam	139				
Kuaut	62				
	328				
Total	2,407	1,212	1,047	38	
RECAPITULATION BY GROUPS.					
Spuzzum Group	185	101	82	2	
Boston Bar	235	55	67	3	
Boothroyd	218	210		8	
Skappa	132				
Lytton	427	388	32		
Nikaomin	112	111		1	
Spence Bridge Group	145	141		4	
Oregon Jack Creek Group	33	20		13	
Kamloops Group	592	54	538		1 Roman Catholic.
Sushwap Lake Group	328		328		
Grand Total Kamloops Agency	2,407	1,212	1,047	38	1 Roman Catholic.

* Religion of 110 not given.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 4.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

Indians.	Census Return.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
OKANAGAN AGENCY.					
Chuchuwayha.....	63				
Keremcoos.....	63		161	8	
Shemoskuankin.....	43				
Nkamip.....	29				
Nkamaplix.....	159		320	150	
Penticton.....	135				
Spahamin.....	147				
Kinsaatin.....	23				
Kuinskanaht.....	25				
Naaik.....	99	82	92	2	
Nziskat.....	14				
Zoht.....	15				
Spellamcheen—Sushwap Tribe.....	63		63		
Total	878	82	636	160	
RECAPITULATION BY GROUPS.					
Similkameen Group.....	169		161	8	
Okanagan do.....	470		320	150	
Nicola do.....	176	82	92	2	
Spellamcheen—Sushwap Tribe.....	63		63		
Grand Total Okanagan Agency	878	82	636	160	
COWICHAN AGENCY.					
Che-erno.....	72				
Comea-kin.....	75				
Clem-clemalats.....	144				
Con-ox.....	46				
Cowichan Lake.....	12				
Discovery Island.....	29				
Esquimalt.....	24				
Gabiano Island.....	25				
Hel-lal.....	35				
Kil-pan-hus.....	15				
Kee-nip-saim.....	65				
Kok-si-lah.....	29				
Kul-leets.....	78				
Ll-mal-ches.....	15				
Lyach-sun.....	56				
Mal-a-but.....	22				
Mayne Island.....	18				
Nanaimo.....	178				2 Protestants.
Newcastle Townsite.....	53				
Pan-que-chin.....	69				
Penel-a-kut.....	114				1 R. C. Industrial.
Punt-ledge.....	45				
Qua-michan.....	275				
Qual-i-cum.....	26				
Sick-a-meen.....	39				
Sno-uo-wus.....	11				
Somenos.....	100				1 Protestant.
Songhees.....	136				
Sooke.....	30				
Tsar-out.....	83				
Tsart-ilp.....	49				
Tse-kun.....	31				
Tsussie.....	45				
Total	2,044				

Department of Indian Affairs.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 4.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

Indians.	Census Return.	Protes- tant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.					
Ah-know-ah-mish	108	108			1 Protestant.
Kose-kemo	142			142	
Klah-wit-sis	70			70	
Kwawt-se-no	22			22	
Kwaw-she-la	51			51	
Kwaw-kewlth	31			31	
Kwe-ah-kah	50	50			
Mate-lpi	63	63			
Mah-ma-lil-le-kullah	154	154			
Na-knock-to	130	130			
Nim-keesh	151	151			1 do
Noo-we-tee	84	84			
Ta-nock-teuch	140	140			
Tsah-waw-ti-neuch	150	150			1 do
Waw-lit-sum. Saich-kioie-tachs	70	70			
We-wai-ai-kum do	111	111			
We-wai-ai-kai do	118	118			
Total	1,645	1,329		316	
WILLIAM'S LAKE AGENCY.					
Alexandria	53		53		
Alkali Lake	153		153		
Anahim	201		201		
Anderson Lake, No. 1	61		61		
Bridge River	87		87		
Canoe Creek	136		136		
Cayoosh, Nos. 1 and 2	73	39	34		
Clinton	36		36		
Dog Creek	10		10		
Fountain	200		200		
High Bar	40		40		
Kanimim Lake	69		69		
Lillooet, Nos. 1 and 2	97	5	92		
Pavillion	58		58		
Quesnelle	67		67		
Seton Lake, Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 6	141		141		
Soda Creek	67		67		
Stone	100		100		
Toosey's Tribe	55		55		
William's Lake	139		139		1 R. C. Industrial.
Total	1,843	44	1,799		
KOOTENAY AGENCY.					
Columbia Lake	97				
Flatbow	167				
Kimbaskets (Shuswap Tribe)	41		699		
St. Mary	291				
Tobacco Plains	103				
Total	699		699		
NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY.					
Aiyaush	84	84			1 Protestant.
Bella Bella	261	261			1 do
Bella Coola	214	40		174	1 do
China Hat	97	97			1 do
Clew	77	77			
Fort Simpson	665	665			3 do
Kincolith	230	230			1 do

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 4.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
<i>NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY—Concluded.</i>					
Kittak.....	80			80	
Kitangataa.....	50			50	
Kitwint-shieth.....	101			101	
Kitlach-damak.....	184			184	
Kithkatla.....	236	236			1 Protestant.
Kitha-ata.....	78	78			1 do
Kitchem-kalem.....	52	22		30	
Kitsalass.....	82	24		58	
Kitamatt.....	295	295			1 do
Kit-lope.....	94	94			
Kinisquitt.....	101			101	
Lack-al-sap (Grenville).....	70	70			1 do
Metlakahtla.....	158	158			2 do
Massett.....	405	405			1 do
O-wee-kay-no.....	154	12		142	1 do
Qush-eilla.....	43			43	
Skidegette and Gold Harbour.....	192	192			1 do
Tallium.....	51			51	
Total.....	4,054	3,040		1,014	9 Protestant.
<i>BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA RIVER AGENCY.</i>					
Babine.....	161		161		
Babine Fort.....	148		148		
Carriers (Lake Connelly).....	21		21		
Fraser's Lake.....	55		55		
Gal-doe.....	37			37	
Gelangle.....	12		12		
Git-au-max (Hazelton).....	239	14		225	1 Protestant.
Grand Rapids.....	9		9		
Ha-an-ees (Stuart's Lake).....	60		60		
do (Bear's Lake).....	90		90		
Kit-wan-gar.....	143	11		132	1 do
Kit-wan-cool.....	68			68	
Kits-se-quec-la.....	81	9		72	1 do
Kits-pyonks.....	231	12		219	1 do
Kit-se-las.....	289			289	
Lach-Kalt-sap.....	151		151		
McLeod's Lake.....	92		92		
Pinchie.....	34		34		
Port George.....	84		84		
Sic-an-ees (Stuart's Lake).....	99		99		
do (Bear's Lake).....	49		49		
Stella-quo.....	38		38		
Stony Creek.....	98		98		
Stuart's Lake Village.....	152		152		
Taché.....	37		37		
Yu-Kutcé (Portage).....	22		22		
Total.....	2,500	46	1,412	1,042	4 Protestant.

Bands not visited, 2,500. These are mainly some detached bands of Stickeen, Chilcats and some Small Jimmie Tribes, on the head waters of the Stickeen, Chilcat, Yukon, Laird and Dease Rivers.

RECAPITULATION, B.C.

Population, 25,618; Protestants, 6,327; Roman Catholics, 9,768; Pagans, 4,869.
There are 4,654 of which the Department has no returns as to religion.

Department of Indian Affairs.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 4.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Indians.	Census Return.	Protes- tant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
CHIPPEWAS AND CREES, OF TREATY NO. 1, AT:—					
Rosseau River, including Rapids.....	241	2	70	169	
Long Plain.....	120	6		114	
Swan Lake, Indian Gardens.....	119			119	
St. Peter's.....	1,109	939	123	47	4 Prot. 2 R.C.
Broken Head.....	196	98	40	58	1 do
Fort Alexander.....	509	228	251	30	2 do 1 do
Sandy Bay (Agent Martineau).....	235	28	183	24	1 do
Total, Treaty No. 1.....	2,529	1,301	667	561	7 Prot. 4 R.C.
CHIPPEWAS AND CREES, OF TREATY NO. 2, AT:—					
Lake Manitoba.....	107	6	58	43	1 R.C.
Ebb and Flow Lake.....	75	11	49	15	1 do
Fairford.....	170	170			2 do
Little Saskatchewan.....	106	101		5	1 do
Lake St. Martin.....	95	65		30	1 do
Crane River.....	50	6		44	1 do
Water Hen River.....	106		106		2 R.C.
Total, Treaty No. 2.....	709	359	213	137	6 Prot. 4 R.C.
CHIPPEWAS AND SAULTEAUX, OF TREATY NO. 3, AT:—					
Hungry Hall, No. 1.....	34			34	1 Prot.
do No. 2.....	26			26	
Long Sault, No. 1.....	45	1		44	1 do
do No. 2.....	56	1		55	
Manitou Rapids, No. 1.....	86			86	1 do
do No. 2.....	27			27	
Little Forks.....	61			61	1 do
Coutcheching.....	130	3	96	31	1 R.C.
Stangecoming.....	42			42	
Niacatchewenin.....	56			56	
Nickickonememecaning.....	61			61	
Rivière la Seine.....	146			146	
Lac la Croix.....	99		9	90	
Lac des Mille Lacs.....	72	4		68	
Kawaiagamot.....	28			28	
Eagle Lake.....	55			55	
Wabigoon.....	85	4		81	1 Govt.
Lac Seul.....	513	395	96	22	2 Prot.
Wabuskang.....	78	36	41	1	1 do
Grassy Narrows.....	93	14	43	36	1 R.C.
Islington.....	161	116		45	1 Prot.
Rat Portage.....	92			92	
Shoal Lake, No. 39.....	82			82	
do No. 40.....	54			54	
North-west Angle, No. 37.....	121			121	
do No. 33.....	52			52	
do No. 34.....	27			27	
Buffalo Bay.....	49			49	
Big Island.....	134			134	
Assabasca.....	175	175			1 Prot.
White Fish Bay.....	62		62		1 do
The Dalles.....	55	11	14	30	1 do
Total, Treaty No. 3.....	2,857	760	361	1,736	10 Prot. 2 R.C. 2 Govt.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 4.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Protes- tant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
CHIPPEWAS, SAULTEAUX AND CREES OF TREATY No. 5, AT:—					
Black River	67	67			1 Prot.
Hollow Water	104	6	18	80	1 do
Loon Straits	26	10		16	
Blood Vein	108		4	104	
Fisher River	368	368			1 do
Jack Head	84	15	6	63	1 do
Berens River	228	194	34		1 do
Poplar River	163	38		125	1 Govt.
Norway House	566	566			1 do
Cross Lake	246	217	14	15	1 do
Grand Rapids	164	104		60	
Pekangikum	67			67	
Grand Rapids (Crees and Saulteaux)	100	99	1		1 do
Chemawawin (Crees)	133	124		9	1 do
Moose Lake (Crees and Saulteaux)	122	103		19	1 do
The Pas (Crees and Saulteaux)	387	361	4	22	2 do
Pas Mountain (Crees)	169	100		69	1 do
Cumberland (Crees)	140	135	5		
Birch River (Crees)					Res. unoccupied.
Total, Treaty No. 5	3,242	2,507	86	649	12 Prot. 3 Govt.

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.

<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>					
BIRTLE AGENCY.					
Kee-see-koo-weenin's	143	109	20	14	1 Prot.
Way-way-see-cappo	168	26	31	111	
Gambler's	92	14	47	31	
Rolling River	113	4	11	98	
SIOUX.					
Bird Tail Sioux	92	49		43	
Oak River do	258	137		121	1 do
Oak Lake do	46			46	
Turtle Mountain Sioux	20			20	1 do
Total	932	339	109	484	3 Prot.
FORT PELLY AGENCY.					
Côté	269	138	13	118	1 Prot.
Key	215	127	7	81	2 do
Kee-see-kouse	153	25	54	74	
Total	637	290	74	273	3 Prot.
MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.					
Pheasant Rump	69		10	59	
Striped Blanket	58	1	1	56	
White Bear	115	1	5	109	
Total	242	2	16	224	

Department of Indian Affairs.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 4.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Protes- tant.	Roman Catholic.	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.					
Ochapowace	124	10	11	103	
Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw	125	15	8	102	
Cowesess	147	18	110	19	
Sakimay	178	9	9	160	
Total	574	52	138	384	
ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.					
Carry-the-Kettles	180	14	14	152	
FILE HILLS AGENCY.					
Little Black Bear	78		26	52	
Star Blanket	47		2	45	
Pee-pee-keesis	90		27	63	
Okanees	69		10	59	
Total	284		65	219	
TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.					
Day Star's	85	85			1 Prot.
Poor Man's	100	100			
George Gordon's	155	155			1 do
Muscowequan's	151		151		1 R. C.
Yellow Quill's	349			349	
Total	840	340	151	349	2 Prot. 1 R. C.
MUSCOWPETUNG'S AGENCY.					
Pasquah	174	38	96	40	
Muscowpetung	119	21	6	92	
Piapot	205	11	21	173	
Standing Buffalo (Sioux)	184		106	78	1 R. C.
Total	682	70	229	383	1 R. C.
PINE CREEK (Agent Martineau).					
	55		54	1	1 R. C.
Total in Treaty No. 4.	4,426	1,107	850	2,469	8 Prot. 3 R. C.
<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>					
DUCK LAKE AGENCY.					
One Arrow	99	5	29	65	1 R. C.
Okemasis	23	1	20	2	
Bearly's	126	2	32	92	1 do
John Smith	134	131	3		1 Prot.
James Smith	135	95		40	1 do
Band 100 A (Cumberland)	91	69		22	
Total	608	303	84	221	2 Prot. 2 R. C.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 4.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—Continued.

Indians.	Census Return.	Protes- tant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
<i>Treaty No. 6.—Continued.</i>					
CARLTON AGENCY.					
William Twatt (Sturgeon Lake).....	138			138	1 Prot.
Petaquakey (Muskeg Lake).....	73		73		1 R.C.
Mistawasi (Snake Plain).....	155	116	39		1 do
Ahtahkakoop (Sandy Lake).....	208	187	12	9	1 do
Kapahawekenum (Meadow Lake).....	58		27	31	
Kenemotayee (Stony Lake).....	100	61		39	1 do
Pelican Lake Indians.....	34			34	
James Roberts (Lac la Ronge).....	383	383			1 do
Wm. Charles (Montreal Lake).....	97	97			1 do
Total.....	1,246	844	151	251	6 Prot. 1 R.C.
BATTLEFORD AGENCY.					
Grizzly Bear.....	80			80	
Mosquito.....					
Lean Man.....					
Red Pheasant's.....	122	98	16	8	1 Prot.
Sweet Grass.....	137	11	99	27	1 R.C.
Poundmaker.....	120	8	111	1	1 do
Little Pine and Lucky Man.....	130	63	30	37	1 do
Moosomin.....	108	15	71	22	1 do
Thunderchild.....	169	56	94	19	1 do 1 do
Nipahase.....					
Young Chippewyan.....					
Total.....	866	251	421	194	4 Prot. ; 3 R.C.
HOBBEMA AGENCY.					
Ermieskin.....	151		142	9	1 R.C.
Sampson.....	275	162	103	10	1 Prot.
Louis Bull.....	61	57	3	1	1 do
Sharphead (Chee-poostequan).....	23	23			
Total.....	510	242	248	20	2 Prot. ; 1 R.C.
ONION LAKE AGENCY.					
Seekaskootch.....	159	76	392	16	1 Prot. 1 R.C.
Paymootayahsoos.....	4				
Sweet Grass.....	18				
Thunder-Companions.....	5				
Weemisticosueawasis.....	97				
Ooneepowhayo.....	68				
Puskeeahkuhewin.....	30				
Keehewin.....	103				
Kinoosayo (Chippewyans).....	163		163		1 do
Total.....	647	76	555	16	1 Prot 2 R.C.
EDMONTON AGENCY.					
Enoch.....	149	25	123	1	1 Prot. 1 R.C.
Alexander.....	215	25	190		1 do
Joseph (Alexis).....	137		137		1 do
Paul.....	67	41	26		1 do
Orphans at St. Albert.....	8		8		1 do
Michel.....	69		69		
Total.....	645	91	553	1	2 Prot. ; 4 R.C.

Department of Indian Affairs.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 4.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Protes- tant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
<i>Treaty No. 6—Concluded.</i>					
SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.					
Thomas Hunter.....	95	82	13		1 Prot.
Wahsatanow.....	27	23	4		
Blue Quill.....	80	5	75		1 R.C.
James Seenum.....	311	289	22		2 do
Lac la Biche (Pee-aysis).....	6		6		1 do
Chippewayan (Antoine).....	75		75		
Beaver Lake (Kaquanum).....	126		126		
Total.....	720	399	321		3 Prot. 2 R.C.
Total in Treaty No. 6.....	5,242	2,206	2,333	703	20 Prot. 15 R.C.
<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>					
SARCEE AGENCY.					
Bull's Head (Sarcee).....	230			230	3 Prot.
Bear's Paw.....					
Chiniquy.....					
Jacob.....					
} Stonies.....	558	558			3 do
Total.....	788	558		230	6 Prot.
BLACKFOOT AGENCY.					
Three Bulls.....	649	*		649	1 Prot.
Old Sun.....	670	*		670	1 do 1 R.C.
Total.....	1,319			1,319	2 Prot. 1 R.C.
BLOOD AGENCY.					
Red Crow.....					
Day Chief.....	1,665			1,665	4 Prot. 2 R.C.
PEIGAN AGENCY.					
Crow, Eagle.....	831			831	2 Prot. 1 R.C.
Total in Treaty No. 7.....	4,603	558		4,045	14 Prot. 4 R.C.

* Though claimed by different denominations, the Indians are still all pagan.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 4.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

Indians.	Protestant.	Claimed as being Roman Catholic.	Pagan.
ATHABASCA AND M'KENZIE RIVERS DISTRICT.			
Rampart Post.....		14	
Green Lake.....		255	
Peel River.....		500	
Isle à la Crose.....		570	
Fort Good Hope.....		220	
Portage la Loche.....		244	
Fort Norman.....		4	
Water Hen Lake.....		190	
Fort Wrigley.....		99	
Fort Simpson.....		205	
Fort Liard.....		172	
Fort Nelson.....		482	
Providence.....		800	
Fort Rae.....		503	
Fort Resolution.....		280	
Fort Smith.....		641	
Fort Chippewyan.....		260	
Fond du Lac.....		150	
Fort McMurray.....			
Total.....		5,589	
PEACE RIVER DISTRICT.			
Fort Dunvegan.....		98	
Smoky River.....		135	
Grand Prairie.....		72	
Fort St. John, &c.....		125	
Fort Vermillion.....		145	
Hay River.....		122	
Red River.....		64	
Lesser Slave Lake.....		558	
Sturgeon Lake.....		152	
Whitefish Lake.....		42	
Trout and Manitou Lake.....		38	
Wabaskaw.....		174	
Total.....		1,725	
NELSON AND CHURCHILL RIVERS DISTRICT.			
Pelican Narrows.....		211	
Nelson River.....		115	
Churchill.....		0	
Lac Caribou.....		525	
Esquimaux.....		1	
Total.....		852	
Eastern Rupert's Land.....		4016 *	
Labrador, Canadian Interior.....		1000 *	
Arctic Coast.....		4000 *	

* Religion unknown.

Department of Indian Affairs.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 4.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

RECAPITULATION.

Indians.	Census Return.	Protes- tant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.	
Treaty No. 1.....	2,529	1,301	667	561	7 Prot.	4 R.C.
do No. 2.....	709	359	213	137	6 do	4 do
do No. 3.....	2,857	760	361	1,736	10 do	2 do
do No. 5.....	3,242	2,507	86	649	12 Prot. 2 Govt.	3 Govt.
Grand Total.....	9,337	4,927	1,327	3,083	35 Prot. ; 10 R.C. ; 5 Govt.	

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Treaty No. 4.....	4,426	1,107	850	2,469	8 Prot.	3 R.C.
do No. 6.....	5,242	2,206	2,333	703	20 do	15 do
do No. 7.....	4,603	558	.....	4,045	14 do	4 do
Grand Total.....	14,271	3,871	3,183	7,217	42 Prot.	22 R.C.

RECAPITULATION.

Ontario.....	17,557					
Quebec.....	11,779					
Nova Scotia.....	2,129					
New Brunswick.....	1,540					
Prince Edward Island.....	304					
British Columbia.....	25,618					
Manitoba.....	9,337					
North-west Territories.....	14,271					
Athabasca and McKenzie Rivers District.....	5,589				} Full Returns not yet received. {	
Peace River District.....	1,725					
Nelson and Churchill Rivers District.....	852					
Eastern Rupert's Land.....	4,016					
Labrador, Canadian Interior.....	1,000					
Arctic Coast.....	4,000					
Total.....	99,717					

HAYTER REED,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

JOHN MCGIRR, *Clerk of Statistics,*
Department of Indian Affairs.

OTTAWA, 30th June, 1893.

NOTE.—The religious belief of the various bands throughout the Dominion can only be given approximately, and more especially in the case of those bands residing in the more uncivilized parts of the country.

FARMING AGENCIES AND INDIAN RESERVATIONS

APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND

MUSCOWPETUNG

Reserve No.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	GRAIN AND					
			Total Acres broken last year.	Acres under crop this year.	Acres under crop last year.	Acres fenced.	Hay cut.	Wheat.
						Acres.	Tons.	Acres.
75	J. H. Gooderham	Qu'Appelle Valley	12	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	14	20	93
	Piapot	do	226	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	226	150	675	93
80	John Nicol	do	13	6	10	10	20	63
	Muscowpetung	do	100	69	96	171	351	63
79	S. Hockley	Qu'Appelle Lakes	10	10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	20	113
	Pasquah	do	270	132	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	230	350	58
78	Standing Buffalo	do	110	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	130	130	327
	Total	Total	741	410 $\frac{1}{2}$	621 $\frac{3}{4}$	721	1566	327

CARLTON

101		Sturgeon Lake	11	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	124	212	4
102	George Chaffee	Muskeg Lake	37	63	74	180	120	47
103		Snake Plain	72	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	227 $\frac{1}{2}$	250	355	99
104		Sandy Lake	59	201 $\frac{1}{2}$	256	300	480	144
		Stony and Whitefish Lakes		2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	60	
	Total	Total	179	453	627	856	1,227	294

Department of Indian Affairs.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st OCTOBER, 1893.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

AGENCY.

ROOTS SOWN.							GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.							
Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Corn.	Garden Seeds.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Corn.	Garden Seeds.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
8		1/4				1/4				5				5
		5 1/2	6	2		1/2	118			57	300			
5								25		15	10	2		
1		3	2				45			33	5			
9		1/2	4 1/2					80		35				
12		1 1/2				1 1/2	760	130		126	110			150
6	1/2	6	3		3	2	418	60		780	273		73	200
41	1/2	16 3/4	15 1/2	2	3	4 3/4	1,341	295	.....	1051	698	2	73	355

AGENCY.

					Pease.	1		165	430					12
5	33	3 1/2				2	125	18	4	61	145			18
24	4	2 1/2	2 1/2			4 1/2	562	87	68	432				69
33	10	7				5 1/4	723	175	45	325				42
	9	10				1/2								
		1 1/2				1				75				20
62	56	24 1/4	2 1/2		1/2	13 3/4	1,410	280	282	1,323	145	.....	.....	161

FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
MUSCOWPETUNG

Reserve No.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including Instructor.	HORSES AND CATTLE.			
					Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.	
					Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.
	J. H. Gooderham.....	Qu'Appelle.....		1	1			
75	Piapot	do	203			47	128	
	John Nicol	do		1	4			
80	Muscowpetung	do	80			26	37	
	S. Hockley	Qu'Appelle Lakes.....		1	3			
79	Pasquah	do	114			52	99	
78	Standing Buffalo	do	90			28	85	
		Total.....	487	3	8	153	349	

CARLTON

101	.....	Sturgeon Lake.....	139	30		12	21	3
102	George Chaffee.....	Muskeg Lake.....	61	11		16	11	
103	.....	Snake Plain.....	136	22	1	32	25	2
104	.....	Sandy Lake.....	181	32	1	57	38	2
	.....	Stony and Whitefish Lakes.....	60	11		2		
		Total.....	577	106	2	119	95	7

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS, &c.—Continued.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

AGENCY—*Concluded.*

BUILDINGS ERECTED.						Remarks.
Houses.	Stables.	Store Houses	Root Houses.	Pig Styes.		
1	2	2	.	.	.	
25	24	.	.	.	.
1	1	1	1	.	.	
19	18	.	.	.	.
1	1	3	.	.	.	
42	32	.	.	.	.
39	18	.	.	.	.
128	96	6	1	.	.	

AGENCY.

20	22	Breaking, 10 acres; fallow, 7 acres; ploughed under, 20 acres.
15	15	4	.	.	.	
34	23	7	.	.	.	
26	9	9	.	.	.	
.	
95	69	20	.	.	.	

FARMING AGENCIES AND
 APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN
 EDMONTON

Reserve No.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	GRAIN AND					
			Total Acres broken this year.	Acres under crop this year.	Acres under crop last year.	Acres fenced.	Hay cut.	Wheat.
							Tons.	Acres.
135	Enoch	Stony Plain	30	124½	224½	250	350	30
132	Michel	Sturgeon River		136	127	310	250	65
134	Alexander, W. J. O'Donnell.	Rivière qui barre	20	210	201½	6,500	450	80
133	Joseph	Lac Ste. Anne	5	35	25	150	150	10
133	Paul	White Whale Lake	7	42	38	200	200	6
		Total	62	547½	616	7,410	1400	191

BLOOD

148	E. McNeil	Belly River near Fort Macleod						
	C. H. Clarke			19	20	36	70	
	A. E. Jones							
		Red Crow, H. C.	37	235	250	436	185	5
		Day Chief, H. C.						
		Total	37	254	270	472	255	5

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—Continued.

AND ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

AGENCY.

ROOTS SOWN.							GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.							
Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Buckwheat.	Flax.	Pease.	Garden.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Buckwheat.	Pease.	Garden Seeds.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
35	35	10	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	8	185	320	465	480	.....	.....	.....	*
30	30	3	2	.....	1	5	400	325	410	315	.....	.....	.....	*
40	75	5	3	.....	.....	7	695	570	647	513	.....	55	.....	443
.....	18	4	.....	.....	.....	3	135	.....	230	430	.....	.....	.....	350
3	25	4	.....	.....	.....	4	85	40	310	440	.....	.....	.....	280
108	183	26	10	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	27	1,500	1,255	2,062	2,178	.....	55	.....	1,073

AGENCY.

			Carrots.						Carrots.		
15	.....	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	504	.....	110	.....	.....
182	.....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	28	932	.....	460	.....	Failure.
197	.....	32	.....	20	.....	28	1,436	.....	570	.....	.....

* Gardens include turnips, onions, beets, carrots, sunflowers, beans and cabbages.

FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN
EDMONTON

Reserve No.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including Instructor.	HORSES AND CATTLE.			
					Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.	
					Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.
135	Enoch.....	Stony Plain.....	145			24	60	
132	Michel.....	Sturgeon River.....	37		2	5	16	
134	Alexander, W. J. O'Donnell.....	Rivière qui barre.....	207	2		20	45	
133	Joseph.....	Lac Ste. Anne.....	75			5	25	
133a	Paul.....	White Whale Lake.....	135			10	20	
		Total.....	599	2	2	64	166	

BLOOD

148	F. McNeil.....	Belly River near Fort Macleod.....	1,494	5	9	25	1,828	
....	C. H. Clarke.....							
....	A. E. Jones.....							
		Red Crow, H. C.....	1,494	5	9	25	1,828	
		Day Chief, H. C.....						
		Total.....	1,494	5	9	25	1,828	

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—Continued.

AND ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

AGENCY.

BUILDINGS ERECTED.							Remarks.
Houses.	Stables.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Pig Styes.			
29	20	
19	22	.	.	.	.	.
68	59	.	21	.	.	.	
15	9	.	1	.	.	.	
14	9	.	.	.	.	.
145	119	.	29	.	.	.	

AGENCY.

9	3	8	3	.	.	.	The greater part of the work cattle are now issued to individual Indians.
216	19	.	.	.	.	.
225	22	8	3	.	.	.	

JAS. WILSON,
Indian Agent.

FARMING AGENCIES AND INDIAN RESERVATIONS

APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND

BIRD TAIL

Reserve No.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	GRAIN AND					
			Total Acres broken last year.	Acres under crop this year.	Acres under crop last year.	Acres fenced.	Hay cut.	Wheat.
						Tons.	Acres.	
57	The Indian Agent.....	Bird Tail Creek.....	10	270 $\frac{3}{4}$	590	150	150	222
58	R. W. Scott.....	Oak River.....		966 $\frac{5}{8}$	1,074 $\frac{1}{2}$	650	350	904
59	The Indian Agent.....	Oak Lake.....		136	157	30	50	124
60	do.....	Turtle Mountain.....		34 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	10	25	3
61	do.....	Riding Mountain.....		103 $\frac{3}{4}$	49	150	200	.....
62	do.....	Lizard Point.....	10	18 $\frac{3}{16}$	121	1,000	400	15
62 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	Dalley River.....					50	.....
63	do.....	Silver Creek.....		35 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	75	75	.....
67	do.....	Rolling River.....		10 $\frac{3}{8}$	16	40	40	8
Total.....			20	1574 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,133 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,105	1,340	1,276

FILE

81	.....	File Hills.....		46	111	130	320	13
82	.....	do.....		46	70	100	500	37
83	.....	do.....		12	25	15	110	10
84	.....	do.....		52	68	90	380	47
Total.....				156	274	335	1,310	107

BATTLE

138	D. L. Clink, Indian Agent..	Battle River.....		244	290	328	400	166
137	W. H. Callender.....	Bear's Hill.....		196	202	300	250	159
140	do.....	do.....		81	117	150	160	56
Total.....				521	609	778	810	381

Department of Indian Affairs.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST OCTOBER, 1893.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

CREEK.

ROOTS SOWN.							GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.							
Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Flax.	Corn.	Pease.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Flax.	Corn.	Pease.	Garden Seeds.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
42		5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	44		4	1,694	394		322	4	84		
40 $\frac{1}{2}$		16 $\frac{1}{2}$		15		4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,609	178		625		30		
10				12			744	100		24		26		
284		19		14			30	810		98		20		
101		24						3,030		180				
		3					150			300				
35										25				
1		14								125				
257 $\frac{1}{2}$		30 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9		5 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,227	4,512		1,699	4	160		

HILLS.

			Turnips.											
10	20	14	1 $\frac{1}{2}$			1 $\frac{1}{2}$	128	242	576	40				
5		14	3			1 $\frac{1}{2}$	543	178		50				
						1 $\frac{1}{2}$	25			15				
			2			3	366			75				
15	20	24	34			7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,062	420	576	180				

RIVER.

22	40					16	3,486	660	1,000					
3	22					12	3,339	90	550					
4	18					3	1,176	120	450					
20	80					31	8,001	870	2,000					

**FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
BIRD TAIL**

Reserve No.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including Instructor.	HORSES AND CATTLE.			
					Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.	
					Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.
57	The Indian Agent	Bird Tail Creek	92			29	10	
58	R. W. Scott	Oak River	200	1	1	55	14	
59	The Indian Agent	Oak Lake	46			8	4	
60	do	Turtle Mountain	20			3	4	
61	do	Riding Mountain	60			11	14	
62	do	Lizard Point	120			26	8	2
62½	do	Dalley River	70			1	8	
63	do	Silver Creek	15			7	6	
67	do	Rolling River	90			5	2	
		Total	713	1	1	145	70	2

FILE

81		File Hills	74					
82		do	69		2	18		
83		do	46			8		
84		do	78			16		
		Total	267		2	57		

BATTLE

138	D. L. Clink, Indian Agent	Battle River	274			28	180	
137	W. H. Callender	Bear's Hill	152	1		15	40	
140	do	do	60			9	20	
		Total	486	1		52	240	

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS, &c.—Continued.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

CREEK.

BUILDINGS ERECTED.							Remarks.
Houses.	Stables.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Fig Styes.			
20	20	4					Garden stuff used as grown.
20	22						
6	6	2					
5	4						
11	8	6					
12	12	12					
8	8	4					
6	5	3	1				
5	6						
93	91	21	1				

J. A. MARKLE,
Indian Agent.

HILLS.

12	16	3					JOHN P. WRIGHT, Indian Agent.
14	26						
8	11						
14	26						
48	79	3					

RIVER.

.....	The garden produce gave a fair return, part of which was consumed during the summer and autumn, and a quantity stored for winter use.
.....	
.....	

D. L. CLINK, Indian Agent.

FARMING AGENCIES AND INDIAN RESERVATIONS

APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND CROOKED

Reserve No.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	GRAIN AND					
			Total Acres broken for year.	Acres under crop this year.	Acres under crop last year.	Acres fenced.	Hay cut.	Wheat.
							Tons.	Acres.
	Isaac Pollock	Crooked Lake		4	5	6	14	
71	Ochapowace	do		75½	168½	350	220	61
	James Pollock	do		4½	5	5	6	
72	Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw	do		115½	165½	380	170	105
	J. A. Sutherland	do		6	5	20	14	
73	Cowesess	do		260½	297	800	458	204
	Malcolm Calder	do		7	5	15	14	
74	Sakimay	do		68½	130½	150	196	50
		Total		541½	781½	1,726	1,092	420

PELLY

64	None (Chief Côté)	Assiniboine River		27	41½	95	900	
65	do (Chief Key)	do R. and Shoal R.		9	28½	42	400	
66	do (Chief Keeseekouse)	Assiniboine River		17	41½	50	500	
		Total		53	110½	187	1,800	

INDIAN

Reserve No.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	GRAIN AND						
			Total Acres broken for year.	Acres under crop this year.	Acres under crop last year.	Acres fenced.	Hay cut.	Wheat.	
							Tons.	Acres.	
76	J. C. Halford	Indian Head	16	213	213	394	400	149	
One Arrow's, No.	95	Louis Marion	5 Miles from Batoche	10	111½	116½	112	270	75
Okemassis	96	Lawrence Lovell	Near Duck Lake		61½	65½	230	130	38
Beardy's	97	Lawrence Lovell	At Duck Lake	15	227½	274½	365	540	150
John Smith's	99	Justus Willson	South Branch Sask.	20	147	215	328	470	68
James Smith's	100	John H. Gordon	Fort a la Corne	4	30½	22	30	220	16
Big Head's	100a	John H. Gordon	Fort a la Corne	10	2½	4½	5	220	
Cumberland	100a	John H. Gordon	Fort a la Corne	4	61½	16	15	122	
		Total		63	586½	714½	1,085	1,972	347

Department of Indian Affairs.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1893.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

LAKE.

ROOTS SOWN.							GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.							
Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Pease.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Pease.	Garden Seeds.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
4						2½	649	80		110				
8		4						48						
4½														
2		3½	2	1½		1½	1,395	30		105				
6								150						
38	7	8	½		1	2	4,140	1,233	150	600	50		13	60
7								90						
9		7½	1½			½	763	175		120				
78½	7	23	4½	1½	1	6½	6,947	1,806	150	935	50		13	60

AGENCY.

2	7	9	6	2	.....	1	.....	40	84	450	300	30	.....	.....
.....	3	3	1½	1	.....	½	.....	.....	30	150	75	15	.....	.....
1	5	6	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	50	350	175	20	.....	.....
3	15	18	10½	4	.....	2½	.....	40	164	950	550	65	.....	.....

HEAD.

ROOTS SOWN.							GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.							
Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gar en .	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Garden Seeds.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
12	5	20	15	3	2	7	1320	250	25	1237	1929	303	69	.....
4	20	5	2	½	5	½	449	48	64	300	220	10	3	.....
10	7	3	2	1	.....	½	258	25	56	100	400	5	4	.....
28	32	6	8	2	.....	1	778	274	132	240	1,000	20	34	.....
69	4	4	1	½	.....	½	1,036	1,188	98	415	20	15	10	.....
5	5	3	1	.....	.....	.....	115	69	35	200	179	14	9	.....
.....	.....	2	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	129	10	5	.....
.....	4	1½	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	160	71	4	3	.....
116	72	24½	15	3½	6	1½	2,636	1,604	433	1,595	2,019	78	68	.....

FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
CROOKED

Reserve No.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including Instructor.	HORSES AND CATTLE.				
					Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.		
					Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.	
	Isaac Pollock.....	Crooked Lake.....		1	2				
71	Ochapowace.....	do.....	125	1	20	38	1		
	James Pollock.....	do.....		1	6				
72	Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw.....	do.....	127	1	30	30			
	J. A. Sutherland.....	do.....		1	3				
73	Cowessess.....	do.....	142	1	26	64	11		
	Malcolm Calder.....	do.....		1	2				
74	Sakimay.....	do.....	180		19	64			
	Total.....		574	4	13	95	196	12	

PELLY

64	None (Chief Côte).....	Assiniboine River.....	212		30	32	2
65	do (Chief Key).....	do R. and Shoal R.....	62		8	22	3
66	do (Chief Keeseekouse).....	Assiniboine River.....	120		7	20	3
	Total.....		394		45	74	8

INDIAN

Reserve No.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including Instructor.	HORSES AND CATTLE.			
					Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.	
					Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.
76	J. C. Halford.....	Indian Head.....	177	2	2	36	56	
One Arrow's, No. 95	Louis Marion.....	5 Miles from Batoche	87	1	26	34		
Okemassis " 96	Lawrence Lovell.....	Near Duck Lake	23		11	7		
Beardy's " 97	Lawrence Lovell.....	At Duck Lake	102	1	36	18		
John Smith's " 99	Justus Willson.....	South Branch Sask.	92	1	24	16	4	
James Smith's " 100	John H. Gordon.....	Fort a la Corne	106		18	11		
Big Head's " 100a	John H. Gordon.....	Fort a la Corne	46	1	18	26		
Cumberland " 100a	John H. Gordon.....	Fort a la Corne	36					
	Total.....		492	4	133	102	4	

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS, &c.—Continued.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

LAKE—Concluded.

BUILDINGS ERECTED.								Remarks.
Houses.	Stables.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Pig Styes.	—	—	—	
	3							Oats sown by Farmer, Reserve No. 72, were destroyed by cattle breaking through the fence. The potato crop was a poor yield, and much of it was consumed during the summer whilst growing. Nearly all garden produce, as well as turnips, carrots, &c., were consumed during the summer whilst growing. Certified correct. A. McDONALD, Indian Agent.
	12							
	5							

AGENCY.

								The garden stuff was consumed during the summer by the Indians. W. E. JONES, Indian Agent.

HEAD.

BUILDINGS ERECTED.								Remarks.
Houses.	Stables.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Pig Styes.	Sheep Pens.	Hen Houses.	—	
44	36	3	15	5	3	2		W. S. GRANT, Indian Agent.
20	15	2						R. S. MCKENZIE, Indian Agent.
4	6	13						
21	21	19						
22	25	13						
16	15	5						
6	8	1						
7	9	4						
96	99	29						

FARMING AGENCIES AND INDIAN RESERVATIONS

APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND TOUCHWOOD

Reserve No.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	GRAIN AND TOUCHWOOD					
			Total Acres broken for year.	Acres under crop this year.	Acres under crop last year.	Acres fenced.	Hay cut.	Wheat.
						Tons.	Acres.	
85	L. Couture.....	Muscowequan's Reserve..		40½	75½	110	350	11
86	Thos. E. Baker...	George Gordon's do.....		107	136	263	600	57
87	Edward Stanley.....	Day Star's do.....		16	19	65	417	.....
88	do.....	Poor Man's do.....		51½	116½	129	520	38
89								
& 90	None.....	Yellow Quill's do.....		6	8	10	30	.....
Total.....				221	355½	577	1,917	106

MOOSE

68	C. Lawford.....	Moose Mountain.....		79	89	600	105	42
69	do.....	do.....		88½	73		105	58
70	.....	do.....		30	16	30	200	16
Total.....				197½	178	630	410	116

SARCEE

45	.....	Sarcee Reserve.....		30 7/10	74 50	37		2
142	.....	Sarcee Home Farm Agency.....	14½	33 7/10	24 60			.....
&								
143	P. L. Grasse.....	Stony Reserve, Morley..	A separate return for this reserve will be for-					
Total.....			14½	64	99 10	37		2

SOUTH BLACKFOOT

146	G. H. Wheatley.....	South Blackfoot Reserve..	6	125	187½	308½	120	½
.....	W. M. Baker.....	North Blackfoot Reserve..	45	108	126	203	261	4
Total.....			51	233	313½	511½	381	4½

Department of Indian Affairs.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th NOVEMBER, 1893.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

HILLS AGENCY.

ROOTS SOWN.							GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.							
Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Pease.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Pease.	Garden Seeds.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
8	11	5	4½	.....	.....	1	113	162	164	40	150	.....	.....	.....
26	11½	4½	.....	.....	5	3	527	646	142	282	.....	.....	.....	327
.....	10	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	130	185*	91*	.....	67
5	4½	2½	.....	.....	.....	1½	370	.....	.....	162	.....	.....	.....	165
.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	60	.....	.....	.....
39	37	19	6½	.....	5	8½	1,010	808	306	714	395	91	.....	559

MOUNTAIN.

28	.....	5	3	.....	.....	1	28	.....	.....	50	10	.....	.....	.....
25	.....	2½	2	.....	.....	½	473	10	.....	50	20	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	7	4	.....	.....	2	193	22	.....	300	150	.....	.....	.....
54	.....	14½	9	.....	.....	3½	694	32	.....	400	180	.....	.....	.....

AGENCY.

17½	8	2	3	1½	.....	.....	40	48	255	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
1½	21	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	74	200	60	20	.....	.....
warded.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	29	9	4	1½	.....	.....	40	398	329	250	60	20	.....	.....

AGENCY.

67	15	29	8½	3½	1½	4	5	238	77	420	92	.....	.....	.....
45	20	35	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	60	26	903	.....	.....	.....	.....
112	35	64	8½	3½	1½	8	5	298	103	1,323	92	.....	.....	.....

* Taken from gardens.

FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
TOUCHWOOD

Reserve No.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including Instructor.	HORSES AND CATTLE.			
					Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.	
					Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.
85	L. Couture	Muscowequan's Reserve.	148	1	13	21	2	
86	Thos. E. Baker	George Gordon's do	145	1	30	72	1	
87	Edward Stanley	Day Star's do	80	1	10	26		
88	do	Poor Man's do	83	1	22	30		
89								
& 90	None	Yellow Quill's do	345		2	29		
		Total	801	4	77	178	3	

MOOSE

68	C. Lawford	Moose Mountain	45	1	13	8	
69	do	do	37		7	11	
70		do	104		16	22	
		Total	186	1	36	41	

SARCEE

145		Sarcee Reserve	234	2	12	200	
142		Sarcee Home Farm Ag'cy					
& 143	P. L. Grasse	Stony Reserve, Morley	A separate return for this reserve will be for-				
		Total	234	2	12	200	

SOUTH BLACKFOOT

146	G. H. Wheatley	South Blackfoot Reserve.	670	2		914	Heifers
....	W. M. Baker	North Blackfoot Reserve.	647	1		787	14
		Total	1,317	3		1,701	14

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS, &c.—Continued.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

HILLS AGENCY.

BUILDINGS ERECTED.

Houses.	Stables.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Pig Styes.	Dwelling Houses.	On Stable.	Imple-ment Shed.	Remarks.
	1				1			Several old buildings have been pulled down, and new ones of a much better class erected in their place.
	8							
	6							
	15				1			Certified correct, J. FINLAYSON, Indian Agent.

MOUNTAIN.

								Bands 68, 69 and 70's new houses and stables were not completed at this date, and are not shown.
	3							
	3							Certified correct, J. J. CAMPBELL, Indian Agent.

AGENCY.

						1	1	Certified correct, A. M. P. KEMEYS-TYNTE, for Indian Agent.
warded.							1	
						1	2	

AGENCY.

12	1		1					Carrots and onions eaten while growing; old houses used for firewood. MAGNUS BEGG, Indian Agent.
21	3							
33	4		1					

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Muscowpetung's Agency, season of 1893.

PASQUAH'S RESERVE, No. 79.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.								BUSHELS HARVESTED.								Remarks.						
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.		Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	Gardens.	Hay.	TONS.
2 & 37	Ka-ka-kwessic and Pa-cha-pacc	6	2			4																		
8	George Asham	12																						
79 & 59	Wachen and James Lamaak.	10																						
75	Gotoess.	10				1																		
78	John Asham	5																						
5 & 108	Charlie Asham and Tom Horsetail	5																						
77	Wm. Dubois.	5																						
105 & 103	Peter Asham and Ustruchagan	3																						
42	Eelawas Consequapoo.	5																						
106	Geordy Thorn	3																						
47	Ant. Cyr.	9	3																					
92	Nonchanguss	5																						
37	Francis Matoney	5																						
13	Josiah Matoney.	8																						
83	Tom Stevenson	18	7																					
45	Albert Asham	2																						
89	Tom Daniels.	1																						
104	John Asham, jun.	1																						
	Total	113	12			4																350		
	S. Hockley, Home Farm A.		9			2																20		

S. HOCKLEY, Farmer.
 J. B. LASH, Indian Agent.

332

Department of Indian Affairs.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Muscowpetung's Agency—Continued.
MUSCOWPETUNG'S RESERVE, No. 89.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.										BUSHELS HARVESTED.										Tons.	Remarks.			
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wuzel.	Onions.	(gardens.)	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wuzel.	Onions.	(gardens.)			Hay.		
1	Muscowpetung..																									
2	Muscowcappo..	9																								
4	Keesick.....																									
6	Manitowasis..		1																							
7	Stone Bear..	5																								
12	Thunder.....	4																								
14	Echewas.....	9																								
23	Apiskenev..	4																								
43	Anakwad....	4																								
49	Bowlegs.....																									
54	John.....																									
55	Widder.....	5																								
56	Nas-katepiness	6																								
58	Gambler.....	7																								
66	James Keepness	3																								
	Total.....	63	1			3	2								33	5								351		
	Home Farm.....		5			1									15	10	2								20	

(Grain not threshed, shown approximately.)
Garden.
J. Nicol, Farmer.
J. B. Lash, Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Carlton Agency, season of 1893.
 WM. TWATT'S RESERVE, No. 101.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.										BUSHELS HARVESTED.										Remarks.		
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wunzel.	Gardens.	Onions.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wunzel.	Gardens.	Onions.		Hay.	
1	Wm. Twatt.			4½																				
13	Nik-is-che-katcho.														30									
39	Nay-to-wah-kaplo.			5										20	16									
86	Wee-chee-hin.			5										10	15									
52	Osau-wis-ko-konie-ass.			2										15	17									
50	May-o-nee-ton-a-kew.			8										15	16									
9	Kai-sik-won-ayo.			1										20	30									
25	Na-na-tay-wau-pew.			1½										5	40									
5	Ay-at-a-wayo.														30									
5	Thomas Ay-at-a-wayo.														30									
26	Kah-yay-kee-mat.			4										20	10									
27	Nay-tau-wau-hou.			2										15	50									
42	Be-ton-wee-kon-ay-pew.			1											15									
36	Quays-kiss-kummitk.																							
8	See-scep.																							
80	Dan. Mees-quoob-a-mayo.														12									
32	pap-pah-tay-wee-kon-ay-pew.														50									
4	Nee-shoo-egah-na-goos.														10									
47	Alex. Badger.														10									
	Total	4		33		34					1			165	430					12				212

H. KERR,
 Indian Agent.

PETAQUAKEY'S RESERVE, No. 102.

103	Sam. Wolf.														6									13
13	Long-neck.	4													15					3				16
110	Daniel Wolf.	6		3										4										14
4	Isidore Wolf.														10									
6	Pierre Wolf.														30									
109	Bazil Osce-kee-ass.														20									16
96	J. B. Lafona.			1											50									24
104	Ab-chee-tum.	3												10	20									

Wheat ploughed up, 5 acres.

Department of Indian Affairs.

98	Antoine	5	2½	2½	4	2½	4	15	13	do	5	do
105	Alexis Pas-ko-ko-paw-weein..	4						6		do	4	do
85	Ne-e-an-sem-iss	4								do	3	do
116	Gabriel Long-neck	3								do	3	do
100	Okenow	3							4	do	3	do
	Band (Reserve stack)								20			
	Total	47	5	4	2	125	18	4	61	145	18	120

G. CHAFFEE,
Farmer,
H. Keith, Indian Agent.

MISTAWASIS RESERVE, No. 103.

86	Thos. Muchahoo	2½	1	20	28	50	300½	25	18	8	13
99	Green-hide	3	1½			15	1½	18	15	8	8
72	Henry Cardinal	1½				6		11	15	15	15
11	Jacob	1½				22		30	20	5	5
32	Wm. Duquette	2½		17		22		12	20	12	12
127	Louis Dubois	6		30		33		20	20	20	20
30	Wan-key-koot	6		32		16		8	8	8	8
66	Okee-mah-sis.	5		32		22		2	2	2	2
111	Maasan	5		32		8		35	23	23	23
29	Ayataskayo.	4		82		8		18	15	15	15
115½	Waychan	4		56		15		2	2	2	2
115½	James Campbell	2½		15	13	2		15	15	15	15
22	John Duncan	4½	1½	2		27		25	25	25	25
89	Lagraisse	2½		36	12	2		12	12	12	12
95	Ambrose Wolf	4		11		8		9	9	9	9
	Donald McVicar	5	5½			35		23	23	23	23
37	Geo. Dreever	11	8	2		40		15	15	15	15
136	W. Badger	2	2			10		14	14	14	14
63	Sand	2½		30	40	4		12	12	12	12
12	John Black	6	4	60	35	4		14	14	14	14
24	Jos. Ledoux	15	3	96		50		7	7	7	7
65	Wop-ah-soos	1½		23		25		14	14	14	14
14	Sakemot					9		14	14	14	14
1 & 110	Chief and Baptiste					8		3	3	3	3
131	Philip Badger					482	69	355			
38	Head					68					
	Total	99	24	10	7	43*	562	87	68	482	355

Nearly all the Indians had small gardens, amounting in the aggregate to 4½ acres.

H. KEITH,
Indian Agent.

Return showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Edmonton Agency, season of 1893.

ENOCH'S RESERVE, No. 135.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.										BUSHELS HARVESTED.										Remarks.			
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	Gardens.	Flax.	Buck-wheat.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Gardens.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.		Hay—Tons.		
25	Shittan	3	5	6	1							25	50	80		60									Gardens include turnips, onions, beets, carrots, sunflowers, beans and cabbage.
27	Tom Saulteau											32	45	35	30	40									
26	Alexander	5	4	2	2							30	55	75	40	25									
41	Charlo			3								30	30	30	15	40									
83	Na-pa-sis.	5	6	5								36	30	80	15	25									
40	Yem.		3	2								36	60	80	35	25									
68	Daniel	6	3	6								25	50	75	20	20									
11	Layams	5	6	6								15		60	16	20									
4	Wm. Ward	2		5																					
7	Mrs. Ward																								
129	Tom Stony																								
3	Mrs. Enoch																								
61	B. Shortlegs	2										12													
114	Jas. Stony																								
16	A. Bighead.																								
101	Susanne																								
63	Ya-yak-a-koor																								
	Four Souls																								
30	Grasshopper																								
62	Oh-tay-no											10													
87	Antoine	2																							
8	Ka-kee-nous																								
	Total	30	25	35	1	10				8	5	185	320	465		480									A. E. LAKE, for Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

MICHEL'S RESERVE, No. 132.

1	M. Callihoo	10	8	6	4	1	1	1	60	80	90	90	65	
5	Gladu	12	8	6	4	1	1	1	80	90	90	90	50	Gardens include turnips, carrots, beets, onions, cabbage and sunflowers.
22	B. Callihoo	12	4	5	1				70	50	80	60		
25	Louis Callihoo	11	4	5	1				80	50	75	60		
27	Pierre Valade	10	3	4	1				60	30	40	40		
67	Albert	10	3	4	1				50	25	35	40		
	Total	65	30	30	1	3	5	2	400	325	410	315		

A. F. LAKE,
for Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Edmonton Agency, season of 1893—Continued.
ALEXANDER'S RESERVE, No. 134.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.										BUSHELS HARVESTED.										REMARKS.		
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Gardens.	Onions.	Buck wheat.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Gardens.		Onions.	Buck wheat.
1	Alexander.....	8	2	1								60	20	15	40						25			
2	John	2	2	1								20	30	15	5						10			
4	Reindeer	6	2	1								50	25	10	10						15			
5	John																				10			
6	Che-cas-ka-mick																				10			
7	Big Crow.....											30	15	6	35						40			
8	Isaac	4	1	1								20	40	10	30						20			
11	Moise	4	3	1								10			10						10			
12	Susanne											15			15						10			
13	John P. S.	1	1	2								50	10	6	15						10			
15	We-yeh-an-na-ta-oo	5	1	2								10	10	10	10						10			
20	John	1	2	1								10	25	10	10						10			
21	Rosalie	1	1									5	5		8						10			
23	Louis	1	1									5	10		10						15			
38	Paul	1	1	2								1	50	40	10						10		15	
49	Michel	3	3	2								15	5		10						5			
51	Thomas	2	1	3								20		35	5						10			
56	Baptist Wolf	2	1	1								5	10	15	10						5			
63	Nancy	1	1	2								5	5	15	20						15			
64	Henry	1	1	1								10	5	15	10						5			
68	Philip	2	1	2								10	15	20	10						5			
72	New Born	2	1	2								60	50	40	40						18			
75	Joseph	5	5	2								30	10	15	30						10			
76	Thomas	3	1	1								125	200	100	40						50			
79	Beaver Foot	10	10	5								2	5	5	10						40			
80	Man-ah-tow-ais	5	1	2								35	40	30	15						15			
81	Joseph	5	1	5								10	25	10	10						15			
83	Abraham	1	2	5								5	5	5	5						5			
87	Pierre	2	5	2								10	30	10	10						5			
80	Edward	4	4	5								5	60	30	30						10			
90	John	1	10	5								10	5	5	5						5			
93	Norbert	1	5	3								20	10	15	5						5			
94	Samuel	2	1	3								20	20	15	5						5			

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Edmonton Agency, season of 1893—Concluded.

PAULS RESERVE, No. 1336.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.								BUSHELS HARVESTED.								Tons.	Remarks.									
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Gardens.	Onions.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.			Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Gardens.	Onions.					
1	Susanne	1		1											25													
2	Paul	3	2	4											100													
3	François			2											20													
4	Leah														10													
5	Thomas	1													15													
6	Susanne			1											10													
7	Alexis			2											30													
10	Peter			2											15													
14	Nancy			2											20													
15	John			1											10													
18	John			1											15													
2	Simon			1											10													
4	David			1											20													
23	Simon			2											15													
45	John Bull			2											30													
51	Issac			2											15													
56	William			1											10													
36	Alexis Rain			1											15													
	Luke			1											30													
	Tatamas			1											10													
	William			3											10													
	Total	6	3	25					4						440										280		200	

W. J. O'DONNELL,
Farmer.
A. E. LAKE,
Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Return showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Blood Agency, season of 1893.
 BLOOD RESERVE, No. 148.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.								BUSHELS HARVESTED.								Remarks.							
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.		Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	Gardens.			
1	Owl Child																								
2	White Man Sleeps																								
3	Long Mane	7 1/2																							
4	Running Crane	1																							
5	Iron Head	3 1/2																							
6	Wolf Child	3																							
7	Bad Named Jack	3																							
8	Wolf Bull	2																							
9	Little Bear																								
10	Big Calf																								
11	Never Goes Out																								
12	Long Hair																								
13	Sitting Bull																								
14	To-morrow	3																							
15	Bull Plume																								
16	Chief All Time																								
17	Bull Horn	5																							
18	Iron Shirt																								
19	Short Man	1 1/2																							
20	Old Man	1 1/2																							
21	Hind Man																								
22	Many Dust	3																							
23	Crazy Bull																								
24	Pulling up Grass	2 1/2																							
25	Buried in Water	2																							
26	Owl Moccasin	2																							
27	Scraping White																								
28	Sleeps on Top	3 1/2																							
29	Eagle Child																								
30	Spotted Eagle																								
31	White Wolf																								
32	Grong Slow																								
33	White Wolf																								
34	Left Hand	3 1/2																							

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians on Blood Agency, season of 1893—Continued.

BLOOD RESERVE, No. 148—Continued.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHELS HARVESTED.							Remarks.									
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurtzel.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.		Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurtzel.	Onions.	Gardens.			
17	Gambler.....																								
	Bear's Backbone.....																								
	Goose Chief.....																								
18	Charcoal.....																								
19	White Buffalo Chief.....		3																						
	do Son.....																								
20	Old Moon.....																								
	Iron.....	14	6																						
	Wolf Shirt.....																								
21	Bear Down the River.....		54																						
	Man Talks.....																								
21	Striped Wolf.....																								
	Old Bull Horn.....																								
22	Bull Young Man.....		2																						
23	Coming Singing.....		2																						
	Many Mules.....																								
	Many White Horses.....		4																						
	Bear's Teat.....																								
25	Red Crow.....		8																						
	Crop Ear Wolf.....																								
	Chief Old Moon.....																								
	Running Sun.....																								
25	Grasshopper.....																								
26	Big Old Man.....		3																						
	Three Persons.....																								
27	Three Bulls.....		2																						
	Low Horn.....																								
28	Eagle Rib.....		1																						
	One Spot.....																								
	Standing Alone.....																								
29	Eagle Child.....		1																						
30	Big Wolf.....		24																						
31	Bob Tail.....		1																						Only partly harvested.

Department of Indian Affairs.

32	Eagle Rib	2	2 1/2	10	35	7	5
33	Little Running Rabbit	6	6	45	7	7	5
34	Running Wolf	14	14	8	7	7	7
35	Eagle Plume	2	2	20	5	5	5
36	Big Snake	14	14	25	10	10	10
37	Good Young Man	1	1	15	8	8	8
38	Many Chiefs	3	3	15	4	4	4
39	Rainy Chief	4	4	15	3	3	3
40	Weaz Eagle	1	1	13	5	5	5
41	Dead Sarcee	4	4	11	5	5	5
42	Heavy Shield	1	1	28	3	3	3
43	Only Chief	3	3	4	4	4	4
44	Strangling Shield	10	10	5	5	5	5
45	Bull Strong	3	3	4	4	4	4
46	Small Leggings	3	3	3	3	3	3
47	Wolf Sitting	28	28	3	3	3	3
48	Hairy Face	10	10	3	3	3	3
49	Spotted Eagle	3	3	3	3	3	3
50	Lizard Hips	3	3	3	3	3	3
51	Weazel Moccasin	3	3	3	3	3	3
52	Owens a Knife	3	3	3	3	3	3
53	Hairy Face	3	3	3	3	3	3
54	Day Chief	3	3	3	3	3	3
55	Yellow Bull	3	3	3	3	3	3
56	Spotted Eagle	3	3	3	3	3	3
57	Water Bull	3	3	3	3	3	3
58	Eagle Shoe	3	3	3	3	3	3
59	Low Runner	3	3	3	3	3	3
60	Strangle Wolf	3	3	3	3	3	3
61	Joe Healey	3	3	3	3	3	3
62	First Meat Eater	3	3	3	3	3	3
63	Heavy Gun	3	3	3	3	3	3
64	Big Head	3	3	3	3	3	3
65	Old Man-in-a-dirt-house	3	3	3	3	3	3
66	Bull Shield	3	3	3	3	3	3
67	No Runner	3	3	3	3	3	3
68	Mike	3	3	3	3	3	3
69	Crooked Rib	3	3	3	3	3	3
70	Takes Three Guns	3	3	3	3	3	3
71	Calf Shirt	3	3	3	3	3	3
72	Fisher	3	3	3	3	3	3
73	Bello w Bull	3	3	3	3	3	3
74	Sweet Grass	3	3	3	3	3	3
75	Fire Heel	3	3	3	3	3	3
76	Man Talks	3	3	3	3	3	3
77	Young Scabby Bull	3	3	3	3	3	3
78	Sacks Meat on Back	3	3	3	3	3	3
79	Little Skin	3	3	3	3	3	3

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Blood Agency, season of 1893—Concluded.

BLOOD RESERVE, No. 148—Concluded.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.								BUSHELS HARVESTED.								Remarks.										
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	(gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.		Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	(gardens.						
55	Crooked Leg. Little Bear. Prairie Hen. Piegan Frank. Going-to-the-Bear. Heavy Old Man. White Calf Chief. Blue Beads. Little Shield. Plaited Hair. Crow Chief. Moon Calf. White Rider. Bad Bush. One Chief. Wolf Tail. Blackfoot, Old Woman. Flat Dagger. Bear's Arm. Calf Shirt. Fisher. Running Fanny.	4	2	2	4	5	3	5	4	4	20	28	1	8	6	4	5	30	60	7	3	20	8	3	3	4	456	
875	Total.	5	181 1/2		29 1/2					18 1/2	20	940	4	456														Jas. Wilson, Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Return showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Birtle Agency, season of 1893.
 BIRD TAIL (SIOUX) RESERVE, No. 57.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHELS HARVESTED.							Tons.	Remarks.										
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Flax.	Potatoes.	Gardens.	Wheat.	(Oats.)	Barley.	Rye.	Flax.	Potatoes.	Gardens.			Corn.	Hay.								
14	Sunka Ho Hahon	40	7																								
13	Wahnkeza.	7																									
25	Moses Bun.	30	12																								
32	Old Bun.	9																									
34	Isaac Bun.	4																									
26	Awican-han	15	3																								
28	Maka-ica-hota.	5																									
16	Boh-pa	5	5																								
3	Big Hunter and Son	15	4																								
21	Alex. Ben.	20	2																								
22	Jason Ben.	15																									
19	Isaac Thunder	15	3																								
6	Mrs. Davia																										
1	Mah-paya-duta.																										
8	Mrs. Benjamin																										
29	Charlie Hauska.	25																									
17	Henry Enoch	12	2																								
15	Hen-sica	7	1																								
35	Silas Boh-pa	12																									
	Total	222	42																								

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Birtle Agency, season of 1893.
KEE-SEE-KOO-WENIN'S RESERVE, No. 61.

Nos. of Pay Tickets	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHELS HARVESTED.							Remarks.			
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Flax.	Potatoes.	Corn.	(Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Flax.	Potatoes.		Corn.	(Gardens.	Hay.	TONS.
4	John Bone		15				5								40				
43	William Bone		15												40				
5	George Bone		25												20				
20	Joe Boyer		30												20				
2	Antoine Bone		6												40				
13	Kee-see-koo-wenin		10												20				
9	George Flett.														180				
	Total		101				24					5			3030				200

WAY-WAY-SEE-CAPPO'S RESERVE, No. 62.

91	J. Andrew																			
116	Manito-wigwam	5																		
126	Orema						1								100					
118	George Bird	10					1								100					
6	Mrs. Thos. Oge-mugh														50					
134	John Baptiste														25					
	Total	15					3					17			300					400

GAMBLER'S RESERVE, No. 63.

125	Alex. Tanner																			
120	John Tanner	20																		
141	Otter Skin	15													25					
	Total	35													25					75

Department of Indian Affairs.

Return showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in File Hills Agency, season of 1893.

LITTLE BLACK BEAR'S RESERVE, No. 84.

Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHEL HARVESTED.							Tons.	Remarks.								
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	(Gardens.)	Onions.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.			Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	(Gardens.)	Onions.		
Pierre Le Cree.	5					1 1/2									28									(Garden produce consumed during summer.)
Big Sky.	3 1/2														60									
Seekoose.	6 1/2														6									
Peekutch.	6 1/2														22									
Bellgarde.	18																							
Akapaw.	5																							
Channakais.	2 1/2																							
Smoking Old Man.																								
Total	47					2	4																	380

JOHN P. WRIGHT,
Indian Agent.

ERMINEKIN'S RESERVE, No. 137, HOBBEWA AGENCY.

Sam. Baptiste	5 00		1 00																					The garden produce gave a fair return, a part of it being consumed during summer and autumn, and a quantity stored for winter use.
Lazy Joe	6 00		0 50						0 20															
Big Joe	4 00		1 50						0 50															
Moses.	3 00		0 20																					
Kotass.	8 00		1 00																					
Wild-cat.	8 00		1 00						0 30															
Roasting	5 00		0 50						0 30															
William.	3 00		1 50						0 50															
Headman.	12 00		2 00						0 70															
Joe Ward	4 00		1 30						0 50															
Panny Ermineskin.	5 00		1 00						0 50															
Chief Ermineskin.	16 00	1 00	2 00						0 70															
Rattlesnake.	3 00		3 00						0 70															
Pencease.	5 00		1 50						0 50															
Seeksagan.	8 00		0 50						0 50															
Mackino.	13 00		1 30						0 50															
White mud-eye.	4 00		0 60						0 30															
Stony Paul.	12 00								0 20															

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Hobbema Agency, season of 1893.

ERMINESKIN'S RESERVE, No. 137. - Concluded.

Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.										BUSHEL HARVESTED.										Tons.	Remarks.			
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wuzel.	(gardens.	Onions.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wuzel.	(gardens.	Onions.			Hay.		
Kennewats.	11 00		2 30						0 50	231															
Crane.	5 00								0 50	105			58												
Little Child.	6 00								0 50	126															
Old Pan.	3 00									63															
The Bat.	10 00								0 10	210															
Home Farm.		2 00	0 30						3 00		60	6													
Total	150 00	3 00	22 00						12 00	3,339	90	550												250	

SAMPSON'S RESERVE, No. 138.

Kokitohat.	2 10		1 70						0 90	44																
Nepew.	7 00		0 40						0 30	147																
Firing Stony.			2 40						0 20																	
Saddleback.	7 00		1 10						0 60	147																
Red Deer.	2 30		1 20						0 20	49																
John Okeman.	1 50		0 90						0 40	35																
Okeman.	3 20		2 50						0 40	47																
John Twins.	5 30		1 20						0 90	119																
Buffalo Chips.	5 20		1 60						1 50	109																
Alexis.	6 50								0 30	140																
Souscoopnac.	12 00								1 50	252																
Chinachess.	7 00								0 10	147																
Jas. Sousie.	6 80								0 20	142																
Crier.	3 50		2 20						0 50	73																
Chief Sampson.	10 80	0 80	6 60						1 30	226	24	165														
Onachess.	1 80									37																
John Crier.	4 00		1 80							84																
Pierre Buffalo.	6 20								0 30	130																
James Raggedgut.	5 00		2 20						0 50	105																

The garden produce gave a fair return, a part of it being consumed during summer and autumn, and a quantity stored for winter use.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Joe Buffalo.....	2 50				53				
Okeana.....	2 00				42				
John Pofs.....	5 20	2 80			107		70		
Little Pierre.....	4 00	0 60	0 30		84		15		
Sam.....		0 60					15		
Simon.....	8 80	2 20	0 30		185		55		
Soosay.....	4 70	0 70	0 30		99		17		
Keyatipen.....	7 10	2 40	1 00		149		60		
John Saskatchewan.....	2 50				53				
Joe Sampson.....	3 30				70				
Joshua.....	2 80		0 50		59				
Louis.....	7 00	1 60	0 60		147		40		
Omeasue.....	3 30	1 20	0 50		70		30		
Shortback.....	1 80		0 20		37				
Geo. Pofs.....	0 80		0 20		10				
Big Baptiste.....	7 00	0 50	0 90		147		13		
Little Baptiste.....	6 00	1 10	0 60		121		33		
Agency Field.....	20 10		0 50		603				
Total.....	166 00	22 00	40 00	16 00	3,486	680	1,000		400

Cut by the Band.

LOUIS BULL'S RESERVE, No. 140.

John Bull.....	9 00	0 50	2 40			189	15	60	
Louis Bull.....	10 00	1 30	2 20	0 30		210	39	55	
Paul Bull.....	6 00	3 50		0 30		126		87	
Francis.....	5 00	2 20	1 50	0 50		105	66	38	
Moonias.....	9 00	1 80				189		45	
John Ward.....	6 00		1 80	0 80		126		45	
Sebastiste.....	5 00		3 30	0 10		105		84	
Arthur.....	4 00		1 50	0 20		84		36	
Ketchmokman.....	2 00			0 50		42			
Old Wines.....									
Total.....	56 00	4 00	18 00	3 00		1,176	120	450	100

The garden produce gave a fair return, a part of it being consumed during summer and autumn, and a quantity stored for winter use.

D. L. CLUNK,
Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Blackfoot Agency, season of 1893.

NORTH BLACKFOOT RESERVE.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.										BUSHELS HARVESTED.						Remarks.								
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.		Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	Gardens.				
<i>Band E.</i>																										
1	Old Sun.....																									
4	Old Brass.....																									
20	The Fox.....																									
	Total.....					1																				
<i>Band I.</i>																										
62	Yellow Horse.....		3																							
64	Night Chief.....																									
66	Little Person.....			4																						
68	Not Good.....																									
	Total.....		3	4		2																				
<i>Band K.</i>																										
6	Crooked Meat String.....		4																							
15	Crow Collar.....					1																				
17	Red Blanket.....																									
40	Little Calif.....		3																							
43	Medicine Traveller.....		1	6	5	2																				
44	James Appikokie.....																									
	Total.....		1	13	5	7																				
<i>Band L.</i>																										
1	White Pup.....		1	5	1	1																				
3	Greasy forehead.....																									

Turnips, carrots and onions were sown in gardens and the produce was consumed during the summer months.

do do do

do do do

do do do

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Blackfoot Agency, season of 1893.
 NORTH BLACKFOOT RESERVE.—*Concluded.*

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.										BUSHELS HARVESTED.										Remarks.				
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	Gardens.					
	<i>Band R.</i>																									
1	Weazel Child		1			2										35										Turnips, carrots and onions were sown in gardens, and the produce consumed during the summer months. W. M. BAKER, Farmer. MAGNUS BEGG, Indian Agent.
19	Many Shots					1										24										
	Total		1			3										59										
	Grand total	4	45	20		35½										903										

Return showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians on South Blackfoot Reserve, season of 1893—Concluded.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.										BUSHELS HARVESTED.						Remarks.	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.		Onions.	Gardens.
G 2	Bad Old Man.		1												5				
G 56	Crow Chief.														5				
G 40	White Dog.		1												5				
A 32	Little Gift.		4												5				
A 30	Yellow Belly.														5				
G 6	Spotted Calf.														5				
G 46	Bear Shield.		2												5				
G 65	Bad Old Man's Son.		4												5				
G 5	Standing-up-smoking alone.		1												7				
H 1	Medicine Shield.	4		1											6				
H 3	Little Bear.			1						2 1/2					3				
H 6	Scraping High.			1											4				
H 21	Black Fever.			1											4				
A 87	Crow Collar No. 2.			1											3				
H 13	Spring Chief.			1											4				
H 40	Slow coming over the hill's Son.			1											4				
J 1	Rabbit Carrier.		1 1/2												8				
J 20	Wolf Collar.		4												5				
J 9	Calling Close.														12				
G 33	Bad-dried-meat.														5				
J 10	Spotted Bear's Son.														5				
G 39	Bob Tail Horse.														5				
J 33	The Black.														5				
P 1	White Eagle.		2												5				
A 58	Little Chief.														6				
P 8	Iron Head.														4				
P 2	Not Useful.														4				
P 55	The Writer.														4				
P 41	Yellow Door.		1												4				
P 43	Running Owl.														4				
P 60	Running Owl's Son.														4				
P 14	Chief Sitting.														4				

Carrots and onions eaten while growing.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Sarcee Agency, season of 1893.
BULLHEAD'S RESERVE, No. 145.

Nos. of Pay Tickets	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.				BUSHELS HARVESTED.				Remarks.				
		Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.		Potatoes.	Turnips.		
	Crow Child	1½	5 ¹⁰ / ₁₆			1	48							
	Many Wounds		3						4					
	Jim, Big Plume		3											
	Joe Come-first		4											
	Left Hand		3											
	Fox tail													
	Afraid-of-a-grasshopper													
	Bull Collar													
	Dog													
	Many-big-bellies													
	Our Spot													
	Many Swans													
	Sleigh		3											
	Two Guns													
	Two-young-men													
	Big Crow													
	Sarcee													
	Hit First													
	Crow Shield													
	Wolf Carrier													
	Wolf													
	Knife													
	Going-to-the-Crees													
	Tom Owing-a-horse													
	Yellow Lodge													
	Total	1½	21 ¹⁰ / ₁₆		6½	1	48	255		50				

SAM'L B. LUCAS,
Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Return showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Sarcee Agency, season of 1893. STONY RESERVES, Nos. 142 AND 143.

Nos. of Pay Tickets	Names of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.						BU SHELS HARVESTED.						Remarks.		
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.		Turnips.	Gardens.
A 1	Bear's Paw.															
2	James Ryder.											12				
17	John Rocky Mountain.											3				
3	James Dixon and Sister															
28	Paul Ryder.															
4	Moses Bear's Paw															
26	Sam Baptiste															
97	Ben Kaduits.															
89	John Mark															
10	Mark Ear															
7	John Dixon															
38	Wm. Rocky Mountain.															
44	Anos Jonas.															
43	Stephen Jonas															
30	Job Dixon.															
52	Nancy Bear's Paw															
80	Mary Jane.															
78	Mary Ann.															
5	John Bear's Paw															
25	Stephen Ryder.															
75	Wm. Dixon.															
96	David Bear's Paw															
48	Peter Bear's Paw.															
31	Daniel Big Man.															
Total A Band			3													60

This band put up 15 tons of hay, it being very scarce.

Department of Indian Affairs.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Sarcee Agency, season of 1893—Concluded.

STONY RESERVES, Nos. 142 AND 143.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.						BUSHELS HARVESTED.						Remarks.		
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.		Turnips.	Gardens.
C 1	Chiniquy, H. C.	2					16									Oats cut green for feed. • This band put up 12 tons of hay.
5	Geo. Hunter.															
6	Jonas Two-young-men											8				
7	Thomas Chiniquy	1					16					10				
19	Noah Hunter						16					2				
15	Jacob Two-young-men						16					4				
18	George Cecil						16									
9	Simeon						16									
25	Ann Chiniquy											3				
27	Jane											1				
52	John Two-young-men															
46	Luke Powder-face															
42	Joshua Hunter											2				
20	Wm. Hunter															
3	Geo. Crawler															
41	Daniel															
	Total.	5					2					30				

RECAPITULATION SARCEE AGENCY.											
Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.
3	8				3						60
5	11				1						120
5	2				3						30
13	21				24						210

Department of Indian Affairs.

JOHN ROSS,
Indian Agent.

WHITEFISH LAKE RESERVE, No. 128.

46 Moses Wife and Son.....	17	4	49	4	3	3	136	392	85	20	11
31 Nancy.....											
34 Puskwack.....											
Peter Bright Eyes.....											
41 Band.....											
Total.....											
1 Jas. Seenum "Sons Chief".....	4	1					14	58	44		
2 Jacob Jackson.....	1	1					8	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10		
6 Maria Cardinal.....	1	1					8	10	20		
8 Thos. Sinclair.....	1	2					14	35	80		
9 David Seenum.....	1	1					4	40	25		
11 Big Snake.....	1	2					9	47	20		
12 Peter Arow.....	4	1					40	23	15		
13 Enoch Wood.....	5	5					40	59	22		
15 S. Saulteaux.....	2	2					8	58	15		
16 Paul Bernard.....	2	2					18	72	18		
18 John Half, jr.....	7	4					64	114	12		
21 John Hunter, H.M.....	4	4					20	42	15		
22 John Hunter, jr.....	1	2					13 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	12		
24 Moise Jackson.....	2	1					7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	15		
25 Widow Stanley.....	15	8					297	150	100		
32 Arthur Steinhaur.....	1	1							10		
35 John White.....	1	1							18 $\frac{1}{2}$		
38 Thomas Houk.....	4	1							12		
39 Nathaniel Leg.....	1	1							10		
40 John Sinclair.....	1	1							18		
42 Jacob Hairline.....	2	1					20	5	7		
46 Edward Rose.....	5	3					17	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	25		
47 Peter Shirt, H. M.....	5	2					36	9	11		
48 Thos. Jackson.....	2	2					35	8	28 $\frac{1}{2}$		
51 Achip Half.....	2	2					15	20	4		
52 Peter Blood.....	2	2					10	27	10		
55 Widow Baldhead.....	1	1					15 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	2		
56 Eli Seenum with No. 1.....	2	2						13	12		
57 Richard Hardisty.....	2	2							15		
58 William Stamp.....	2	2							37		
61 Enoch Konowin.....	1	1					12	25	25		
63 Widow S. Baldhead.....	1	5					4	20	6		
65 Erastus.....	2	2					8	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	28		
74 John Whitford.....	4	1					26	22	31		
75 Whenomisese.....	1	1							4		
78 Peter Breast.....	4	4							4		
79 Kweeskis.....	6	6							32		
82 Baptiste Cardinal.....	1	1							10		
									31		
									19		
									14		

Department of Indian Affairs.

Return showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Onion Lake Agency, season of 1893.

SEE KAS-KOOTCH RESERVE.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.					BUSHELS HARVESTED.					Remarks.	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.		Potatoes.	Turnips.
116-	2 Myowasis	4		10					79			8	
	3 Wah-kis-e-koot			16					159				
	17 Jonas Vivier			7					61				
	18 Antoine Muskago.	3		13				9					
	19 Wm. Secoos.	2		8				21					
27 & 30	Nickawasis and Whitstone.	1		10				21					
	30 Augustine Vivier.	2		8				1					
	31 Kis-ayan-ew-let.	2		16				20					
	45 Isidore Vivier.	3		8				43				20	
	42 Gut.			8				22				15	
	49 Chocan			10				15					
	59 Menokutchwaise			11					78			3	
	81 Can-e-patato			6					54				
	61 Waskahat.			3					32				
	66 Louis Mungrain.			4									
	67 Kechaynew and Opisnow.			5									
	68 Yah-yah-ke-chewan			5				2					
	72 Patagan			11					30				
	75 Antoine Joubieux.	5		9					68				
	78 Mee-see-hayo.	5		4					17				
	79 Ah-kee-now			5				9					
Attrh.	4 Manitoomikeek and Son.			5					79				
120-	1 Young Chief			11					69				
	2 Isidore Moyah			9									
	4 Nastoos			8					64				5
	15 Sawayo			3									
	20 Alexie and Son.	2		3									
	33 Johnnie Callingbull.			13				2					
	35 Mocohewenies.			5					20				
	38 Jabotis			7									
	39 Matusce			5									
121-	7 Ah-yah-pee-koo-kow.	2		8									
	26 Lame-man and Opisnow.	2		7				17					
	47 Francis Moonson	2		8					10				
									24				8

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Onion Lake Agency, season of 1893—Concluded.

SEE-KAS-KOOTCH RESERVE. *Concluded.*

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.					BUSHELS HARVESTED.					Remarks.	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.		Potatoes.	Turnips.
36	Mistati and Boy.			10							2		
122	3 Yellow Bear & He-pow-quu-tow			10							16		
24	Ka-ta-mis-ka-wat.			3									
123	8 Kee-say-in (Kee)			5									
19	Was-kay-witch and Son.	4		10			2		13				
31	Gustave and Thunder.	3		24			14		244	25	8		
52	Annaboose			15					8		10		
64	Badger			7					6				
67	Toussaint Callingbull.												
119	71 Little Wolf			8									
120	42 Ois-kwayo's Son												
123	6 Thana-gash												
120	37 Kai-new-est Whiteface			4									
	Old people			38			43						
122	21 See-mah-tas-kay-we-in.			4									
121	44 Frying Pan			6									
14	Wah-nah-ska-kstes			3									
	Total	40		378	22	20	10	112	1,452	50	142	25	
	Agency Field.		10	10							80	100	
Band 124	Chippewyans			10					25		200		

Geo. C. MASS,
Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Moose Mountain Agency, season of 1893.

PHEASANT RUMPS RESERVE, No. 68.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.							BU SHELS HARVESTED.							TONS.	Remarks.									
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.			Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Hay.				
2	Red Thunder	2	3											1	10											
3	Eahnchach																									
5	Etonape	6	6																							
6	Ishanakootah	6	7																							
6 1/2	Bad Hand	8	2 1/2																							
12	Etonshan																									
20	Jinn	8	2 1/2																							
112	Standing White Man																									
115	Rupert	6	7																							
120	Band	6																								
	Total	42	28		5	3		1		28				50	10										105	

STRIPED BLANKETS RESERVE, No. 69.

3	Caamie-hay																										
8	To-to-cup	11																									
117	Pa-pa																										
114	White Man	12	6																								
119	Good Boy	18	3																								
	Band	17	13																								
	Total	58	25		2 1/2	2		3		473			50	20												105	

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Moose Mountain Agency, season of 1893—Concluded.
WHITE BEAR'S RESERVE, No. 70.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.								BUSHELS HARVESTED.								TONS.	Remarks.								
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	(gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.			Onions.	(gardens.	Hay.					
2	Ka-ka-ke-way.	14									16			50	25												
4	Kah-pee-twa-pew.	2									32			20	10												
203	Noketoot.										13			5	5												
210	Red Star.	2									24			15	15												
211	Nahpaysis.	2									16			30	15												
221	Jack.	1												10	5												
226	Alick.										56			70	35												
231	Jone Child.	4	1								10			30	15												
232	Houste.	1												5	2												
232	William.													35	17												
205	John.	2									26																
	Band.										22																200
	Total	16	1							7	4			300	150												200

Department of Indian Affairs.

Return of Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Crooked Lake Agency, season of 1893.

COWEPESS' RESERVE, No. 73.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHELS HARVESTED.							Tons.	Remarks.			
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Onions.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.			Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Onions.
2	Nepahpenees.	16	10							350	230			35						(Garden produce chiefly consumed during summer.
4	O Soup.	17	8							400	230			42						
7	Kanaswaywetung.	10		4						300		75		10						
13	Esquequanape.	16	4							270	120			27						
17	B. Henri.	18								300				23						
26	Zac Le Rat.	8								240				31						
31	A. Gaddie.	29	11	3						700	500	75		60	50					
38	Wapamoose.	6								130				13						
46	H. Peltier.	8								175				19						
47	A. Contois.													22						
56	Joseph Le Rat.	5								110				27						
58	A. Delorme.	14	5							390	153	13		41						
108	E. Peltier.	13		1						250				27						
110	M. La Vallie.	6								50				30						
114	A. Peltier.	3												32						
130	F. Delorme.	14								175				12						
122	A. Le Rat.	3								115				46						
126	P. Peltier.	5												23						
135	Mrs. Ne-ka-ne-qua-nape.	8								70				21						
138	J. B. Sparvier.	5								115				24						
139	Wah-pe-kane-waup.																			
	Total.	204	38	7	1	8	1	2	4,140	1,233	130	13	600	50	60				458	J. A. SUTHERLAND, Farmer.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Crooked Lake Agency, season of 1893—*Concluded.*

KAH-KE-WISTA-HAW'S RESERVE, No. 72.

Nos. of Pay Tickets	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHELS HARVESTED.							TONS.	Remarks.										
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Onions.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.			Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Onions.						
1	Kah-ke-wis-ta-law	5												6													
2	Wah-sa-casse	9												80													
4	Say-say-sen	2												20													
11	Mequah-quay																										
12	Kah-nah-nah-who-wayo.																										
15	Alec	9												140													
22	Kah-say-way-se-naat.	7												25													
28	Louison	9												280													
28	Joseph Louison	6	2											150	30												
29	Me-quah-kesicawasis	3												30													
30	Manitou-was-to-fin	10												120													
42	Isaac	3												35													
64	Francis	3												25													
70	Pee-coo-chese	5												40													
73	Jimmie	3												15													
75	Ne-kick	2												110													
80	Me-sah-cam-na-pe-ness.	4												50													
85	Kah-pah-ma-wa-co-chin.	4												30													
86	Kah-ka-no-we-na-pen.	5												150													
96	Lah-coo-wayo	2												10													
98	Sagitta-se-wenth.	2												30													
99	Tay-pwa-tat	2												30													
	Total	105	2	2		36								1,385	30												

JAS. POLLOCK,
Farmer.

Department of Indian Affairs.

OCHAPOWACE'S RESERVE, No. 71.

5	Kat-te-kin-a-coos.	3								34
11	Kee-kwa-hao-wasis.	3								33
19	Kah-nah-nah-tayo-wayo.	2								14
42	Kanawas-qua-hum.	6	1							7
61	Kesecowawasis.	4								3
62	Old Englishman.	4	2							7
65	Pinden.									4
69	Pierre Belanger.		2							7
84	Wah-chis-toon.									8
83	Me-tass-way.									6
85	O-sow-as-tim.	3								6
100	Little Assiniboine.	13								3
101	Nah-wah-kee-ka-pow.	5								14
106	Nah-na-okemah.	5								3
107	Ne-he-ma-we-new.	4								4
115	Kee-say-mantou-a-wasis.	2								3
116	Jacob Bear.	4								6
117	Gabriel Belanger.	5								6
	Total	61	8	4		*2	649	48		110
										220

ISAAC FOLLOCK,
Farmer.

All had a small patch, each of gardens, aggregating 2½ acres, the produce of which was all consumed during the summer. Potato crop was chiefly consumed during the summer.

SAKIMAY'S RESERVE, No. 74.

7	Kah-ka-kee-a-nung	16								10
17	Acoose.	9								26
18	Kay-payoo-saton.									12
22	Ne-pa-twa-oo-qua-nape.									8
23	Kesickaneumicoot.	5								7
28	Nowekeswape.	10								8
47	Muskay'koo.	9								8
48	Pierre.	9								7
51	Ka-qua-ta-sa-winin.	5								12
52	Ookay-pay-ke-se-co-wenin.	5								8
68	Linte-cum-i-pretung.									7
79	Che-che-skin-e-che.									8
	Total	50	9	7			763	175		120
										196

M. CALDER,
Farmer.
A. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

Turnips were all consumed before harvest. The yield was small. 120 bushels of potatoes were all that were harvested, as the balance were eaten during the summer.

Cut by the Band.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Fort Pelly Agency, season of 1893.

COTE RESERVE, No. 64.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.						BUSHELS HARVESTED.						Remarks.	
		Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	(gardens.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	(gardens.		
9	J. Severight	2					1								
11	Chief Cote														
2	White Hawk			1											
23	Wm. Harnie														
26	Wm. Harnie		1												
32	Iron Quill														
33	A. Caldwell			1											
13	A. Caldwell														
30	Mrs. Favel														
122	McK. Singush														
46	H. Waymestigoosh														
119	D. Tourango														
12	Alex. Cote														
3	Singush														
106	C. Singush														
21	R. Pelly														
126	B. Fiddler														
105	Bill Crow														
24	Harnie														
136	Pete Fiddler														
15	Bald Head														
9	J. Friday														
4	C. Kesick														
115	Ka Kaymiass														
18	Cheatome														
111	S. Manitoose														
	Total	2	7	88	52	2	20	40	84	450	300	30			

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Touchwood Hills Agency, season of 1893.
MUSCOWEQUAN'S RESERVE.

Nos. of Pay Tickets	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.								BUSHELS HARVESTED.								Remarks.	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	(gardens).	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.		Onions.	(gardens).
43	H. Bear		6	4		1	1								10	50			
10	Moise	5		3		1	1				58								
34	Mahin-ga-ness.			4		1	1								20	75			
30	P. Disjariats.	5	2	4		1	1				40				10	25			
2	Pinencé					1	1												
4	Win-di-go-gin-wayan.	1				1	1				15								
1	Muscowequan's Joseph					5	4												
	Total	11	8	11		5	4				113	162	164	40	150				

YELLOW QUILLS RESERVE.

1	Yellow Quill.					4	2								100	60				This band subsists by hunting, and does no farming except putting in some potatoes and turnips.
	Total					4	2								100	60				

This band subsists by hunting, and does no farming except putting in some potatoes and turnips.

Department of Indian Affairs.

GEORGE GORDON'S RESERVE.

Kissias and Ahitonse	8	16	4	2							20	
Anderson Family	8	1	1	1			106	465	51		50	
Tom McNab	6	3	1				88		12		30	
Jos. Pratt	6	3	1				70	25	25		25	
Cockrane	6		1				22				20	
C. Pratt	7		1								15	
Alex. McNab	5	4	1				133		28		40	do
T. Seer	4		1				70	72	26		25	do
White Bear and Bitten Nose	3										15	
Fisher	4										7	
Day Bird	4										15	
Gordon's	3										7	
John Seer	3										15	
Alfred McNab	3	6					38	109				
Brite-heny-and-won-chou Band.	3											
							3					
							3					
Total	57	26	11½	5	4½		527	646	142		282	

THOS. BAKER,
Farmer.

Barley threshed and fed to pigs.

do do do

Will thresh by hand; good wheat, will be about 50 bushels.

327
327

Shown as Gardens: 247.
Shown as Gardens: 49.
Shown as Gardens: 31.

POOR MAN'S RESERVE, No. 88.

Young Chief	11												
Young Tobacco	5												
Tobacco	5												
Machik-woness	4		1										
Win. Favel	3		5	1½									
Jim Worm	6												
The Worm													
Tah-pe-guon	4		1										
Robt. Fox													
Jess Fox													
Eweinn													
Tache-coke													
Qui-chusk													
Fmitivis													
Mense-ne-guon													
Keate-ko-way-pew Band													
							1½						
Total	38	5	4½	2½			1½	370			162		

EDWARD STANLEY,
Farmer.

Wheat is good grain. Oats and barley cut for feed.

Shown as Gardens: 90.
Shown as Gardens: 30.
Shown as Gardens: 25.

165
165

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Touchwood Hill Agency, season of 1893—*Concluded.*
 DAY STAR'S RESERVE, No. 87.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHEL HARVESTED.							Remarks.				
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.		Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.
	Kinequon													15	27	13			7	*From Gardens.
	Crow Buffalo													9	10	6			3	
	Horn													7	8	9			5	
	Mrs. Day Star													5	11	4			2	
	Ma-che-chuek													5	6	5			3	
	I-t-ah-koose													10	8	3			3	
	Playing Buffalo													8	10	4			2	†Not accurately known.
	Moostosse													6	3	3			4	
	Kee-way-tin													7	5	3			3	
	Moctie													14	18	9			6	
	Joe													6	12	5			4	
	Kus-ka-tav-nah-pay-on													5	8	2			5	
	Wah-pay-cis													12	20	7			1	
	Me-in-gin													4	8	3			2	
	We-chi-wot													8	15	7			3	
	Moos-amay-wid													6	10	5			4	
	Fox's Widow													3	9	3			4	
	Band			10						3				+					+	
	Total			10		3				3				130	*185	*91			67	

Department of Indian Affairs.

Return showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians, in Assiniboine Agency, season of 1893,
CARRY KETTLE'S RESERVE, No. 76.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHELS HARVESTED.							Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	(Onions.) (yards.)	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	(Onions.) (yards.)	
1	Gre-gain												34	14		Garden produce consumed during summer and fall.
2	Bend Wood												41			
3	Kosh-kosh-he												16			
4	Dry Walker												36			
5	Carry Kettle	2						50					71	12	4	
6	Little Wolf	2						102					37	13	5	
7	Stands on Stone												17	33		
8	Black Foot												34	11		
11	Hi-way-he	6						30					40	12	3	
12	Big Darkness	15						89					68	14	4	
14	Artist							89					36	10	6	
15	Dragon fly	10						86					72	13	3	
17	Wes-ee-an	10											76	11	4	
18	Broken Eye												37			
20	Runs with another												32			
22	Walks by River												34			
23	Pretty Shield	6						38					37	69	14	
24	Pretty Bear	15						225					31	33	12	
27	Echus-to-path	10						128					37	69	14	
30	Ho-po-tee	9											33	12		
31	Rabbit Skin	8						65					35	11	5	
32	White Walker	15						102					38			
33	White Face	15						120					37			
36	Red Eagle												71	16	4	
37	Acha-za	12	5						250				14			
64	Charlie Rider												40	14	3	
67	Little Mountain												32			
69	Crooked Arm												41	12	3	
70	Winter Bird												38			
73	Dog Skin												36			
76	White Hat												31	34		
78	Many Horses Son												16	37		
79	Moon Face												28	75	10	
81	Two Bears	12						67					16	51	5	

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Assiniboine Agency, season of 1893—Concluded.

CARRY KETTLE'S RESERVE, No. 76—Concluded.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.										BUSHELS HARVESTED.						Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	
83	Crooked Legs.	4										30	34	17	4			
85	E-sh-abbe	2										12	37	12				
87	Oak-sheppie											14	39					
91	Frank											13	32	10	4			
92	Chan-o-gath-me											26	41					
93	Stands in Water.											11	33	11				
96	Eagle Man											25	36	14	6			
97	Cit Nose.	8										31	31	12				
109	We-oak-shin											15	37	13				
111	O-too-mony											31	41	15				
117	Runner											206	210					
	Old Widows																	
	Total	149	12	5	20	15	3	2	7	1,320	250	25	1,929	303	69			

JAS. C. HAUFORD,
Farmer.
W. S. GRANT,
Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Duck Lake Agency, season of 1893—Continued.

BEARDY'S RESERVE, No. 97—Continued.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHELS HARVESTED.							Remarks.			
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.		Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.
21	Nah-tow-wee-kee-new	24	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	140	2	3	3	
36	Wah-pah-hoo	29	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	105	1	1	3	3	
42	Kee-tee-may-kee-in	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	60	24	2	2	2	
55	Kee-nee-quah-nee-pe-ness	10	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	125	1	3	3	3	
57	Yah-yah-kee-koot	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	65	1	1	3	3	
67	Iya-ya-soo	6	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	20	3	3	3	3	
75	See-pe-quase-cuni	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	125	3	1	3	3	
76	Wah-pis-tee-quan	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	130	1	1	3	3	
	Home farin	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	130	3	1	3	3	
	Total.	150	28	32	1	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	240	1000	20	15	34	34	
																			LAWRENCE LOVELL, Farmer.

JOHN SMITH'S RESERVE, No. 99.

1	John Smith, Chief.	8	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	80						Carrots and onions consumed during the summer.
75 & 51	E. Smith and Peter Bat.	6	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	35	50						This crop was stacked and threshed with Chas. Crane's.
3	Benjamin Joyful	6	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	35	30	10					
10	Chas. Crane	8	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	10						
25	Francis Drever	5	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15							
46	Henry Crane	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15							
9	Peter Badger	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15							
61	John Richard Charles.	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	80							
14	T. Bear.	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	50							
56	R. Bear	5	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10							
70	E. Bear	6	15	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	40	10						
7	Philip Bear	6	12	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	40	10						
27	Joseph Badger, son	5	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	10						
4	John Badger	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	10						
	Total.	68	69	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	415	20	15	10	10	10		JUSTUS WILSON, Farmer.

Department of Indian Affairs.

JAMES SMITH'S RESERVE, No. 100.

1	James Smith, Chief.	8	16	1	4	1	8	16	1	35	6	15	20	4	Onions consumed during summer. The $\frac{1}{6}$ acre of onions comprises the 6 gardens shown on work return and were consumed by the Indians as they matured. The total amount is, therefore, given in a line with other totals only.
2	Bernard Constant	8	7	4	7	4	8	16	1	70	56	10	30	2	
4	Chee-koo-soo	8					8	16				12			
5	Jacob McLean	8					8	16				13	15	3	
6	Noah Walker	8					8	16				16	18	3	
11	Samuel Smith	8					8	16				10	10		
13	Albert McLeod	8		1			8	16				17	13		
43	Oo-pah-hoo-sis	8					8	16				10			
118	Lazarus	8		2			8	16				14	9		
150	Ah-pee-chive-chew	8		2			8	16				10	21		
153	M. R. Constant	8					8	16				12	16	5	
154	Robert Burns	8		1			8	16		10	7	18	9		
155	Ah-sin-nee-we-kah-pow	8					8	16				10	10	7	
156	Musen-ow-kee-mow	8					8	16				10	10		
160	May-you-puck-kiss-cum	8					8	16				10	10		
161	Antoine Anderson	8					8	16				13	11		
Total		3	16	5	5	1	3	1	16	115	69	200	179	14	9

JOHN H. GORDON,
Farmer.

BIG HEAD'S RESERVE, No. 100c.

88	Nee-soo-pah-taw-wein	1					1	16								*Carrots and onions consumed during summer. The $\frac{1}{6}$ acre of carrots and onions comprises the 3 gardens shown on the work return. This band also lives more particularly by hunting than on what they might procure from agricultural pursuits.
90	Kah-ta-pis-co-wat	1					1	16								
92	Oo-poo-nee-chaw	1					1	16								
96	John Sanderson	1					1	16								
97	George Sanderson	1					1	16								
100	James	1					1	16								
104	Charles Sanderson	1					1	16								
105	Na-na-qua-neum	1					1	16								
Total		2	16	5	5	1	2	1	16	115	69	180	129	10	5	

JOHN H. GORDON,
Farmer.

CUMBERLAND RESERVE, No. 100c.

1	William Head, jun	1					1	16								Onions consumed during summer. The $\frac{1}{6}$ acre of onions comprises the 3 gardens shown on work return. This band lives more particularly on hunting than by agricultural pursuits.
2	Samuel Britten	1					1	16								
3	Patrick Britten	1					1	16								
19	Moses Cameron	1					1	16								
66	Michael Oo-kee-keep	1					1	16								
87	James Head	1					1	16								
98	Joseph Head	1					1	16								
Total		14	16	4	4	1	14	1	16	48	160	71	10	4	3	

JOHN H. GORDON,
Farmer.
R. S. MCKENZIE,
Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Peigan Agency, season of 1893.
PEIGAN RESERVE.

Nos. of Pay Tickets	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.								BUSHELS HARVESTED.								Remarks.	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Onions.	Gardens.		
A	4 Dog Child																		
13	Sits-in-the-middle												19	3					
19	Otter Above												24	11					
45	Crow Shoe												36	4					
60	Shining Double												20	2					
	Total	2				2	1						115	20					
B	7 Travelling																		
8	Sore Legs																		
15	War Bonnet																		
26	Little Girl												5						
29	Crow Round												8	3					
32	Ball Plume												16	4					
	Total	6				1							70	14					
C	1 Big Swan																		
7	Little Plume																		
8	Many Chiefs																		
12	Towipee																		
20	Little Leaf																		
35	Commodore																		
	Total	17				14	2						120	20					

Department of Indian Affairs.

D	1	Running Wolf	2	1	21	29	6
	4	H. Potts	3	32	34	5	
	9	Plain Eagle	14	5	19	3	
	15	Rides Ahead	1	8	8	2	
	30	Plenty Robes	13	9			
		Total	9	75	95	16	
E	1	Crow Eagle	6	37	22	4	
	15	Understandit	3	24	11	7	
	17	Grassy Water	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	24	8	
	18	Lost	2	20	30	8	
	19	Crooked Tail	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	13			
	21	Black Eyes	4	31	25	2	
	45	Wolf Robe	2	20	7	4	
	53	Hair-on-his-face	2	21	9		
		Total	22	179	128	25	

RECAPITULATION.

A	Crow Shoe (M.C.)	2	21	20	115	20
B	Bull Plume	6	21	60	70	14
C	Big Swan	17	21	128	120	20
D	Running Wolf	9	23	75	95	16
E	Crow Eagle (H.C.)	22	32	179	128	25
	Total	56	13	462	528	95

H. H. NASH,
Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Battleford Agency, season of 1893—Concluded.
MOOSOMIN'S RESERVE, No. 112.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHELS HARVESTED.							TONS.	Remarks.											
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.			Onions.	Gardens.									
46	White Cap.	18	4																									
80	Assassay	7																										
64	Kookoos	4																										
98	Blackstar	13																										
22	Wahpooos	6	6																									
27	Kahpatawaymat	7																										
41	Quaquarochees	8																										
9	Towkesic	13	8																									
6	Oseekep	9																										
84	Jossie	9																										
7	Louis	13																										
101	Nanacatch	3																										
	Total	110	18		5	3	1	4		433	51	73																

P. TOMKINS,
Farmer.

THUNDER CHILD'S RESERVE, No. 115.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHELS HARVESTED.							TONS.	Remarks.												
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.			Onions.	Gardens.										
1	Thunder Child	10																											
102	Chippewyan.	24																											
98	Albert	24																											
95	Michel	8																											
87	Angus	5																											
96	Yellow Head	12																											
94	Paddy	15																											
100	Monease	10																											
88	Weekus	10																											
86	Alexander	12																											
70	Jimmie	15																											
92	Tipiskow Muskwa	10																											
69	Fameelgon	5																											
59	Lean Man	7																											
60	Sharp Head	13																											
	Total	180			13½	3½	2½	1	15	180		40	25																

R. FINLAYSON,
Farmer.

Department of Indian Affairs.

RECAPITULATION.

Nos. of Bands	Names of Bands.	GRAIN AND ROOTS SOWN.			GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.			Men employed, including Instructor.	HORSES AND CATTLE.				BUILDINGS ERECTED.							
		Total acres broken for year.	Acres under crop this year.	Acres under crop last year.	Acres, (rats).	Acres, Potatoes.	Acres, Rye.		Acres, (arden.	Hay cut, Tons.	Bushels, Potatoes.	Bushels, Rye.		(ardens.	Approximate No. of Indians on Reserve.	Given under Treaty or on Loan.	Private property of Indians.	Houses.	Oxen.	Houses.	Stables.
109	Stony.	7	3	13	35	40	160	50	450											
108	Red Pheasant's.	100	14	10	16	12	190	150	700											
113	Sweet Grass	82	19	63	4	1	89	21	600											
114	Poundmaker's	68	4	3	3	92	10	8	450											
116	Little Pine's	85	5	4	169	10	63	7	250											
112	Moosemin's	110	18	5	3	1	433	51	350											
115	Thunder Child's.	180	134	34	2	1	180	40	450											
	Grand total.	625	71	10	52	194	44	246	47	998	82	40	554	265	3,250					

P. J. WILLIAMS,
Indian Agent.

FARMING Agencies and Indian Reservations for the Year ended 23rd December, 1893.

Number of Reserve.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	GRAIN AND ROOTS SOWN.										GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.				HORSES AND CATTLE.				BUILDINGS ERECTED.	Remarks.
			Total acres broken for year.	Acres under crop this year.	Acres under crop last year.	Acres, (rats).	Acres, Potatoes.	Acres, Rye.	Acres, (arden.	Hay cut, Tons.	Bushels, Potatoes.	Bushels, Rye.	(ardens.	Approximate No. of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including Instructor.	Given under Treaty or on Loan.	Private property of Indians.	Houses.	Oxen.	Houses.			Stables.
19	Peter Lewis Grasse.	Stony Reserve, Morley	4	48	36	23	22	14	24	80	218	4	589	1	2	400	2	400	6	7	Oxen were loaned to McDougall Orphanage. P. L. GRASSE, Farmer.	

FARMING AGENCIES AND INDIAN RESERVATIONS

BATTLEFORD

Numbers of Reserves.	Names of Instructors.	Location.	GRAIN AND					
			Total Acres broken this year.	Acres under crop this year.	Acres under crop last year.	Acres fenced.	Wheat.	Oats.
							Acres.	Acres.
109	S. Warden.....	Eagle Hills.....	190	20 ² / ₂	25	810	.....	.....
108	J. H. Price.....	do.....	325	149 ⁵ / ₁₆	151 ⁵ / ₁₆	400	100	14
113	W. Dunbar.....	Battle River.....	234	113 ³ / ₈	182 ³ / ₄	400	82	19
114	F. A. D. Bourke.....	do.....	171	83	130 ¹ / ₂	700	68	5
116	do.....	do.....	125	113	90 ¹ / ₂	800	85	15
112	P. Tomkins.....	Jack Fish Creek.....	265	137 ¹ / ₄	129	610	110	18
115	R. Finlayson.....	Saskatchewan.....	450	215	224	750	180	.....
		Total.....	1,760	831 ⁷ / ₁₆	933 ³ / ₈	4,470	625	71
119	Onion Lake—Geo. G. Mann..	Pitt District.....		606	606	581	40	.....
B'd	Chippewyan.....	Cold Lake.....	2	15	13	15	.....	.....
124	Agency Farm—Geo. G. Mann	Pitt District.....		21	21	25	.....	10
		Total.....	2	642	640	621	40	10
147	H. H. Nash, Agent.....	Peigan Reserve (Porcupine Hills.).....	15	.....	13	15	.....	.....
	Crow Eagle (H. C.).....	do.....	234	84	195	279	.....	56
		Total.....	249	84	208	294	.....	56

Department of Indian Affairs.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st OCTOBER, 1893.

AGENCY.

ROOTS SOWN.							GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.							TONS.	
Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Rye.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Rye.	Onions.	Garden Seeds.	Hay cut.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bush.	Bu.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bu.	Bu.	
.....	7	$\frac{3}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	160	50	.....	.....	.....	450
10	10	3	$\frac{1}{4}$	.....	$\frac{1}{8}$	12	35	.....	40	190	150	.....	.....	.....	700
.....	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	1	.....	1	.....	89	21	.....	75	25	.....	.....	.....	600
.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	3	92	.....	.....	10	8	.....	.....	.....	450
.....	6	3	.....	.....	.....	4	169	10	.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	.....	.....	.....	250
.....	5	3	1	.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	.....	433	51	.....	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	350
.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	.....	1	15	180	.....	.....	40	25	.....	.....	.....	450
10	52	19 $\frac{7}{8}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	2 $\frac{3}{16}$	47	998	82	40	554 $\frac{1}{2}$	265	.....	.....	.....	3,250
378	20	10	.....	22	.....	4	113	.....	1,251	113	25	46	.....	.....	1,200
10	3	$\frac{3}{4}$	.....	.....	.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	.....	25	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	600
10	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	.....	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	.....	.....	.....	80	100	.....	.....	.....	1,500
398	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	11	.....	22	.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	113	.....	1,276	393	125	46	.....	.....	3,300
.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	$\frac{3}{4}$	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	9	6	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	462	.....	528	95	.....	.....	.....	220
.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	.....	.....	.....	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	462	.....	578	95	.....	.....	.....	250

FARMING AGENCIES AND
BATTLEFORD

Numbers of Reserves.	Names of Instructors.	Location.	Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including Instructor.	HORSES AND CATTLE.			
					Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.	
					Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.
109	S. Warden	Eagle Hills	97	1		45	30	
108	J. H. Price	do	127	1	8	70	15	
113	W. Dunbar	Battle River	144	1		31	58	
114	F. A. D. Bourke	do	115	2		26	38	
116	do	do	109			24	30	
112	P. Tomkins	Jack Fish Creek	125	1		22	30	
115	R. Finlayson	Saskatchewan	170	1		55	40	
		Total	887	7	8	273	241	
119	Onion Lake—Geo. G. Mann.	Pitt District	387			88	57	
B'd								
124	Chippewyan	Cold Lake	152			10	62	12
....	Agency Farm—Geo. G. Mann	Pitt District			18			
		Total	539		18	98	119	12
147	H. H. Nash, Agent	Peigan Reserve (Porcupine Hills)		4	7			
....	Crow Eagle (H. C.)	do	780			17	507	
		Total	780	4	7	17	507	

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—Continued.

AGENCY.

BUILDINGS ERECTED.								Remarks.
Houses.	Stables.	Store-houses.	Root-houses.	Pig-styes.	Mill and Granary.	Work shops.	Schools.	
22	31	3	2	Garden produce eaten while green. Garden produce consumed while green. Garden produce consumed while green. P. J. WILLIAMS, <i>Indian Agent.</i>
27	27	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	22	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	23	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	18	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	17	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	25	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
197	163	15	11	The eighteen horses shown in Agency are constantly working for benefit of Band 119, with the exception of two horses which the agent drives. GEO. G. MANN, <i>Indian Agent.</i>
60	40	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	2
4	4	3	1	.....	1	1	1
64	44	3	1	10	1	1	3	
4	2	5	1	Twenty acres new land broken. Seed grain being scarce, it was thought advisable to give it all out to Indians, on condition that they should return a specified amount of grain or money after harvest. This condition has been fulfilled. The whole amount of seed grain was only sufficient to sow 56 acres. Twenty new acres fenced this year. Two hundred and fifty tons of hay put up by Indians under instruction and with the assistance of farmer. Yield of oats very light. Potatoes a very good yield, plenty of seed well stored. Turnips, fair yield. Gardens, fair, well hoed and kept clean. Decrease in population caused by many Indians having gone to Montana. Decrease in Indian horses caused by trading them off for cattle. Thirteen new houses built; 5 new stables built. H. H. NASH, <i>Indian Agent.</i>
106	31	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
110	33	5	30	.....	.....	.....	.....

NUMBER and Whereabouts of Indians in the North-west Territories, 1893.

Nos. of Reserves.	Name of Band.	Location of Reserve.	Tribe.	Total No. in Band.	No. on Reserve, 1893.	No. Absent.	Whereabouts of Absentees.
TREATY No. 4.							
<i>Birdie Agency.</i>							
61	Kee-see-koo-wenju	Riding Mountain.	Saulteux	131	131	2	2, Portage la Prairie.
62	Way-way-see-cappo.	Bird Tail Creek.	do	173	171	7	6, Portage la Prairie; 1, Pelly.
63	The Gambler.	Silver Creek	do	123	116	13	8, Crooked Lake; 1, jail; 2, Portage la Prairie; 2, Moose Mountain.
67	Rolling River	Rolling River.	do	124	111		
<i>Pelly Agency.</i>							
64	Côté	Duck Mountain and Assiniboine River.	Saulteux	551	529	22	
65	Key	Assiniboine and Shoal Rivers	do	272	272		
66	Kee-see-kouse	Duck Mountain and Assiniboine River.	do	226	225	1	1 left. Treaty Annuity commuted.
<i>Moose Mountain Agency.</i>							
68	Pheasant Rump.	Moose Mountain	Assiniboine.	647	646	1	
69	Striped Blanket.	do	do	75	64	11	} 4 absent, hunting, &c.; 25 across the line.
70	White Bear.	do	Cree.	69	55	14	
				108	104	4	
				252	223	29	
<i>Crooked Lake Agency.</i>							
71	Ochapowace	Crooked Lakes.	Cree	294	125	169	2, (du'Appelle; 7, Maple Creek; 5, Piapot's; 70, Turtle Mountain; 85, whereabouts unknown.
72	Kah-kee-wis-ta-haw	do	do	225	127	98	10, File Hills; 22, Piapot's; 2, Rolling River; 9, Cypress Hills; 9, Turtle Mountain; 46, whereabouts unknown.
73	Cowesses	do	Cree & Saulteux.	229	142	87	2, Fort Ellice; 2, Medicine Hat, 3, out West; 1 Rosseau River; 18, Turtle Mountain; 59, unknown; 2, Portage la Prairie.
74	Sakinay.	do	Saulteux	220	180	40	11, Turtle Mountain; 29, whereabouts unknown.
				968	574	394	

Department of Indian Affairs.

<i>Assiniboine Agency.</i>					
76	Carry-the-Kettle.....	Indian Head	Assiniboine.....	210	177
<i>File Hills Agency.</i>					
81	Pee-pee-kee-sis.....	File Hills.	Cree.....	90	86
82	Okanees.....	do	do	67	67
83	Star Blanket.....	do	do	51	51
84	Little Black Bear.....	do	do	77	72
<i>Muscowpetung's Agency.</i>					
75	Piapot.....			285	276
80	Muscowpetung.....	Qu'Appelle Valley	Cree.....	225	213
		do	Saulteux.....	124	115
79	Pasquah.....	Qu'Appelle Lakes.....	do	185	180
<i>Touchwood Hills Agency.</i>					
85	Muscowquian.....	Little Touchwood Hills.	Saulteux.....	148	148
86	George Gordon.....	do	Cree.....	152	145
87	Day Star.....	Big Touchwood Hills.....	do	85	80
88	Poor Man.....	do	do	95	83
89	Yellow Quill.....	Nut and Fishing Lakes	do	356	345
Total in Treaty No. 4.....				886	801
TREATY No. 6.				4,283	3,734
<i>Duck Lake Agency.</i>					
95	One Arrow.....	Near Batoche.....	Cree.....	109	108
96	Okemasis.....	Duck Lake	do	21	20
97	Beardy.....	do	do	134	134
99	John Smith.....	South Branch.....	do	156	142
100	James Smith.....	Fort à la Corne.....	do	135	122
100a	Big Head.....	do	do	41	38
100a	Cumberland.....	do	do	57	53
Total in Treaty No. 6.....				653	617

N. B.—There are 838 Indian children attending the various Industrial Schools who are included in Number on Reserve, 1893.

NUMBER and Whereabouts of Indians in the North-west Territories, 1893—Continued.

No. of Reserve.	Name of Band.	Location of Reserve.	Tribe.	Total No. in Band.	No. on Reserves, 1893.	No. Absent.	Whereabouts of Absentees.
TREATY No. 6—Continued.							
<i>Carlton Agency.</i>							
101	William Twatt	Sturgeon Lake	Cree	146	143	3	3 working in Prince Albert.
102	Petaquaky	Muskeg Lake	do	73	73	0	
103	Mistaway	Snake Plain	do	144	142	2	1, Beaver Lake; 1, Egg Lake.
104	Antahakoop	Sandy Lake	do	218	213	5	3, Turtle Mountain.
105	Kapahawekemum.	Meadow Lake	do	66	63	3	3, Turtle Lake.
107	Pelican Lake.	Pelican Lake	do	91	41	50	50 hunting in the district, have not yet taken treaty.
106	Keneemotayee.	Assiniboine Lake.	do	100	100	0	
				838	775	63	
400							
<i>James Roberts</i>							
<i>William Charles</i>							
<i>Lac la Ronge.</i>							
<i>Montreal Lake.</i>							
				392	369	23	23 absent hunting.
				101	100	1	1, whereabouts unknown.
<i>Battleford Agency.</i>							
				493	469	24	
<i>Red Pheasant.</i>							
108	Mosquito.	Eagle Hills	Cree	135	128	7	7, Montana.
110	Bear's Head	do	Stony	132	99	33	(11, Montana; 12, Milk River; 10, Belknap; 22 absentees returned to reserve, 1893, but annuities not paid.
111	Lean Man.	do	do	119	111	8	1, Bears Hills; 3, south; 4, Red Deer.
112	Moosehorn	Jackfish Creek	Cree	139	132	7	2, Battleford; 5, Montana.
113	Sweet Grass	Battle River	do	127	113	14	12, Montana; 2, north.
114	Poundmaker	do	do	175	166	9	3, north; 1, Turtle Lake; 1, Rocky Mountains; 4, U.S.
115	Thunderchild	Saskatchewan River	do	139	117	22	13, south; 2, Calgary; 3, Fort Pitt; 2, Fort Macleod.
116	Little Pine and Lucky Man	Battle River	do	966	866	100	
<i>Onion Lake Agency.</i>							
				199	186	13	2, Battleford; 9 hunting in district; 2, Edmonton.
119	See-kas-kootch	Onion Lake.	Cree	106	106	0	
120	Weemustaccostewawasis	Stony	do	67	60	7	7 hunting at Island Lake.
121	Ooneepowhayo	Frog	do	29	29	0	
122	Pus-keeb-kee-wenin	do	do	108	108	0	
123	Kee-hee-win.	Long	do	170	169	1	1, Heart Lake.
124	Kimosayo	Colt	Chippewyan	679	658	21	

Department of Indian Affairs

<i>Saddle Lake Agency.</i>						
125	Thomas Hunter.....	Cree.....	94	94		
126	Walsatanow.....	do.....	27	27		
127	Blue Quill.....	do.....	78	78		
128	James Seenum.....	do.....	310	306		4 2, Great Slave Lake; 1, Edmonton; 1, whereabouts unknown.
129	Peeaysis.....	do.....	14	5		9, Great Slave Lake.
130	Antoine.....	Chippewyan.....	66	66		
131	Kaquanum.....	Cree.....	108	103		4, Athabasca Landing; 1, Great Slave Lake.
			697	679	18	
<i>Edmonton Agency.</i>						
132	Michel.....	Iroquois.....	79	79		
133	Joseph.....	Stony.....	136	123		7, hunting in woods.
133a	Paul.....	do.....	127	127		
134	Alexander.....	Riviere qui Barre.....	221	221		
135	Enoch.....	Stony Plain.....	152	140		12 2, Saddle Lake; 2, South Saskatchewan; 3, hunting at Bear's Hills; 5, working at Calgary.
	Orphans.....	do.....	8	8		
			723	704	19	
<i>Hobbsena Agency.</i>						
137	Ermineskin.....	Cree.....	156	152		4, Lac Ste. Anne.
138	Sampson.....	do.....	289	274		15 7, Morley; 8, whereabouts unknown.
140	Sharphead.....	Stony.....	86	2		84 84, at White Whale Lake.
141	Louis Bull.....	Cree.....	62	60		2 2, whereabouts unknown.
			593	488	105	
			5,642	5,256	386	
Total in Treaty No. 6.....						
TREATY No. 7.						
<i>Sarcee Agency.</i>						
145	Bull Head.....	Sarcee.....	235	232		3 2, Blackfoot Reserve; 1, Calgary.
142	Bear's Paw.....	Stony.....	647	550		97, Hunting and trapping in the Rocky Mountains and British Columbia.
142	Chimiquy.....	do.....				
143	Jacob.....	do.....	882	782	100	
<i>Blackfoot Agency.</i>						
146	Running Rabbit.....	Blackfoot.....	678	662	16	15, whereabouts unknown; 1, Blood Reserve.
146	Old Sun.....	do.....	653	647	6	do do
			1,331	1,309	22	do do

NUMBER and Whereabouts of Indians in the North-west Territories, 1893—Continued.

No. of Reserves.	Name of Band.	Location of Reserve.	Tribe.	Total No. in Band.	No. on Reserves. Payments 1893.	No. Absent.	Whereabouts of Absentees.
TREATY No. 7—Concluded.							
<i>Blood Agency.</i>							
148	Red Crow and Day Chief.....	Belly River	Blackfoot	1,611	1,494	117	45, in Montana; 25, hunting in Rocky Mountains; 47, whereabouts unknown.
<i>Poigan Agency.</i>							
147	Crow Eagle.....	Old Man's River.....	Blackfoot	830	786	50	5, in jail; 4, Blackfoot Crossing; 40, Montana; 1, whereabouts unknown.
Total in Treaty No. 7.....				4,654	4,365	289	
NON-TREATY INDIANS.							
<i>Stragglers</i>							
	Eroch	Lac Dore and Turtle Lake.....	Cree and Sault- eaux.....	103			No. Reserve: hunting Indians.
	Little Chief	Bird Tail Creek	Stoux	110			100, on reserve; 10, United States.
	Ha-we-eda	Oak River	do	250			210, do 20 employed among settlers; 20, U. S.
	Pedanonce	Oak Lake	do	50			40, do 10, United States.
	Standing Buffalo	Turtle Mountain.....	do	41			25, do 16, do
	White Cap	Op'Appelle Lakes.....	do	185			185, do
	U. S. Stoux	Moose Woods.....	do	103			103, do
	Cree Stragglers.....	Birdle, Regina and Moose Jaw, Current, Maple Creek and Medicine Hat.....	do	215			10 returned to United States.
Total number Non-Treaty Indians.....				1,237			20 entered treaty and joined various reserves.

Department of Indian Affairs.

RECAPITULATION OF AGENCIES.

Agencies.	Total Number in Band.	Number on Reserve, 1893.
<i>Treaty No. 4--</i>		
Birtle.....	551	529
Pelly.....	647	646
Moose Mountain.....	252	223
Crooked Lake.....	968	574
Assiniboine.....	210	177
File Hills.....	285	276
Muscowpetung.....	534	508
Touchwood Hills.....	836	801
Total.....	4,283	3,734
<i>Treaty No. 6--</i>		
*Duck Lake.....	1,146	1,086
Carlton.....	838	775
Battleford.....	966	866
Onion Lake.....	679	658
Saddle Lake.....	697	679
Edmonton.....	723	704
Hobbema.....	593	488
Total.....	5,642	5,256
<i>Treaty No. 7--</i>		
Sarcee and Stony.....	882	782
Blackfoot.....	1,331	1,309
Blood.....	1,611	1,494
Peigan.....	830	780
Total.....	4,654	4,365

* Includes "James Roberts" and "William Charles" Bands.

RECAPITULATION.

	Total Number in Band.	Whereabouts.	
		Present.	Absent.
Treaty No. 4.....	4,283	3,734	549
do 6.....	5,642	5,256	386
do 7.....	4,654	4,365	289
Non-Treaty Indians.....	1,237	1,151	86
Total.....	15,816	14,506	1,310

A. E. FORGET,
Asst. Indian Commissioner.

EARNINGS of Individual

Agency.	Band.	No.	Sale of Live Stock.	Grain and Roots.	Wood and Hay.	Lime, Bones and Charcoal.	Labour, Freight-ing, &c.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Pelly.....	Côté.....	64	} 1,425 00	30 00		45 00	320 80
	Key.....	65					
	Keesickouse.....	66					
Birtle.....	All Bands.....		1,200 00	2,500 00	1,300 00		1,000 00
Moose Mountain.....	Pheasant Rump.....	68	}	112 25	439 25	3 00	611 21
	Striped Blanket.....	69					
	White Bear.....	70					
Crooked Lakes....	Ochapowace.....	71	} 834 70	2,383 59	733 50	82 60	64 00
	Kahkeewistahaw.....	72					
	Cowesess.....	73					
	Sakimay.....	74					
Assiniboine.....	Jack.....	76		132 62	312 30		321 51
File Hills.....	All Bands.....			82 60	967 89		122 20
Muscowpetung's.....	Piapot.....	75	} 51 00	352 25	3,071 47		659 46
	Pasquah.....	79					
	Muscowpetung.....	80					
Touchwood Hills.....	Day Star.....	87	} 264 34	58 10	187 50	18 75	623 98
	Poor Man.....	88					
	Muscowequan.....	85					
	George Gordon.....	86					
Duck Lake.....	One Arrow.....	95	} 246 00	455 20	432 27		716 28
	Okemasis.....	96					
	Beardy.....	97					
	John Smith.....	99					
	James Smith.....	100					
	Peter Chapman.....	100a					
Carlton.....	Wm. Twatt.....	101	} 39 33	217 80	168 52	5 00	284 81
	Petaquakey.....	102					
	Mistawasis.....	103					
	Attakakoop.....	104					
	Kapahawakenum.....	105					
	Keeneemotayee.....	106					
Battleford.....	Stonies.....	109	} 217 00	166 85	1,582 65	311 75	418 25
	Red Pheasant.....	108					
	Sweet Grass.....	113					
	Poundmaker.....	114					
	Little Pine.....	116					
	Moosomin.....	112					
	Thunderchild.....	115					
Onion Lake.....	Seekaskooch.....	119	} 35 00	24 00			
	Chippewyan.....	124					
Saddle Lake.....	Saddle Lake.....	125	} 10 00	21 00			135 00
	Blue Quill.....	127					
	Wahsatanow.....	126					
	James Seenum.....	128					
	Chippewyan.....	130					
	Beaver Lake.....	131					
Edmonton....	Enoch.....	135	} 35 00		35 00		530 00
	Michel.....	132					
	Alexander.....	134					
	Joseph and Paul.....	133					

Department of Indian Affairs.

Indians, 1892-93.

Hunting, Furs, &c.	Fish and Game.	Senega Root.	Mis- cellaneous and Manufac- tures.	Beef.	Total.	How expended.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
3,300 00			9 00	259 91	5,389 71	Provisions, clothing, horses, heifers, wagons, mowers, harness, &c.
8,250 00		200 00	1,500 00		15,950 00	Provisions, clothing, seed wheat, horses, cattle, mowers, rakes, wagons, &c.
210 00	96 50		554 50	50 00	2,076 71	Provisions, clothing, lumber, &c.
555 00		360 00	301 75	75 13	5,390 27	Provisions, clothing, binding twine, mower, implements, building material, horses and buckboard.
130 00			87 55	47 06	1,031 04	Provisions, clothing, lumber, pigs, threshing, &c.
194 00			40 00	1,308 58	2,715 27	Provisions, clothing, lumber, cows, heifers, mower, binding twine, implements, &c.
250 00			183 70	26 90	4,594 78	Provisions, clothing, wagons, live stock, implements, building material, &c.
4,400 00			73 20	694 78	6,320 65	Provisions, clothing, cattle, hay, implements and building material.
1,362 25	139 50		336 50	214 24	3,902 24	Provisions, clothing, cattle, implements, wagon, horses, building material and necessities of life.
1,220 00				75 03	2,010 49	do do
1,080 00			89 25	36 00	3,901 75	Provisions, clothing, implements, cattle, household furniture and building material.
5,300 00			13 50	27 12	5,399 62	Provisions, clothing, implements, horses, cattle, sleighs, wagons, ammunitions and traps.
3,839 00			62 00		4,067 00	Provisions, clothing, implements, horses, cattle, wagon and necessities of life.
3,390 00			275 00		4,230 00	Provisions, clothing, implements, cattle, building material, wagons, and necessities of life.

EARNINGS of Individual

Agency.	Band.	No.	Sale of Live Stock.	Grain and Roots.	Wood and Hay.	Lime, Bones and Charcoal.	Labour, Freight- ing, &c.
			§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.
Hobbema	All Bands				12 00		330 12
Sarcee	Sarcee	142	171 00	8 05	195 75		1,424 30
	Stony	143					
		144					
Blackfoot	Blackfoot	146	201 50		536 91		995 75
Blood	Blood	148			550 00		2,659 89
Peigan	Peigan	147			9 00	4 00	685 50
	Total		4,684 87	6,533 31	10,555 01	470 10	11,903 06

Department of Indian Affairs.

Indians, 1892-93—*Concluded.*

Hunting, Furs, &c.	Fish and Game.	Senega Root.	Mis- cellaneous and Manufac- tures.	Beef.	Total.	How expended.
§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	
3,378 00				203 26	3,923 38	Provisions, clothing, implements, cattle, building material, wagons and necessities of life.
2,050 00	170 00		45 00	1,676 38	5,740 48	do do
					1,734 16	do do
300 00			50 00		3,559 89	do do
				935 03	1,633 53	do do
39,208 25	406 00	560 00	3,620 95	5,629 42	83,570 97	

A. E. FORGET,
Assistant Indian Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 15th December, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the survey of Indian reserves in the North-west Territories during the past season.

In accordance with instructions from this department, I left here in the latter part of July and proceeded to Regina, where I received further instructions from Mr. Assistant Indian Commissioner Forget, in reference to the survey of the boundaries of certain proposed Indian reserves at Swan Lake, and Dawson's Bay, at the north-westerly end of Lake Winnipegosis.

Having engaged a party of men and secured transport, I left Regina on the 24th August, and proceeded to Dawson's Bay, *via* Fort Qu'Appelle and Pelly.

En route I met Mr. W. E. Jones, Indian Agent, and ascertained the views of that gentleman as to what lands should be set aside as new reserves by the proposed surveys in his agency.

On my arrival at Swan Lake, I made arrangements with Peter Moore, an Indian belonging to the "Key's" Band, and highly recommended by Mr. Jones, to herd my transport animals. I also procured from Moore some small birch canoes in addition to one belonging to Mr. Jones, which he kindly lent me. Mr. Jones's canoe is very unsteady and dangerous.

Having been delayed a day by adverse winds, we crossed Swan Lake during the night to the Hudson's Bay Company's trading post. Here I chartered a York boat from the gentleman in charge, the canoes being unsuitable for surveying purposes and liable to upset and drown some of the party, or continually cause delay while moving from one point to another along the shores of such an extensive sheet of water as Lake Winnipegosis, where the wind blows more or less every day at this season of the year.

In consequence of prevailing winds from the north, which invariably decrease the depth of Swan Lake at its outlet at the northerly end, so that the stretch of river from there to Dawson's Bay was found to be very shallow and difficult to descend, we were obliged to drag our boat over the numerous shoals and rapids filled with boulders which occur in this stream fitly called Shoal River.

On my arrival at Dawson's Bay I had an interview with the Indians, whom I found there engaged in fishing and hunting, in regard to the new reserves which I had been instructed to allot to them; and I secured the services of the headmen and a few other members of the band to assist in making the surveys, thus affording them an opportunity of seeing the position of the boundaries.

This reserve now consists of one larger and six smaller portions of land. The principal part is situated at Pelly and was surveyed by Mr. A. W. Ponton, D.L.S., in the year 1883. The other parts, surveyed this season, are situated at the north-westerly end of Lake Winnipegosis, with the exception of a small area at the mouth of Birch River, on the westerly shore already mentioned of Swan Lake, where Peter Moore, above mentioned, an excellent hunter belonging to the Key's Band, has fixed on a claim for himself and family.

The character of the soil in the part of the reserve at Fort Pelly has already been described, *vide* "Plans and Descriptions of Indian Reserves." The portions at Dawson's Bay are heavily wooded with poplar, spruce and tamarack. Small areas of hay land are met with here and there, the grass being generally of inferior quality. The portion situated at Swan Lake was on my suggestion selected by the Indians in lieu of a tract of worthless land at the westerly end of Dog Island which some members of the band wished to acquire. I pointed out to the headmen the superior

Department of Indian Affairs.

advantages afforded by the tract at Swan Lake for the purpose, more especially, of raising cattle, in which enterprise they seem to be much interested. The more elevated parts of this area are covered with fine poplar timber suitable for the construction of byres and other buildings, and hardwood is to be found along the edges of the lake, and the rivers.

The meadows are extensive and would produce large quantities of good hay, and the rivers flowing across this tract abound in fish and fowl.

It may be well to mention that a small tract of land situated on the right bank of Shoal River, near its mouth, and within the limits of the fishing station surveyed in the year 1889 for this band of Indians, was, at that time, temporarily occupied as a trading post by a squatter, a Mr. Hartman, and in consequence it was thought desirable to cut this claim out of the fishing station in order to avoid possible complications. Mr. Hartman having now abandoned the place, the Indians have taken possession of it, and I marked it off as a part of the reserve. It may be well to add that the Indians say they are pleased with their new reserves.

Having completed the work in the vicinity of Dawson's Bay, the Indians who had been employed on the survey were paid off. Their names are "Keematch," John Beardy, Humphrey Favel and "Che-che-me-can," all good hands on land or water.

On the 12th October we left Swan Lake and proceeded to the reserve of Chief Côté. In the evening heavy rain, followed by a violent snow storm, set in, rendering the roads almost impassable. The next day we came across the tracks of a herd of moose; one of the party followed them and succeeded in stalking and killing four—a bull, a cow, and two calves.

On the 17th we arrived at the well appointed agency of Mr. Jones. That gentleman accompanied me to the "Crow Stand" Indian mission, and I proceeded to survey a small area adjacent to the southerly boundary of the reserve of Chief Gabriel Côté, including the site of the buildings used as a boarding-school in connection with the "Crow Stand" Indian mission.

On the 20th we left "Crow Stand" and proceeded to Regina *via* Yorkton and Fort Qu'Appelle, where, after an uneventful trip, the party arrived on the 26th. The men were paid off the next day, thus ending surveying operations for the season.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN C. NELSON,
In charge Indian Reserve Surveys.

INDIAN WOMEN WHO HAVE COMMUTED THEIR ANNUITY BY A TEN YEARS' PURCHASE UNDER SECTION 11 OF THE INDIAN ACT.

1879-80.

Treaty No. 1.

Harriet Hunt, St. Peter's.. \$ 50 00

1880-81.

Treaty No. 2.

Isabella McAully, No. 29, Ebb and Flow Lake.....	50 00
Suzanne Sinclair do 37 do	50 00
Marguerite Moar do 28 do	50 00
Margaret Monkman do 24, Lake Manitoba.....	50 00
Mary Jane Garroch do 12, Fairford.....	50 00

1881-82.

Treaty No. 2.

Elizabeth Moar, No. 5, Fairford River..... 50 00

Treaty No. 5.

Elizabeth Brittain, No. 6, Cumberland.....	50 00
Annie Cox do 26 do	50 00
Mrs. Jourdain do 55 do	50 00
Annie McKay do 58 do	50 00
Josette Sais do 77 do	50 00

Treaty No. 6.

Mrs. T. T. Quinn, No. 42, Red Pheasant..... 50 00

1882-83.

Treaty No. 2.

Mary Saunderson, Lake Manitoba..... 50 00

Treaty No. 4.

Marguerite Parisien, Pasquah's Band.....	50 00
*Jean Baptiste Parisien do	50 00
*Alexander Parisien do	50 00
*Isidore Parisien do	50 00
Marie Rose Parisien do	50 00
Mame Parisien do	50 00
Françoise Parisien do	50 00
Teresa St. Denis do	50 00
Julie St. Denis do	50 00
Rosalie St. Denis do	50 00
Marie St. Denis do	50 00
Françoise Desjerlais, Muscowequan's Band.....	50 00
Isabelle Desjerlais do	50 00
Caroline Blondeau do	50 00
Melanis Blondeau do	50 00

(*These three men were paid by the agent in error.)

Department of Indian Affairs.

1883-84.

Treaty No. 1.

Margaret McLeod, No. 146, St. Peter's Band.....	\$	50 00
Margaret Pritchard do 357 do		50 00

Treaty No. 2.

Maria Misayabit, No. 20, Lake Manitoba.....		50 00
Margaret Misayabit do 21 do		50 00
Shaw-aw-way-in-cit-ah-wook do 24 do		50 00
Isabella do 1 do		50 00

Treaty No. 4.

Mary Ann McKay, No. 12, Little Black Bear's Band.....		50 00
Caroline Peletier do 27, Cowesess' Band.....		50 00
Mrs. Trochier or Oopepeewahnook No. 9, Cowesess' Band		50 00

Treaty No. 5.

Christie McLeod, No. 184, Norway House.....		50 00
Catherine Swain do 138 do		50 00
Bella Morrison do 81 do		50 00
Rosalie Moore do 21, Grand Rapids.....		50 00
Harrie Houston do 15 do		50 00

1884-85.

Treaty No. 1.

Lydia Sutherland, No. 354 $\frac{1}{2}$, St. Peter's.....		50 00
Jane Whyte do 371 $\frac{1}{2}$ do		50 00
Charlotte Desrosiers do 170 do		50 00
Emily Isbester do 361 do		50 00
Margaret Thom do 63 do		50 00
E. J. Macleod do 136 do		50 00
Caroline McDonald do 388 do		50 00
Victoria Young do 166 do		50 00
Nancy Leask do 143 do		50 00
Lucy West do 409 do		50 00
Nancy Marsh do 42 do		50 00
Jane Grey do 322 do		50 00
Jane M. Snider do 394 do		50 00
Lucy Fiddler do 101 do		50 00
Catherine Walker do 401 do		50 00
Rosalie Gagnon do 53 $\frac{1}{2}$, Fort Alexander.		50 00
Charlotte Lapierre do 53 $\frac{1}{2}$, Brokenhead River.....		50 00

Treaty No. 4.

Julia Angeau, No. 71, Pasquah's Band.....		50 00
Néline Wallet do 66 do		50 00

Treaty No. 5.

Jane Shaw, No. 29, Fisher River Band.....		50 00
Betsy Semours do 26 do		50 00
Adelaide Garson do 43, Norway House.....		50 00

Treaty No. 6.

A. Laframboise, No. 27, Petaquakey's Band.....		50 00
--	--	-------

1885-86.

Treaty No. 1.

Anne Favel, No. 12, Long Plain Band. \$ 50 00

Treaty No. 4.

Teresa Breland, Cowesess' Band..... 50 00
 Sarah Fisher, No. 37 Muscowpetung's Band.... 50 00
 Mary Thomas do do 50 00
 Susie Thompson, Sister of Chub Jack, Assiniboine Reserve .. 50 00
 Mary McDonald, No. 13, Keeseekouse..... 50 00

Treaty No. 5.

Mary Jane Boulette, No. 82, Hollow Water River..... 50 00

Treaty No. 6.

Mary DeCoteau, No. 33, Red Pheasant's Band..... 50 00
 Emilie Vivier do 50, Seekaskouch's Band.... 50 00

1886-87.

Treaty No. 1.

Agnes Briere, No. 20, Fort Alexander..... 50 00
 Jessie Spense do 304, St. Peter's..... 50 00
 Catherine Kennedy do 510 do 50 00

Treaty No. 3.

Hannah McIvor, No. 75, Lac Seul Band..... 50 00
 Magna Young do 103 do 50 00
 Louisa Kirkness do 116 do 50 00

Treaty No. 6.

Louisa Donald, No. 57, James Seenum's Band..... 50 00
 Annie Whitford do 73, Alexander's do 50 00
 Catherine Besson do 34, Muskegwatic's do 50 00
 Jane Collins do 14, Blue Quill's do 50 00
 Emma Brabant do 53, Red Pheasant's do 50 00

Treaty No. 7.

Sally Bird, Blackfoot Reserve..... 50 00

1887-88.

Treaty No. 1.

Georgina Starke, No. 365, St. Peter's..... 50 00
 Kapoosohahsohting do 28, Brokenhead River 50 00

Treaty No. 4.

Philomen Daniels, No. 35, Peepeekeesis' Band..... 50 00
 Elizabeth H. Pratt do 10, Gordon's do 50 00
 Anne Houle do 123, Gambler's do 50 00

Treaty No. 5.

Mrs. Mary Ned, No. 17, Black River..... 50 00
 Jane Norquay do 61, Fisher do 50 00

Department of Indian Affairs.

Treaty No. 6.

Rosalie Fournier,	No. 53, John Smith's Band	\$ 50 00
Peggy Favel	do 26, Muskegwtic's do No. 126.....	50 00

Treaty No. 7.

Lucy Cook,	No. 25, Running Wolf's Band, Peigan Reserve.....	50 00
------------	--	-------

1888-89.

Treaty No. 1.

Mrs. Catherine Ann Michaud,	No. 536, St. Peter's	50 00
Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Clouston	do 511 do	50 00
Mrs. Catherine Gilliaud	do 77 do	50 00

Treaty No. 6.

Adelaide Loyer,	No. 132, Michel's Band.....	50 00
Margaret Cardinal	do 11, Beaver Lake do	50 00
Matilda Cardinal	do 41, Lac la Biche do	50 00
Mrs. D. Leblanc	do 99, Attakakoop's do	50 00

Treaty No. 7.

Emma Jonas, Stony Reserve,	Bear's Paw Band	50 00
----------------------------	-----------------------	-------

1889-90.

Treaty No. 1.

Eliza Daniels,	No. 295, St. Peter's Band.....	50 00
Mrs. Ed. Kipling	do 551 do do	50 00

Treaty No. 2.

Maria Lamalice,	No. 33, Waterhen River.....	50 00
-----------------	-----------------------------	-------

Treaty No. 5.

Emma Robideaux,	No. 20, Black River....	50 00
Kitty Smith	do 29, Moose Lake.....	50 00

Treaty No. 6.

Emma Higgins or Apistatim,	No. 111, Thunderchild's Band	50 00
Phoebe Jefferson	do 189, Poundmaker's do	50 00
Judith Boucher	do 109, James Seenum's do	50 00

Treaty No. 7.

Julia Choquette,	No. 46, Blood Reserve, Running Wolf's Band.....	50 00
Isabella Grant	do 59 do do	50 00
Mrs. Howard	do 35, Blood Band N.....	50 00
Mrs. Murphy	do 19 do M.	50 00
Mrs. Millar	do 34 do I.....	50 00

1890-91.

Treaty No. 1.

Matilda Asham,	No. 6, St. Peter's	50 00
Harriet Fontaine	do 531 do	50 00
Mary Ann Johnston	do 160, Fort Alexander.....	50 00
Angelique Johnston	do 162 do	50 00

Treaty No. 5.

Margaret Jane Buck,	No. 69, Moose Lake.....	\$ 50 00
Philemon Budd	do 116, Cumberland.....	50 00
Margaret Mackay	do 110 do	50 00
Margaret Saunders	do 41, Pas.... ..	50 00
Mary J. Cochrane	do 24, Fisher River.....	50 00

Treaty No. 4.

Marie Gervais,	No. 83, Cowessess' Band.....	50 00
----------------	------------------------------	-------

Treaty No. 6.

Mrs. Chas. Fiddler,	No. 50, James Smith's Band	50 00
Lizzie Calleboo	do 132, Michel's do	50 00
Rosalie House	do 1, Ermineskin's do	50 00
Elizabeth St. Germain	do 137, George Gordon's do	50 00

1891-92.

Treaty No. 1.

Mrs. Joseph Moore,	No. 394, St. Peter's	50 00
Mrs. Sarah Sasford	do 49 do	50 00
Mrs. Sarah Sargeant	do 558 do	50 00
Mrs. Jane Mowat	do 218 do	50 00
Eliza Ann Walker	do 393 do	50 00

Treaty No. 2.

Marie Ste. Matte,	No. 58, Lake Manitoba.....	50 00
Elsie Spence	do 46, Ebb and Flow Lake.....	50 00

Treaty No. 5.

Sarah Clarke,	No. 22, Black River.....	50 00
Mrs. Albert Balledine	do 101, Cumberland	50 00

Treaty No. 4.

Nancy Laronde,	No. 53, Key's Band.....	50 00
Flora Chartrand	do 26 do	50 00
Harriet Chartrand	do 26 do	50 00

Treaty No. 6.

Maria Beaudry,	No. 33, Mistawasis' Band.....	50 00
----------------	-------------------------------	-------

Department of Indian Affairs.

PART II.

Department of Indian Affairs.

RETURN A (1).

Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended 31st December, 1893.

HEADQUARTERS.

Name.	Designation or Rank.	Salary.	Date of Appointment to Department.	By whom appointed.	Date of First Appointment to Civil Service.
Hon. T. Mayne Daly.	Superintendent General.	\$		Holds this office combined with that of the Minister of the Interior.	
Hayter Reed.	Deputy Superintendent General.	3,200	Mar. 1, 1881	Governor in Council.	Mar. 1, 1881
D. C. Scott	Chief Clerk and Accountant.	1,800	Oct. 8, 1880	do	Oct. 8, 1880
E. L. Newcombe.	Solicitor.	400	Mar. 13, 1893	do	Mar. 13, 1893
Wm. McGirr.	1st Class Clerk.	1,800	June 14, 1883	do	June 14, 1883
Miss A. C. Taylor.	3rd Class Clerk.	550	do 10, 1890	do	do 10, 1890
J. A. J. McKenna.	Stenographer.	1,350	Nov. 28, 1887	do	July 1, 1887
R. B. E. Moffat.	do	550	Feb. 7, 1891	do	Feb. 7, 1891
R. G. Dalton.	Clerk in charge of Accountant's Branch.	1,400	July —, 1871	do	July —, 1871
F. W. Smith.	1st Class Clerk.	1,500	Sept. 1, 1873	do	Oct. 13, 1870
E. Rochester.	2nd do	1,250	June 5, 1890	do	Jan —, 1882
H. J. Brook.	3rd do	1,000	April 3, 1882	do	do 1, 1871
H. McKay.	3rd do	1,000	Feb. 15, 1884	do	July 9, 1880
J. W. Shore.	3rd do	950	Mar. 24, 1884	do	Mar. 24, 1884
D. W. Osahgee.	3rd do	650	Feb. 11, 1889	do	Feb. 11, 1889
Miss. F. K. Maracle.	3rd do	550	Jan. 31, 1891	do	Jan. 31, 1891
J. D. McLean.	Clerk in charge of Land and Timber Branch.	1,800	Oct. 25, 1876	do	Oct. 25, 1876
W. A. Orr.	2nd Class Clerk.	1,400	Nov. 24, 1883	do	Nov. 24, 1883
A. E. Kemp.	3rd do	1,000	Feb. 1, 1884	do	Feb. 1, 1884
L. A. Dorval.	3rd do	950	July 1, 1886	do	July 1, 1886
Miss E. H. Lyon.	3rd do	600	May 31, 1890	do	May 31, 1890
Miss H. G. Ogilvy.	3rd do	600	June 30, 1890	do	June 30, 1890
A. N. McNeill.	Clerk in charge of Correspondence Branch.	1,800	July 1, 1874	do	July 1, 1874
Miss C. Reiffenstein.	3rd do	950	Nov. 24, 1883	do	Nov. 24, 1883
Miss L. D. McMeekin.	3rd do	800	Dec. 31, 1887	do	Dec. 31, 1887
Miss M. Maxwell.	3rd do	550	May 31, 1890	do	May 31, 1890
Samuel Stewart.	Clerk in charge of Registry Branch.	1,450	July 1, 1879	do	July 1, 1879
T. F. S. Kirkpatrick.	2nd Class Clerk.	1,400	Aug. 6, 1873	do	Aug. 6, 1873
J. Delisle.	3rd do	1,000	June 23, 1880	do	June 23, 1880
Miss F. Yeilding.	3rd do	1,000	April 3, 1882	do	April 3, 1882
G. M. Matheson.	3rd do	650	July 1, 1888	do	July 1, 1888
F. R. Byshe.	3rd do	550	Mar. 26, 1891	do	Mar. 26, 1891
Miss L. E. Dale.	3rd do	550	July 21, 1891	do	July 21, 1891
Jas. Guthrie.	3rd do	500	do 21, 1891	do	do 21, 1891
T. P. Moffatt.	3rd do	450	Oct. 14, 1891	do	Oct. 14, 1891
W. A. Austyn.	Clerk in charge of Technical Branch.	1,800	June 1, 1883	do	June 1, 1883
Samuel Bray.	Assistant Surveyor.	1,400	do 14, 1884	do	do 14, 1884
John McGirr.	Clerk in charge of Statistics and Supply Branch.	1,450	Aug. 1, 1877	do	Aug. 1, 1877
Miss I. H. Wilson.	3rd Class Clerk.	750	Jan. 29, 1887	do	Jan. 29, 1887
A. Dingman.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.	1,800	July 22, 1882	do	July 22, 1882
J. V. de Boucherville.	French Translator.	1,400	Dec. —, 1868	do	May —, 1865
M. Benson.	Clerk in charge of School Branch.	1,400	April 22, 1876	do	April 22, 1876
Miss. A. M. S. Graham.	3rd Class Clerk.	500	Nov. 28, 1893	do	Nov. 28, 1893
H. C. Ross.	Clerk in charge of Printing.	1,400	Jan. 10, 1883	do	Jan. 10, 1883
Benj. Hayter.	Packer.	450	July 26, 1893	do	July 26, 1892
T. Starmer.	Messenger.	500	July 1, 1883	do	do 1, 1883
F. H. Byshe.	do	300	Feb. 6, 1893	do	Feb. 6, 1893
Wm. Seale.	do	300	Mar. 18, 1893	do	Mar. 18, 1893

NOTE.—L. Vankoughnet, Deputy Superintendent General, was superannuated on the 2nd Oct., 1893.
R. Sinclair, Chief Clerk and Accountant, was superannuated on the 1st July, 1893.

RETURN A (2)

OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1893.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

ONTARIO.				
Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.		
J. Ansdell Macrae...	Inspector of Indian agencies.	1,400 00	Ottawa.....	
Geo. L. Chitty.....	Inspector of timber..	1,000 00	do	
E. D. Cameron.....	Superintendent.....	1,200 00	Brantford	With commission of 5 per cent on collections on land sales; \$140 for travelling expenses and \$200 a year for house and office rent.
A. G. Smith.....	Clerk	900 00	do	
A. McGregor Ironside	Clerk and interpreter	720 00	Manitowaning	With free house.
Thos. S. Walton, M. D.	Superintendent.....	900 00	Parry Sound.....	With \$60 per annum office rent, 5 per cent commission on collections up to \$2,000, and 2½ per cent on collections above that amount.
Wm. Van Abbott.....	Agent	825 00	Sault Ste. Marie..	With \$154.50 for office rent and fuel.
P. E. Jones.....	do	600 00	Hagersville.....	
Thos. Gordon.....	do	600 00	Strathroy.....	With 3 per cent on timber dues, and \$150 a year for office rent.
J. P. Donnelly.....	do	800 00	Port Arthur.....	With \$130 a year for rent, light and fuel.
W. G. Egar.....	do	500 00	Deseronto	
A. B. Cowan.....	Indian Lands Agent.	250 00	Gananoque.....	
Samuel Hagan.....	do		Bruce Mines.....	5 per cent on collections up to \$2,000, and 2½ per cent on collections in excess of that sum.
Wm. Simpson.....	do		Warton.....	5 per cent on collections up to \$2,000, and 3½ per cent on sums in excess of that amount, and free office.
B. W. Ross.....	do	600 00	Gore Bay.....	With 5 per cent on collections.
John Beattie.....	Agent.....	500 00	Highgate.....	
E. Bennett.....	do	60 00	Castile.....	
J. W. Jermyn.....	do	500 00	Cape Croker.....	With free house.
James Allen.....	do	500 00	Chippewa Hill.....	do
John G. Wallace.....	Guardian of Islands.	25 00	Ivy Lea.....	
John Thackeray.....	Agent.....	650 00	Roseneath.....	
D. J. McPhee.....	do	650 00	Atherley.....	
A. McKelvey.....	do	500 00	Wallaceburg.....	With \$60 a year for rent.
A. English.....	do	500 00	Sarnia.....	
E. P. Watson.....	Indian Lands Agent.		do	5 per cent on collections.
C. J. Blomfield.....	do		Peterborough.....	7½ per cent commission on collections.

Department of Indian Affairs.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended 31st December, 1893.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

QUEBEC.				
Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.		
Geo. Long	Agent		St. Regis	10 per cent commission on collections, 2½ per cent on disbursements. No other remuneration.
				\$50 a year for office rent.
James Martin	do	600 00	Maniwaki	
L. E. Otis	do	400 00	Pointe Bleue	
A. Brosseau	do	600 00	Caughnawaga	With \$60 a year for office rent.
Rev. J. Gagné	do	50 00	Maria	
V. J. A. Venner, M.D.	do	200 00	Campbellton, N.B.	
P. E. Robillard	do	200 00	Pierreville	
A. O. Bastien	do	200 00	Lorette	
N. Lebel	do	150 00	Cacouna	5 per cent commission on land sales up to \$2,000, 2½ on any collections in excess of that amount.
		100 00	Bécancourt	
H. Desilets	do	50 00	N. Temiscamingue	
A. McBride	do			

MISSIONARIES receiving remuneration from the Department of Indian Affairs for services performed among Indians to the 31st December, 1893.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.				
Name.	Address.	Annual Allowance	Denomination.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.		
Rev. J. M. Roy	Pierreville	235 00	Roman Catholic	Abenakis of St. Francis.
Rev. John Tucker	do	140 00	Church of England	do do
Rev. M. Mainville	St. Regis	303 32	Roman Catholic	Iroquois of St. Regis. \$100 of this amount and an additional \$25 for fuel is paid by Iroquois of St. Regis.
		400 00	Church of England	Chippewas of Thames.
Rev. A. G. Smith	Munceytown	400 00	do	do Walpole Island
Rev. John Jacobs	Baby's Point	225 96	Roman Catholic	Hurons of Lorette.
Rev. G. Giroux	Lorette	400 00	Church of England	Paid by the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.
Rev. G. A. Anderson	Deseronto			

RETURN A (2)—MEDICAL MEN employed by the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended 31st December, 1893, showing the Tribes which they attend.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.			
Name.	Name of Tribe attended.	Annual Salary.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.	
G. H. Corbett.	Chippewas of Rama.	150 00	Paid by the band.
Clark Lapp.	Mississaguas of Alnwick.	200 00	do
P. E. Jones.	do Credit.	250 00	do
G. A. Whiteman.	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.	250 00	do
J. Newton.	do do	250 00	do
J. A. Langrill.	Six Nations.	2,000 00	do
W. F. Langrill, asst.	do	850 00	do
V. J. A. Venner.	Micmacs of Restigouche.	100 00	Salary paid from Province of Quebec Indian Fund.
R. M. Stephen.	Tribes on Manitoulin Island.	1,000 00	Paid by the band. Allowed \$150 additional for rent.
H. Wigle.	Chippewas of Nawash.	350 00	Paid by the band.
D. Sinclair.	do and Munsees of Thames.	260 00	\$200 paid by Chippewas and \$60 voted by Parliament.
J. A. Reid.	Garden River and Batchewana Bands.	200 00	Paid by the band.
J. M. Shaw.	Mississaguas of Rice Lake.	150 00	do
C. N. Smellie.	Micmacs of Gaspé.	80 00	Paid from Prov. of Quebec Fund.
W. S. Scott.	Chippewas of Saugeen.	260 00	Paid by the band.
Jas. D. Wilson.	Moravians of the Thames.	200 00	do
Geo. Mitchell.	Walpole Island Indians.	375 00	do
W. H. Howey.	Whitefish Lake Indians.	300 00	do
Jas. A. McEwan.	Oneidas of Thames.	300 00	Salary voted by Parliament.
Geo. Bowman.	Chippewas of Beausoleil.	150 00	Paid by the band.
E. A. Mulligan.	River Desert Indians.	200 00	do

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended 31st December, 1883.—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Name.	Office.	Annual Allowance	Address.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.		
A. W. Vowell.	Visiting Superintendent.	3,000 00	Victoria.	
J. W. Mackay.	Superintendent's asst.	1,800 00	do	
W. MacLaughlin.	Clerk.	700 00	do	
W. Bryce.	Messenger.	600 00	do	
L. P. Lewis.	Constable.	480 00	do	
P. O'Reilly.	Indian Reserve Commissioner.	3,500 00	do	
E. M. Skinner.	Surveyor.	1,800 00	do	
F. A. Devereux.	do	1,800 00	do	
A. H. Green.	do	1,800 00	do	
W. H. Lomas.	Agent.	1,200 00	Cowichan.	
Tom.	Constable.	240 00	do	
H. Guillod.	Agent.	1,200 00	Alberni.	
R. H. Pidcock.	do	1,200 00	Fort Rupert.	
F. Devlin.	do	1,200 00	New Westminster.	
W. F. Wood.	do	1,200 00	Kamloops.	
M. Phillips.	do	1,200 00	Kootenay.	
C. Todd.	do	1,800 00	Metlakahla.	
Gomer Johns.	do	1,200 00	Lesser Dog Creek.	
R. E. Loring.	do	1,100 00	Hazelton.	

Department of Indian Affairs.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended 31st December, 1893—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.		
J. Langley.....	Engineer on steamer "Vigilant".....	900 00	Metlakahla.....	
Jas. Kirby.....	Pilot do.....	540 00	do.....	
METLAKAHTLA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.				
J. R. Scott.....	Principal.....	1,000 00	Metlakahla.....	
Jas. McGregor.....	Trades Instructor.....	960 00	do.....	
Ah Toon.....	Cook.....	360 00	do.....	
KAMLOOPS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.				
Rev. A. M. Carion.....	Principal.....	800 00	Kamloops.....	
Sister M. Rogation.....	Teacher.....	200 00	do.....	
Sister M. Clement.....	Matron.....	400 00	do.....	
Sister M. Stanislas.....	Cook.....	250 00	do.....	
KUPER ISLAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.				
Rev. G. Donckele.....	Principal.....	800 00	Kuper Island.....	
W. Thompson.....	Trades Instructor.....	420 00	do.....	
Sister Mary Joachim.....	Matron.....	400 00	do.....	
Sister Mary Celestin.....	Teacher.....	300 00	do.....	
Sister M. Frs. Xavier.....	Cook.....	250 00	do.....	
Catherine Thomson.....	Assistant Matron.....	200 00	do.....	

NOVA SCOTIA.

G. Wells.....	Agent.....	50 00	Annapolis.....	District— No. 1 "a," for Annapolis County.
F. McDormand.....	do.....	50 00	Bear River.....	1 "b," for Digby do
C. E. Beckwith.....	do.....	50 00	Steam Mills.....	2, for King's do
Rev. Thos. J. Butler.....	do.....	100 00	Caledonia.....	3, for Queen's do
Rev. D. O'Sullivan.....	do.....	50 00	Sheet Harbour.....	4, for Lunenburg do
James Gass.....	do.....	50 00	Shubenacadie.....	5, for Halifax do
D. H. Muir, M.D.....	do.....	50 00	Truro.....	6 "a," for Hants do
F. A. Rand, M.D.....	do.....	50 00	Parrsboro'.....	6 "b," for Colchester do
Rev. R. McDonald.....	do.....	100 00	Pictou.....	7, for Cumberland do
W. C. Chisholm.....	do.....	100 00	Heatherton.....	8, for Pictou do
Rev. John Chisholm.....	do.....	100 00	St. Peter's, C.B.....	9, for Antigonish and Guys-boro' Counties.
Rev. D. McIsaac.....	do.....	100 00	Glendale, River Inhabitants.....	10, for Richmond County.
Rev. R. McNeill.....	do.....	50 00	Iona, Grand Narrows.....	11, for Inverness do
Rev. A. Cameron, D.D.....	do.....	100 00	Christmas Island.....	12, for Victoria do
G. R. Smith.....	do.....	50 00	Yarmouth.....	13, for Cape Breton do
J. J. E. de Mollitor.....	do.....	50 00	Shelburne.....	14, for Yarmouth do
M. A. McDonald, M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	100 00	Sydney.....	15, for Shelburne do
J. McMillan, M.D.....	do.....	75 00	Pictou.....	13, for Cape Breton do
				8, for Indians of Pictou and vicinity.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs
for the year ended 31st December, 1893—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.		
W. D. Carter.....	Visiting Superintendent.....	400 00	Chatham.....	North-eastern superintendency.
James Farrell.....	do.....	300 00	Fredericton.....	South-western do
do.....	Acting Agent.....	200 00	do.....	Counties of Victoria and Madawaska. With actual travelling expenses.
Rev. M. A. O'Keefe.....	Missionary.....	100 00	Tobique.....	
Rev. W. Morrisey..	do.....	100 00	Oak Point.....	
Rev. F. J. Bannon..	do.....	100 00	Big Cove.....	
Rev. L. C. D'Amour..	do.....	40 00	Edmundston.....	
Rev. J. L. McDonald	do.....	25 00	Restigouche.....	
Rev. W. O'Leary.....	do.....	100 00	Kingsclear.....	
Rev. J. P. Kiernan..	do.....	100 00	St. Mary's.....	
J. S. Benson, M.D....	Medical Officer.....	100 00	Eastern Division..	County of Northumberland.
H. A. Fish, M.D....	do.....	100 00	Western Division..	do do
R. A. Olloqui, M.D..	do.....	100 00	Big Cove.....	do Kent.
G. C. Vanwart, M.D.	do.....	200 00	Tobique.....	
W. G. King, M.D....	do.....	20 00	do.....	
T. Barnaby.....	Constable.....	20 00	Eel Ground.....	do Northumberland.
P. Pennais.....	do.....	24 00	do.....	

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

John O. Arsenaull..	Agent.....	300 00	Egmont Bay.....	Salary as agent, \$200; allowance for travelling expenses, \$100.
Cassimir J. Poirier..	Teacher.....	300 00	do.....	

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, REGINA.				
A. E. Forget.....	Assistant Indian Commissioner.....	2,400 00	Regina.....	
T. P. Wadsworth.....	Inspector of Farms and Agencies in N.-W. Territories.	2,200 00	do.....	
Alex. McGibbon ..	do.....	2,200 00	do.....	
J. C. Nelson.....	Surveyor.....	2,190 00	Ottawa.....	
A. W. Ponton.....	Assistant Surveyor..	1,400 00	Regina.....	
G. A. Betourney....	Inspector of Roman Catholic Schools ..	1,200 00	do.....	
W. Pocklington....	Storekeeper.....	1,300 00	do.....	
F. H. Paget.....	Clerk.....	1,300 00	do.....	
J. A. Mitchell.....	do.....	1,200 00	do.....	
J. W. Jowett.....	do.....	1,000 00	do.....	
J. J. Campbell.....	do.....	1,000 00	do.....	
A. W. L. Gompertz.	do.....	900 00	do.....	
A. P. Vankoughnet.	do.....	900 00	do.....	
E. C. Stewart.....	do.....	840 00	do.....	
J. R. Marshallsay..	do.....	720 00	do.....	
C. J. Johnson.....	do.....	720 00	do.....	
T. J. Fleetham.....	do.....	720 00	do.....	
H. R. Halpin.....	do.....	720 00	do.....	
J. R. C. Honeyman.	do.....	720 00	do.....	
N. Campbell.....	do.....	480 00	do.....	
R. Bakes.....	do.....	420 00	do.....	
A. H. Lock.....	do.....	360 00	do.....	
P. Hourie.....	Interpreter.....	900 00	do.....	
G. S. Collier.....	Caretaker.....	420 00	do.....	
D. N. McLachlan...	Messenger.....	360 00	do.....	

Department of Indian Affairs.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended 31st December, 1893—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN—*Continued.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	Remarks.
	SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, WINNIPEG.	\$ cts.		
E. McColl.....	Inspector of Indian Agencies, in charge of Manitoba Superintendency.....	2,400 00	Winnipeg.....	
L. J. A. Lévêque..	Clerk.....	1,500 00	do.....	
E. Jean.....	do.....	900 00	do.....	
S. M. Jarvis.....	do.....	420 00	do.....	
Michael Fee.....	Caretaker.....	250 00	do.....	
G. T. Orton.....	Medical Officer.....	800 00	do.....	Attends Indians of St. Peter's, Fort Alexander and Broken Head River Reserves.
	MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY.			
	<i>Treaty No. 1.</i>			
F. Ogletree.....	Agent.....	1,050 00	Portage la Prairie.	
A. M. Muckle.....	do.....	900 00	Clandeboye.....	
	RUPERT'S LAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.			
J. B. Ashby.....	Principal.....	720 00	Middle Church.....	
Edith Ashby.....	Matron.....	300 00	do.....	
F. H. Williams.....	Schoolmaster.....	300 00	do.....	
J. G. Fraser.....	Farmer.....	600 00	do.....	
W. Ozard.....	Blacksmith.....	600 00	do.....	
A. Winder.....	Carpenter.....	600 00	do.....	
J. T. French.....	Printer.....	420 00	do.....	
W. Dixon.....	Night watchman.....	240 00	do.....	
L. Dixon.....	Cook.....	240 00	do.....	
M. M. Tomkins.....	Housekeeper.....	216 00	do.....	
E. A. Poskitt.....	Governess.....	180 00	do.....	
Jessie Bird.....	Seamstress.....	60 00	do.....	
Isaiah Badger.....	Shoemaker.....	36 00	do.....	
	<i>Treaty No. 2.</i>			
H. Martineau.....	Agent.....	1,000 00	Manitoba House..	
	<i>Treaty No. 3.</i>			
R. J. N. Pither.....	Agent.....	1,000 00	Rat Portage.....	
F. C. Cornish.....	do.....	1,000 00	Fort Francis.....	
J. McIntyre.....	do.....	900 00	Fort William.....	
Thos. Hanson, M.D.	Medical officer.....	1,000 00	Rat Portage.....	
	<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>			
A. Mackay.....	Agent.....	1,000 00	Grand Rapids.....	
J. Reader.....	do.....	1,000 00	The Pas.....	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended 31st December, 1893—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN—*Continued.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	Remarks.
	NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY.	§ cts		
	<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>			
	BIRTLE AGENCY.			
J. A. Markle.....	Agent.....	1,200 00	Birtle.....	
S. M. Dickenson....	Clerk.....	720 00	do.....	
W. Nabbis.....	Interpreter.....	420 00	do.....	
	FORT PELLY AGENCY.			
W. E. Jones.....	Agent.....	1,200 00	Côté.....	
F. Fischer.....	Clerk and Farmer.....	540 00	do.....	
	MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.			
John J. Campbell...	Agent.....	1,200 00	Cannington Manor	
W. Graham.....	Clerk.....	720 00	do.....	
W. Murison.....	Interpreter.....	360 00	do.....	
C. Lawford.....	Farmer.....	600 00	do.....	
	CROOKED LAKES AGENCY.			
A. McDonald.....	Agent.....	1,400 00	Broadview.....	
D. Pierce.....	Clerk.....	720 00	do.....	
H. Cameron.....	Interpreter.....	300 00	do.....	
J. A. Sutherland....	Farmer.....	600 00	do.....	
J. Pollock.....	do.....	420 00	do.....	
Isaac Pollock.....	do.....	420 00	do.....	
	FILE HILLS AGENCY.			
J. P. Wright.....	Acting Agent.....	1,000 00	Qu'Appelle.....	
Wm. McNab.....	Farmer & Interpreter	240 00	do.....	
	MUSCOWPETUNG'S AGENCY.			
J. B. Lash.....	Agent.....	1,200 00	Regina.....	
W. Anderson.....	Clerk.....	720 00	do.....	
R. McKinnon.....	Farmer.....	720 00	do.....	
S. Hockley.....	do.....	600 00	do.....	
J. H. Gooderham....	do.....	600 00	do.....	
J. Nicol.....	do.....	480 00	do.....	
J. D. Finlayson....	Herder.....	480 00	do.....	
John Larocque.....	Interpreter.....	360 00	do.....	
M. M. Seymour, M. D.	Physician.....	1,200 00	Qu'Appelle.....	Also attends Qu'Appelle Industrial School.
	TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.			
Jos. Finlayson.....	Agent.....	1,000 00	Kutawa.....	
H. A. Carruthers...	Clerk.....	800 00	do.....	
T. E. Baker.....	Farmer.....	480 00	do.....	
L. Couture.....	do.....	600 00	do.....	
E. Stanley.....	do.....	420 00	do.....	
C. Favé.....	Labourer.....	360 00	do.....	
Geo. McNab.....	Interpreter.....	360 00	do.....	

Department of Indian Affairs.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended 31st December, 1893—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	Remarks.
ASSINIBOINE AGENCY		\$ cts.		
W. S. Grant.....	Agent	1,200 00	Indian Head.....	
J. C. Halford.....	Farmer	480 00	do	
<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>				
DUCK LAKE AGENCY.				
R. S. McKenzie.....	Agent	1,000 00	Stobart.....	
W. Sibbald.....	Clerk	720 00	do	
L. Marion.....	Farmer	480 00	do	
J. Willson.....	do	480 00	do	
L. Lovell.....	do	480 00	do	
John H. Gordon.....	do	420 00	do	
S. Thomas.....	Interpreter	480 00	do	
CARLTON AGENCY.				
H. Keith.....	Agent	1,200 00	Aldina.....	
G. Chaffee.....	Farmer	600 00	do	
Rupert Pratt.....	Interpreter	480 00	do	
H. W. Halpin.....	Clerk.....	480 00	do	
W. Giles.....	Miller and Blacksmith	660 00	do	
SIOUX.				
W. R. Tucker.....	Overseer and Issuer, Moose Woods.....	144 00	Saskatoon.....	
R. W. Scott.....	Farmer, Oak River..	480 00	Griswold.....	
BATTLEFORD AGENCY				
P. J. Williams.....	Agent	1,200 00	Battleford.....	
S. T. Macadam, M.D.	Medical Attendant..	750 00	do	
A. J. McNeill.....	Clerk	800 00	do	
Jos. H. Price.....	Farmer	600 00	do	
Wm. Smith.....	Teamster.....	480 00	do	
W. Dunbar.....	Farmer	360 00	do	
F. A. D. Burke.....	do	360 00	do	
P. Tomkins.....	do	360 00	do	
S. Warden.....	do	360 00	do	
R. Finlayson.....	Labourer	360 00	do	
Peter Taylor.....	do	360 00	do	
ONION LAKE AGENCY.				
G. G. Mann.....	Agent	1,200 00	Onion Lake.....	
John Carney.....	Storeman	720 00	do	
John Bangs.....	Farmer & Interpreter	360 00	do	
Joseph Taylor.....	Millwright's asst....	60 00	do	
SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.				
J. Ross.....	Agent	1,200 00	Saddle Lake.....	
G. H. Harpur.....	Clerk	420 00	do	
Chas. de Gear.....	Farmer	420 00	do	
Solomon Desjardins.	Interpreter.....	300 00	do	
Philip Whitford....	do and Labourer	150 00	do	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended 31st December, 1893—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN—Continued.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	Remarks.
EDMONTON AGENCY.				
		\$ cts.		
C. DeCazes.....	Agent.....	1,200 00	Edmonton.....	
A. E. Lake.....	Clerk.....	720 00	do.....	
John Foley.....	Farmer & Interpreter.....	420 00	do.....	
W. J. O'Donnell.....	Farmer.....	600 00	do.....	
HOBBEMA AGENCY.				
D. L. Clink.....	Agent.....	1,200 00	Hollbrooke.....	
S. Swinford.....	Clerk.....	900 00	do.....	
G. Whitford.....	Interpreter.....	360 00	do.....	
Sam.....	Labourer.....	60 00	do.....	
BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.				
Rev. T. Clarke.....	Principal.....	1,200 00	Battleford.....	
A. M. Fenwick.....	Asst. Principal.....	540 00	do.....	
C. A. Gibson.....	Matron.....	300 00	do.....	
Mary M. V. Smith.....	Governess.....	264 00	do.....	
Nellie Hayes.....	Seamstress.....	180 00	do.....	
J. Gatley.....	Carpenter.....	600 00	do.....	
A. Macdonald.....	Farmer.....	420 00	do.....	
P. J. Smith.....	Blacksmith.....	540 00	do.....	
D. J. Mackenzie.....	Shoemaker.....	480 00	do.....	
Susan Baptiste.....	Servant.....	144 00	do.....	
V. Taylor.....	Cook.....	300 00	do.....	
S. S. Simpson.....	Night watchman.....	300 00	do.....	
<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>				
SARCEE AGENCY.				
S. B. Lucas.....	Agent.....	1,200 00	Calgary.....	
A. Kemeys-Tynte.....	Clerk.....	720 00	do.....	
G. Hodgson.....	Interpreter.....	420 00	do.....	
P. L. Grasse.....	Farmer.....	600 00	do.....	
BLACKFOOT AGENCY.				
M. Begg.....	Agent.....	1,400 00	Gleichen.....	
J. Lawrence.....	Clerk.....	900 00	do.....	
G. H. Wheatley.....	Farmer.....	540 00	do.....	
W. M. Baker.....	do.....	600 00	do.....	
F. Skynner.....	Issuer.....	420 00	do.....	
BLOOD AGENCY.				
Jas. Wilson.....	Agent.....	1,000 00	Fort McLeod.....	
C. W. H. Saunders.....	Clerk.....	900 00	do.....	
F. X. Girard, M.D.....	Medical attendant.....	1,000 00	do.....	
D. Mills.....	Interpreter.....	480 00	do.....	
Ed. McNeil.....	Farmer.....	480 00	do.....	
A. E. Jones.....	Farmer.....	360 00	do.....	
F. D. Freeman.....	Issuer.....	540 00	do.....	
C. H. Clarke.....	Labourer.....	420 00	do.....	

Department of Indian Affairs.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended 31st December, 1893—*Concluded.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN—*Concluded.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	Remarks.
PEIGAN AGENCY.		\$ cts.		
H. H. Nash.....	Agent.....	1,000 00	Fort McLeod.....	
J. W. Smith.....	Farmer.....	420 00	do.....	
Geo. F. Maxfield....	Clerk and Issuer....	480 00	do.....	
W. H. Cox.....	Cook and assistant issuer.....	420 00	do.....	
H. Dunbar.....	Interpreter.....	420 00	do.....	
RED DEER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.				
Rev. John Nelson..	Principal.....	600 00	Red Deer.....	
R. B. Steinhauer....	Teacher.....	300 00	do.....	
S. Loughheed.....	Carpenter.....	600 00	do.....	
D. J. Hunter.....	Farmer.....	420 00	do.....	
E. R. Nelson.....	Matron.....	144 00	do.....	
H. Diamond.....	Cook.....	180 00	do.....	

HAYTER REED,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 31st December, 1893.
D. C. SCOTT,
Accountant.

RETURN B (1)—INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

SERVICE.	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Grant under 55 Vic., c. 2	5,993 00		
“ 56 “ 2	1,200 00		
Expenditure—			
Salaries		1,184 83	
Relief to destitute, and seed grain		2,890 79	
Medical attendance and medicines		2,395 82	
Miscellaneous		543 15	
	7,193 00	7,014 59	178 41

HAYTER REED,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1893.

D. C. SCOTT,
Accountant.

RETURN B (2)—INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

SERVICE.	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Grant under 55 Vic., c. 2	6,286 35		
Expenditure—			
Salaries		1,629 68	
Relief to destitute, and seed grain		2,646 34	
Medical attendance and medicines		1,257 27	
Miscellaneous		207 09	
	6,286 35	5,740 38	545 97

HAYTER REED,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1893.

D. C. SCOTT,
Accountant.

Department of Agriculture.

RETURN B (3).—INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

SERVICE.	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Grant under 55 Vic., c. 2	2,000 00		
Expenditure—			
Salaries		300 00	
Relief to destitute, and seed grain		982 82	
Medical attendance and medicines		211 82	
Miscellaneous		205 36	
	2,000 00	1,700 00	300 00

HAYTER REED,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1893.

D. C. SCOTT,
Accountant.

RETURN B (4).—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Indians of British Columbia, under 55 Vic., c. 2	81,160 00			
Indians of British Columbia, under 56 Vic., c. 2	9,500 00			
	90,660 00	88,948 42	1,711 58	
Indian Reserve Surveys, under 55 Vic., c. 2	9,672 00	9,646 37	25 63	
do Commission, under 55 Vic., c. 2	8,000 00	8,243 46	.....	243 46
	108,332 00	106,838 25	1,737 21	243 46

HAYTER REED,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1893.

D. C. SCOTT,
Accountant.

RETURN B (5).

INDIANS of Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Annuities, under 55 Vic., c. 2	130,500 00	123,972 00	6,528 00	
Agricultural implements, under 55 Vic., c. 2	12,000 00	10,738 38	1,261 62	
Seed grain do	1,500 00	1,490 91	9 09	
Live stock do	4,550 00	4,571 10		21 10
Supplies for destitute do	218,700 00	202,243 51	16,456 49	
Triennial clothing do	4,000 00	3,629 38	370 62	
Day, Boarding and Industrial Schools, under 55 Vic., c. 2	226,000 00			
Day Boarding and Industrial School, under 56 Vic., c. 2	8,500 00			
	234,500 00	218,577 03	15,922 97	
Surveys, under 55 Vic., c. 2	4,000 00	3,921 68	78 32	
Farm wages, under 55 Vic., c. 2	24,700 00	22,443 44	2,256 56	
Supplies for farmers do	11,000 00	9,742 42	1,257 58	
Sioux do	5,000 00	4,854 88	145 12	
Buildings do	8,500 00			
do under 56 Vic., c. 2	800 00			
	9,300 00	9,430 38		130 38
General expenses, under 55 Vic., c. 2	143,320 00	144,042 98		722 98
Grist and saw mills do	1,555 00	1,607 71		52 71
	804,625 00	761,265 80	44,286 37	927 17

HAYTER REED,
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, *Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.*
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1893.
D. C. SCOTT,
Accountant.

RETURN B (6).

INDIANS of Ontario and Quebec.

Account No.		Grant.	Expenditure	Grant unexpended.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
78	Surveys	519 09	484 45	34 64
86	For relief to destitute Indians, Ontario	814 83	607 60	207 23
87	Blankets for Indians of Ontario and Quebec	1,777 82	1,613 51	164 31
88	For removal of Oka Indians to Township of Gibson	1,000 00		1,000 00
111	Quebec seed grain and relief	5,497 54	5,495 42	2 12
118	Goulais River bridge	2,261 41	2,261 41	
119	Legal services	100 00	100 00	
128	Indian Schools, Ontario, Quebec, Maritime Provinces	27,476 13	27,476 13	
136	Salaries	100 00	100 00	
144	Robinson Treaty annuities	16,806 00	16,806 00	
146	T. J. Richardson, stenographer on Dundee Commission	48 85	48 85	
	Grant to assist Indian land management fund			
	do Province of Quebec fund	19,000 00	19,000 00	
	do School fund			
		75,401 67	73,993 37	1,408 30

HAYTER REED,
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, *Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.*
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1893.
D. C. SCOTT, *Accountant.*

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

RETURN C with Subsidiary Statements showing transactions in connection with the Fund during the year ended 30th June, 1893.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Balance at credit of the fund, 30th June, 1892	3,542,305	57		
Collections on account of land sales, timber and stone dues, rents, fines and fees	116,524	24		
Interest accrued during the year on funds in hands of the Dominion Government	160,316	33		
Outstanding cheques		20 74		
			3,819,166	88
Expenditure during the year	219,720	59		
Transfer to Mississaugas of Credit	68,672	01		
			288,392	60
Balance on 30th June, 1893			3,530,774	28
NOTE—Balance on 30th June, 1893	\$ 3,530,774	28		
Balance on 30th June, 1892, as shown by Auditor General	3,502,555	17		
Difference	\$ 28,219	11		
Which is made up as follows :—				
Compound interest for 7 years at 4 per cent, and 1 year at 3½ per cent on \$68,672.01, amount credited to Mississaugas of Credit, 30th June, 1884	28,599	75		
Less interest for 3 months on \$68,672.01, the original entry being reversed 31st March, 1893		600 88		
			27,998	87
Amount charged to Batchewana Indians and credited Province of Canada debit account by Auditor General, not entered by Department of Indian Affairs	189	14		
Interest (compound) : 3 years at 4 per cent, 1 year at 3½		31 06		
				220 20
Overcharge on cheque No. 2407, Wyandottes of Anderdon				04
			28,219	11

HAYTER REED,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1893.

D. C. SCOTT,
Accountant.

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

Subsidiary Statements.

Batchewana Indians (Account No. 1).

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			4,085 87	298 20
Receipts.....			5,441 64	766 44
Expenditure.....	713 13	618 32		
*Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	8,814 38	446 32		
	9,527 51	1,064 64	9,527 51	1,064 64

Chippewas of Beausoleil (No. 2).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			58,558 83	598 10
Receipts.....			176 90	2,991 42
Expenditure.....	2,414 90	2,646 65		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	56,320 83	942 87		
	58,735 73	3,589 52	58,735 73	3,589 52

Chippewas of Nawash (No. 3).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			383,353 75	3,422 66
Receipts.....			6,417 24	15,988 00
Expenditure.....	2,790 88	16,289 00		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	386,980 11	3,121 66		
	389,770 99	19,410 66	389,770 99	19,410 66

Chippewas of Rama (No. 4).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			56,706 58	525 30
Receipts.....			141 60	2,840 00
Expenditure.....	1,229 78	2,715 45		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	55,618 40	649 85		
	56,848 18	3,365 30	56,848 18	3,365 30

Chippewas of Sarnia (No. 5).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			211,550 72	1,742 83
Receipts.....			472 85	9,265 27
Expenditure.....	1,927 93	9,605 53		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	210,095 64	1,402 57		
	212,023 57	11,008 10	212,023 57	11,008 10

* There is a difference between the books of the Audit Office and this Department which arises from a claim for Indian lands sold by the Crown Lands Department, Ontario, and not credited to Indian Funds. This matter forms one of the subjects for discussion before the arbitrators appointed to consider the claims of the Dominion and the Provinces.

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

Chippewas of Saugeen (No. 6).

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			291,270 02	2,974 45
Receipts.....	3,159 64	13,388 47	5,747 80	12,619 59
Expenditure.....	293,858 18	2,205 57		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	297,017 82	15,594 04	297,017 82	15,594 04

Chippewas of Snake Island (No. 7).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			24,900 57	124 48
Receipts.....	18 50	1,397 67	185 04	1,567 59
Expenditure.....	25,067 11	294 40		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	25,085 61	1,692 07	25,085 61	1,692 07

Chippewas of the Thames (No. 8).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			66,267 70	1,505 05
Receipts.....	229 03	7,573 28	283 64	7,878 99
Expenditure.....	66,322 31	1,810 76		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	66,551 34	9,384 04	66,551 34	9,384 04

Chippewas of Walpole Island (No. 9).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			69,753 69	818 82
Receipts.....		4,090 53		4,060 57
Expenditure.....	69,753 69	788 86		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	69,753 69	4,879 39	69,753 69	4,879 39

Fort William Band (No. 10).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			14,746 44	372 67
Receipts.....	637 15	710 40	93 07	554 17
Expenditure.....	14,202 36	216 44		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	14,839 51	926 84	14,839 51	926 84

French River Indians (No. 11).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			5,079 23	231 70
Receipts.....		12 89		185 88
Expenditure.....	5,079 23	404 69		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	5,079 23	417 58	5,079 23	417 58

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

Garden River Indians (No. 12).

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892			62,883 25	470 06
Receipts			6,454 27	2,608 12
Expenditure.....	648 92	2,556 43		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	68,688 60	521 75		
	69,337 52	3,078 18	69,337 52	3,078 18

Henvey Inlet Indians (No. 13).

Balance, 30th June, 1892			7,240 50	30 77
Receipts				254 49
Expenditure.....		270 23		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	7,240 50	15 03		
	7,240 50	285 26	7,240 50	285 26

Lake Nipissing Indians (No. 14).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			35,797 88	591 84
Receipts			1,426 29	1,677 39
Expenditure.....	142 62	2,206 60		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	37,081 55	62 63		
	37,224 17	2,269 23	37,224 17	2,269 23

Manitoulin Island (Unceded) No. 15).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		396 92	20,069 27	738 78
Receipts			4,587 97	
Expenditure.....	578 79	414 70		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	24,078 45			72 84
	24,657 24	811 62	24,657 24	811 62

Maganettawan Indians (No. 16).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			510 32	117 40
Receipts				21 97
Expenditure.....		10 00		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	510 32	129 37		
	510 32	139 37	510 32	139 37

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

Mississaugas of Alnwick (No. 17).

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			74,208 55	646 51
Receipts.....	1,522 35	5,581 76	1,994 98	5,515 27
Expenditure.....	74,681 18	580 02		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	76,203 53	6,161 78	76,203 53	6,161 78

Mississaugas of the Credit (No. 18).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			182,345 15	1,847 75
Receipts.....			70 00	8,491 25
Expenditure.....	68,779 01	9,632 03		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	113,636 14	706 97		
	182,415 15	10,339 00	182,415 15	10,339 00
Balances brought down.....			113,636 14	706 97
			706 97	
Auditor General's balance.....			114,343 11	
			86,344 24	
*Difference.....			27,998 87	

Mississaugas of Rice Lake (No. 19).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			22,314 31	119 24
Receipts.....	36 88	2,064 89	103 99	2,050 48
Expenditure.....	22,381 42	104 83		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	22,418 30	2,169 72	22,418 30	2,169 72

Mississaugas of Mud Lake (No. 20).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			37,326 05	400 55
Receipts.....			188 21	1,802 33
Expenditure.....	75 96	2,154 54		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	37,438 30	48 34		
	37,514 26	2,202 88	37,514 26	2,202 88

*An Order in Council of 30th June, 1884, authorized the Department to credit the Mississaugas of the Credit with \$68,672.01, an amount due the tribe by the old Province of Canada, and the interest on this sum was expended for the benefit of the Indians up to 31st March, 1893, when, by direction of the Treasury Board, the original entry of \$68,672.01 was reversed and the Department was directed to make good the sum by expenditure on interest account as soon as possible. The Auditor General took no action on the Order in Council of 30th June, 1884, and, consequently, there is a difference between the balances of \$27,998.87, being the amount of the interest on the above sum.

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

Mississaugas of Scugog (No. 21).

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892			10,391 06	582 90
Receipts			53 86	1,524 82
Expenditure	25 97	1,853 59		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	10,418 95	254 13		
	10,444 92	2,107 72	10,444 92	2,107 72

Mohawks of Bay of Quinté (No. 22).

Balance, 30th June, 1892			104,852 09	1,491 48
Receipts			7,200 17	
Expenditure	3,706 62	8,367 82		7,877 34
Balance, 30th June, 1893	108,345 64	1,001 00		
	112,052 26	9,368 82	112,052 26	9,368 82

Moravians of the Thames (No. 23).

Balance, 30th June, 1892			158,168 12	1,387 16
Receipts			38 08	6,195 92
Expenditure		6,341 77		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	158,206 20	1,241 31		
	158,206 20	7,583 08	158,206 20	7,583 08

Munceys of the Thames (No. 24).

Balance, 30th June, 1892			2,632 74	8 23
Receipts				
Expenditure		301 00		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	2,632 74	254 54		547 31
	2,632 74	555 54	2,632 74	555 54

Ojibewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island (No. 25).

Balance, 30th June, 1892			116,350 01	986 20
Receipts			14,486 33	5,451 32
Expenditure	2,245 73	5,353 83		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	128,590 61	1,083 69		
	130,836 34	6,437 52	130,836 34	6,437 52

Ojibewas of Lake Huron (No. 26).

Balance, 30th June, 1892			48,000 00	231 51
Receipts				14,349 07
Expenditure		13,696 67		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	48,000 00	883 91		
	48,000 00	14,580 58	48,000 00	14,580 58

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

Ojibewas of Lake Superior (No. 27).

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			40,000 00	1,605 05
Receipts.....				8,302 18
Expenditure.....		9,322 94		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	40,000 00	584 29		
	40,000 00	9,907 23	40,000 00	9,907 23

Ojibewas of Mississauga River (No. 28).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			5,709 52	28 38
Receipts.....			104 10	249 54
Expenditure.....	10 41	45 54		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	5,803 21	233 38		
	5,813 62	277 92	5,813 62	277 92

Oneidas of the Thames (No. 29).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		199 58	591 10	
Receipts.....				530 70
Expenditure.....		246 73		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	591 10	84 39		
	591 10	530 70	591 10	530 70

Parry Island Indians (No. 30).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			48,908 44	373 47
Receipts.....			722 35	1,821 03
Expenditure.....	573 06	1,924 74		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	49,057 73	269 76		
	49,630 79	2,194 50	49,630 79	2,194 50

Pottawattamies of Walpole Island (No. 31).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			6,207 52	111 21
Receipts.....				547 94
Expenditure.....		659 85		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	6,207 52			0 70
	6,207 52	659 85	6,207 52	659 85

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

Serpent River Indians (No. 32).

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			3,504 23	128 40
Receipts.....			1,042 18	287 24
Expenditure.....	164 22	143 37		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	4,382 19	272 27		
	4,546 41	415 64	4,546 41	415 64

Six Nations of Grand River (No. 33).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			889,233 99	15,523 96
Receipts.....			4,786 78	49,473 77
Expenditure.....	765 28	49,596 20		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	893,255 49	15,401 53		
	894,020 77	64,997 73	894,020 77	64,997 73

Shawanaga Indians (No. 34).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			11,116 13	62 96
Receipts.....				438 72
Expenditure.....		446 57		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	11,116 13	55 11		
	11,116 13	501 68	11,116 13	501 68

Spanish River Indians (No. 35).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		32 94	5,462 09	
Receipts.....			225 00	310 86
Expenditure.....	42 50	141 08		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	5,644 59	136 84		
	5,687 09	310 86	5,687 09	310 86

Thessalon River Indians (No. 36).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			15,672 36	111 69
Receipts.....			1,992 81	
Expenditure.....	263 10	97 15		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	17,397 07	607 46		592 92
	17,665 17	704 61	17,665 17	704 61

Tootoomena's Band (No. 37).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			900 00	59 16
Receipts.....				56 07
Expenditure.....		23 15		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	900 00	92 08		
	900 00	115 23	900 00	115 23

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

White Fish River Indians (No. 38).

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			8,862 15	187 21
Receipts.....	502 87	109 80	4,698 65	467 84
Expenditure.....	13,057 93	545 25		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	13,560 80	655 05	13,560 80	655 05

Wyandottes of Anderdon (No. 39).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			19,741 22	2,450 79
Receipts.....	5,150 45	402 15	1,550 00	1,258 46
Expenditure.....	16,140 77	3,307 10		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	21,291 22	3,709 25	21,291 22	3,709 25

Abenakis of St. Francis (No. 40).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			4,028 18	39 20
Receipts.....		776 86		1,399 62
Expenditure.....	4,028 18	661 96		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	4,028 18	1,438 82	4,028 18	1,438 82

Abenakis of Becancour (No. 41).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		107 53	906 60	
Receipts.....				27 97
Expenditure.....	906 60			79 56
*Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	906 60	107 53	906 60	107 53

Amalecites of Isle Verte and Viger (No. 42).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			6,526 48	56 40
Receipts.....			765 43	272 94
Expenditure.....	99 67	277 24		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	7,192 24	52 10	7,291 91	329 34

Golden Lake Indians (No. 43).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			63 28	7 20
Receipts.....	17 50	66 68	175 00	58 47
Expenditure.....	220 78			1 01
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	238 28	66 68	238 28	66 68

* The debit balance of this account is being gradually reduced and will disappear before long.

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

Hurons of Lorette (No. 44).

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			4,349 05	313 23
Receipts.....				166 18
Expenditure.....		341 31		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	4,349 05	138 10		
	4,349 05	479 41	4,349 05	479 41

Iroquois of Caughnawaga (No. 45).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		10,037 46	11,752 24	
Expenditure.....	97 42	430 41		
Receipts.....			974 24	219 34
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	12,629 06			10,248 53
	12,726 48	10,467 87	12,726 48	10,467 87
Balances, 30th June, 1893, brought down.....		10,248 53	12,629 06	
			10,248 53	
*Actual balance, 30th June, 1893.....			2,380 53	

Iroquois of St. Regis (No. 46).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			54,521 25	399 31
Receipts.....			59 37	3,119 03
Expenditure.....	6 84	3,144 55		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	54,573 78	373 79		
	54,580 62	3,518 34	54,580 62	3,518 34

Iroquois of St. Regis Land Fund (No. 46a).

	Debit.	Credit.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		4,610 72
Receipts.....		465 38
Expenditure.....	2,612 50	
†Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	2,463 60	
	5,076 10	5,076 10

* This overdraft was occasioned by the large expenditure for surveys on the Reserve which continued from 1881 to 1889.

† This debit balance is being gradually reduced and in a few years it will be wiped out.

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued. Subsidiary Statements.

Lake St. John Indians (No. 47).
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		655 76	1,650 22	
Receipts.....	7 73	10 50	77 36	209 81
Expenditure.....	1,719 85			456 45
*Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	1,727 58	666 26	1,727 58	666 26

Lake of Two Mountains Indians (No. 48).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			1,564 29	148 32
Receipts.....	292 27	123 68	730 68	116 64
Expenditure.....	2,002 70	141 28		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	2,294 97	264 96	2,294 97	264 96

Temiscamingue Indians (No. 49).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			2,345 96	1,696 68
Receipts.....		683 49		217 99
Expenditure.....	2,345 96	1,231 18		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	2,345 96	1,914 67	2,345 96	1,914 67

River Desert Indians (No. 50).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			35,226 58	262 91
Receipts.....	113 47	2,008 67	642 40	1,820 68
Expenditure.....	35,757 51	74 92		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	35,870 98	2,083 59	35,870 98	2,083 59

Songhees Indians (No. 51).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			9,573 01	1,101 86
Receipts.....		518 21		703 12
Expenditure.....	9,573 01	1,286 77		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	9,573 01	1,804 98	9,573 01	1,804 98

Cowichan Indians. B.C. (No. 52).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			60 02	13 24
Receipts.....		0 06		3 56
Expenditure.....	60 02	16 74		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	60 02	16 80	60 02	16 80

* This debit balance is being gradually reduced and in a few years it will be wiped out.

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

Musquean Indians, B.C. (No. 53).

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			113 11	8 84
Receipts.....				4 27
Expenditure.....				
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	113 11	13 11		
	113 11	13 11	113 11	13 11
Squamish Indians, B.C. (No. 54).				
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			86 46	14 68
Receipts.....				3 54
Expenditure.....		16 25		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	86 46	1 97		
	86 46	18 22	86 46	18 22
Harrison River Band, B.C. (No. 55).				
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			181 56	5 40
Receipts.....				6 54
Expenditure.....	166 60			
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	14 96	11 94		
	181 56	11 94	181 56	11 94
Quemichan Band, B.C. (No. 56).				
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			11 16	1 92
Receipts.....				0 46
Expenditure.....				
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	11 16	2 38		
	11 16	2 38	11 16	2 38
Chemains Band (No. 57).				
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		24 65	368 89	
Receipts.....				12 05
Expenditure.....				
*Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	368 89			12 60
	368 89	24 65	368 89	24 65
Chillihertzias Band (No. 58).				
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			2 14	0 48
Receipts.....				0 09
Expenditure.....				
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	2 14	0 57		
	2 14	0 57	2 14	0 57

* This debit balance will be reduced to 13 cents on 30th June, 1894, and will shortly after disappear.

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

St. Peter's Band (No. 59).

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Broken Head River Band (No. 60).				
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			47 71	63 20
Receipts.....		61 00		78 88
Expenditure.....	17 71	81 08		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	47 71	142 08	47 71	142 08
Portage la Prairie Indians (No. 61).				
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			457 01	131 47
Receipts.....				20 60
Expenditure.....	457 01	152 07		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	457 01	152 07	457 01	152 07
Rosseau River Indians (No. 62).				
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		352 50	2,182 62	
Receipts.....			128 84	1,033 66
Expenditure.....	373 34	554 37		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	1,938 12	126 79		
	2,311 46	1,033 66	2,311 46	1,033 66
Fort Alexander Band (No. 63).				
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....	70 69			42 10
Receipts.....		1 00		
Expenditure.....		41 10	70 69	
† Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	70 69	42 10	70 69	42 10
Indians of Tabusintac, N.B. (No. 64).				
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			225 00	9 00
Receipts.....				33 19
Expenditure.....		25 00		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	225 00	17 19		
	225 00	42 19	225 00	42 19

* This debit balance arose from a large outlay for drains in 1885-86.

† This debit balance was wiped out on 28th February, 1894.

NOTE.—Account No. 65 closed.

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

Indians of Nova Scotia (66).

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance on 30th June, 1892.....	5 38	
Receipts.....		24 75
Expenditure.....	13 50	
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	5 87	
	24 75	24 75

Indians of New Brunswick (No. 67).

	DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....	5 38			6,080 25
Receipts.....			24 75	212 81
Expenditure.....	13 50	34 00		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	5 87	6,259 06		
	24 75	6,293 06	24 75	6,293 06

Tobique Indians (No. 68).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			9,163 34	9 79
Receipts.....			482 15	467 42
Expenditure.....	291 39	282 34		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	9,364 10	194 87		
	9,645 49	477 21	9,645 49	477 21

Indians of Prince Edward Island (No. 69).

	Debit.	Credit.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		42 98
Receipts.....		68 65
Expenditure.....	67 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	44 63	
	111 63	111 63

J. B. Clench (No. 70).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			725 06	964 42
Receipts.....				59 13
Expenditure.....				
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	725 06	1,023 55		
	725 06	1,023 55	725 06	1,023 55

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

James Manace (No. 72).

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			1,200 00	75 75
Receipts.....		75 75		44 65
Expenditure.....	1,200 00	44 65		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	1,200 00	120 40	1,200 00	120 40

William Wabuck (No. 73).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			2,000 00	291 56
Receipts.....		100 00		80 21
Expenditure.....	2,000 00	271 77		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	2,000 00	371 77	2,000 00	371 77

Province of Quebec Fund (No. 74).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		37,240 29	49,766 30	
Receipts.....				655 41
Proportion of Appropriation.....		3,050 11		1,749 30
Expenditure.....	49,766 30			
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....			49,766 30	37,885 69
	49,766 30	40,290 40	49,766 30	40,290 40
Balances brought down.....		37,885 69	49,766 30	
			37,885 69	
Actual balance, 30th June, 1893.....			11,880 61	

NOTE.—For details, see page 462.

Indian Land Management Fund (No. 75).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		83,891 73	156,680 61	
Receipts.....				15,351 50
Proportion of Appropriation.....		24,709 41		14,270 88
Expenditure.....	156,680 61			
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....			156,680 61	78,978 76
	156,680 61	108,601 14	156,680 61	108,601 14
Balances brought down.....		78,978 76	156,680 61	
			78,978 76	
Actual balance, 30th June, 1893.....			77,701 85	

NOTE.—For details, see page 463.
Account No. 71 closed.

INDIAN TRUST FUND—*Continued.*
Subsidiary Statements.

Suspense Account (No. 76.)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Debit.		Credit.	
	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			5,422 63	164 82
Receipts.....			74 06	1,076 87
Expenditure.....	71 06	747 57		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	5,425 63	494 12		
	5,496 69	1,241 69	5,496 69	1,241 69

Indian School Fund (No. 77).

	Debit.		Credit.	
	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		43,905 52	141,222 83	
Receipts.....				7,529 93
Expenditure.....		5,124 96		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	141,222 83			41,500 55
	141,222 83	49,030 48	141,222 83	49,030 48
Balances brought down.....		41,500 55	141,222 83	
			41,500 55	
Actual balance, 30th June, 1893.....			99,722 28	

NOTE.—For details, see page 467.

Superannuation Account (No. 79).

	Debit.		Credit.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			11,257 00	
Receipts.....				245 61
Expenditure.....			3,445 77	
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....				14,457 16
			14,702 77	14,702 77

Point Grondine Indians (No. 80).

	DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			6,805 58	109 23
Receipts.....			894 42	257 04
Expenditure.....	89 44	12 89		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	7,610 56	353 38		
	7,700 00	366 27	7,700 00	366 27

Account 78. See folio 430.

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

White Fish Bay Indians (No. 81).

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.			2,389 49	936 62
Receipts .....			.	116 41
Expenditure	2,389 49	1,053 03		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.	2,389 49	1,053 03	2,389 49	1,053 03

White Fish Lake Indians (No. 82).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.			9,189 67	387 52
Receipts	313 57	404 28	3,135 75	544 40
Expenditure	12,011 85	527 64		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.	12,325 42	931 92	12,325 42	931 92

Hope Indians, B.C. (No. 84).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.			3,621 51	188 80
Receipts				133 36
Expenditure	3,621 51	322 16		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.	3,621 51	322 16	3,621 51	322 16

Pagonakeshick's Band (No. 85).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.			766 78	137 97
Receipts				31 67
Expenditure	766 78	169 64		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.	766 78	169 64	766 78	169 64

Eagle Lake Indians (No. 90).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.			2,597 05	138 44
Receipts				95 74
Expenditure	2,597 05	234 18		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.	2,597 05	234 18	2,597 05	234 18

Ebb and Flow Lake Indians (No. 91).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.			148 50	18 56
Receipts				5 85
Expenditure	148 50	24 41		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.	148 50	24 41	148 50	24 41

Account 83 closed. Accounts 86, 87 and 88. See folio 430. Account 89 closed.

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

*Subsidiary Statements.***Restigouche Indians (No. 92).**

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			68 00	4 91
Receipts.....				2 55
Expenditure.....		8 10		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	68 00			0 64
	68 00	8 10	68 00	8 10

St. Mary's Indians, N. B. (No. 93).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			45 94	3 76
Receipts.....				1 74
Expenditure.....				
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	45 94	5 50		
	45 94	5 50	45 94	5 50

Okanagan Indians, B.C. (No. 94).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			212 80	
Receipts.....				
Expenditure.....	21 28			
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	191 52			
	212 80		212 80	

Wabigon Indians (No. 95).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			31 21	2 52
Receipts.....				1 18
Expenditure.....				
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	31 21	3 70		
	31 21	3 70	31 21	3 70

Ann Konwahentaken (No. 96).

	Debit.	Credit.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		85 60
Receipts.....		3 00
Expenditure.....	5 53	
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	83 07	
	88 60	88 60

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

Chehalis Indians (No. 97).

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		3,022 64
Receipts.....		1,962 59
Expenditure.....	843 62	
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	4,141 61	
	4,985 23	4,985 23

Indians of Cumberland County, N.S. (No. 98).

	DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
	Capital.	Interest.	Credit.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			155 16	12 64
Receipts.....				5 87
Expenditure.....				
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	155 16	18 51		
	155 16	18 51	155 16	18 51

Heirs of Chief Pikanawatick (No. 99).

	Debit.	Credit.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		97 38
Receipts.....		309 69
Expenditure.....	407 11	0 04
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	407 11	407 11

One Arrow's Band (No. 100).

	Debit.	Credit.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		23 64
Receipts.....		0 83
Expenditure.....	24 47	
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	24 47	24 47

Indians of Port Medway, N.S. (No. 101).

	Debit.	Credit.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		149 92
Receipts.....		5 25
Expenditure.....	155 17	
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	155 17	155 17

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

Indians of Reserve 38 A, Treaty No. 3 (No. 102).

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			1,863 97	216 28
Receipts.....				72 81
Expenditure.....		20 00		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	1,863 97	269 09		
	1,863 97	289 09	1,863 97	289 09

Indians of Eel Ground, N.B. (No. 103).

	Debit.		Credit.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			
Receipts.....				71 34
Expenditure.....		6 84		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		148 29		
		155 13		155 13

Heirs of John Williams and Annie Ketsetsaronkwa (No. 104).

	Debit.		Credit.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			
Receipts.....				12 51
Expenditure.....				
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		370 03		
		370 03		370 03

Big Island Indians (No. 105).

	Debit.		Credit.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			
Receipts.....				84 68
Expenditure.....		261 70		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		2,242 54		
		2,504 24		2,504 24

Swan Lake Indians (No. 106).

	Debit.		Credit.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			
Receipts.....				691 42
Expenditure.....		376 66		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		567 02		
		943 68		943 68

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

Spellumcheen Indians, B.C. (No. 107).

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Debit.		Credit.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....				
Receipts.....			147	24
Expenditure.....			586	40
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	58	12		
	675	52		
	733	64	733	64

Riding Mountain Indians (No. 108).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....				
Receipts.....			28	12
Expenditure.....			25	98
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	1	50		
	52	60		
	54	10	54	10

Rat Portage Indians (No. 109).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....				
Receipts.....			27	04
Expenditure.....			107	20
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	6	38		
	127	86		
	134	24	134	24

Squah Indians, B.C. (No. 110).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....				
Receipts.....			132	16
Expenditure.....			9	63
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	0	30		
	141	49		
	141	79	141	79

Sumas Lake Indians, B.C. (No. 112).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....				
Receipts.....			122	50
Expenditure.....			4	29
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	125	00		
	1	79		
	126	79	126	79

Lake Manitoba Band (No. 113).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....				
Receipts.....			27	04
Expenditure.....			0	95
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	27	99		
	27	99	27	99

For account 111, see page 430.

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.
Subsidiary Statements.

The Brothers Reserve, N.B. (No. 114).
 In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		20 00
Receipts.....		
Expenditure.....	2 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	18 00	
	20 00	20 00

Indians of Red Bank, N.B. (No. 115).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		776 21
Receipts.....		95 58
Expenditure.....	6 83	
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	864 96	
	871 79	871 79

Indians of Burnt Church, N.B. (No. 116).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		393 97
Receipts.....		13 79
Expenditure.....	106 99	
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	300 77	
	407 76	407 76

Indians of Wallabuck, N.S. (No. 117).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		187 35
Receipts.....		6 56
Expenditure.....		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	193 91	
	193 91	193 91

Papaschase Band (No. 120).

	DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		164 11	1,475 99	
Receipts.....			2,364 71	599 17
Expenditure.....	236 47	437 73		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	3,604 23			2 67
	3,840 70	601 84	3,840 70	601 84

For accounts 118 and 119, see page 430.

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

White Bear's Band (No. 121).

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892		1 19
Receipts		0 04
Expenditure		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	1 23	
	1 23	1 23

Indians of Whycocomagh, N.S. (No. 122).

Balance, 30th June, 1892		20 24
Receipts		0 71
Expenditure		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	20 95	
	20 95	20 95

Gibson Indians (No. 123).

	DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892			60 75	265 94
Receipts			67 50	129 43
Expenditure	6 75	118 00		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	121 50	277 37		
	128 25	395 37	128 25	395 37

Texas Lake Indians, B.C. (No. 124).

	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892		1,149 28
Receipts		40 22
Expenditure		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	1,189 50	
	1,189 50	1,189 50

Yale Indians, B.C. (No. 125).

Balance, 30th June, 1892		764 14
Receipts		26 75
Expenditure		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	790 89	
	790 89	790 89

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

Nicoamen Indians B.C., (No. 126).

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892		447 78
Receipts		15 67
Expenditure		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	463 45	
	463 45	463 45

Long Plain Indians (No. 127).

Balance, 30th June, 1892		520 16
Receipts		18 21
Expenditure	12 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1893	526 37	
	538 37	538 37

Matsqui Sahsahcom Indians, B.C. (No. 129).

Balance, 30th June, 1892		108 00
Receipts		3 78
Expenditure		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	111 78	
	111 78	111 78

Coucheeching Band (No. 130).

Balance, 30th June, 1892		99 50
Receipts		28 48
Expenditure	1 50	
Balance, 30th June, 1893	126 48	
	127 98	127 98

Hungry Hall Band No. 1 (No. 131).

Balance, 30th June, 1892		50 00
Receipts		1 75
Expenditure		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	51 75	
	51 75	51 75

Way-way-see-cappo's Band (No. 132).

Balance, 30th June, 1892		4 70
Receipts		52 16
Expenditure	53 20	
Balance, 30th June, 1893	3 66	
	56 86	56 86

For account 129, see page 430.

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

Tsoo-a-hoi Band, B.C. (No. 133).

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Langley Indians, B.C. (No. 133).		
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		220 43
Receipts.....		242 22
Expenditure.....	472 02	
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		9 37
	472 02	472 02
Langley Indians, B.C. (No. 134).		
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		341 21
Receipts.....		11 94
Expenditure.....		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	353 15	
	353 15	353 15
Betsiamits Indians (No. 137).		
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		61 71
Receipts.....		1,385 23
Expenditure.....	277 38	
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	1,169 56	
	1,446 94	1,446 94
Blackfoot Indians (No. 138).		
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		9 59
Receipts.....		63 48
Expenditure.....	4 31	
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	68 76	
	73 07	73 07
Little Bones' Band (No. 140).		
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		27 46
Receipts.....		117 51
Expenditure.....	17 49	
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	127 48	
	144 97	144 97
Hellelt Indians, B.C. (No. 141).		
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		126 42
Receipts.....		147 42
Expenditure.....	145 30	
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	128 54	
	273 84	273 84

Account 135 closed. For account 136, see page 430.

INDIAN TRUST FUND—*Continued.**Subsidiary Statements.*

Coté's Band, No. 64, Treaty No. 4 (No. 142).
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		5 00
Receipts.....		0 18
Expenditure.....		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	5 18	
	5 18	5 18
Man-who-took-the-coat's Band (No. 143).		
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		6 10
Receipts.....		0 21
Expenditure.....		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	6 31	
	6 31	6 31
Boothroyd Indians, B.C. (No. 147).		
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		96 75
Receipts.....		3 39
Expenditure.....		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	100 14	
	100 14	100 14
Siska Flat Indians, B.C. (No. 148).		
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		80 64
Receipts.....		2 82
Expenditure.....		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	83 46	
	83 46	83 46
Kanaka Indians, B.C. (No. 149).		
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		99 00
Receipts.....		3 46
Expenditure.....		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	102 46	
	102 46	102 46
Skuppa Indians, B.C. (No. 150).		
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		69 30
Receipts.....		2 43
Expenditure.....		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	71 73	
	71 73	71 73

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

Lytton Indians, B.C. (No. 151)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Debt.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		15 30
Receipts.....		0 53
Expenditure.....	15 83	
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	15 83	15 83

Cook's Ferry Indians, B.C. (No. 152).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		297 22
Receipts.....		10 40
Expenditure.....	307 62	
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	307 62	307 62

Salmon Arm Reserves, B.C. (No. 153).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		6 98
Receipts.....		0 25
Expenditure.....	7 23	
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	7 23	7 23

Ochapowace's Band (No. 154).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		19 56
Receipts.....		0 68
Expenditure.....	20 24	
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	20 24	20 24

Sampson's Band (No. 155).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		17 86
Receipts.....		179 62
Expenditure.....	62 99	
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	134 58	
	197 48	197 48

Red Pheasant's Band (No. 156).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		25 00
Receipts.....		0 88
Expenditure.....	25 88	
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	25 88	25 88

INDIAN TRUST FUND—*Continued.**Subsidiary Statements.*

Ohamil Band, B.C. (No. 157).

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		191 66
Receipts.....		6 71
Expenditure.....		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	198 37	
	198 37	198 37

Skawalook Band, B.C. (No. 158).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		173 63
Receipts.....		6 08
Expenditure.....		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	179 71	
	179 71	179 71

Union Bar Band, B.C. (No. 159).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		404 19
Receipts.....		14 15
Expenditure.....		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	418 34	
	418 34	418 34

Spuzzum Band, B.C. (No. 160).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		164 13
Receipts.....		5 74
Expenditure.....		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	169 87	
	169 87	169 87

Boston Bar Band, B.C. (No. 161).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		245 17
Receipts.....		8 58
Expenditure.....		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	253 75	
	253 75	253 75

Popkum Band, B.C. (No. 162).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		83 93
Receipts.....		2 93
Expenditure.....		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	86 86	
	86 86	86 86

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued. Subsidiary Statements.

Skawtits Band, B.C. (No. 163).

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Indians of Little South-west Reserve, N.B. (No. 164).		
Balance, 30th June, 1892		84 60
Receipts		75 61
Expenditure	7 26	
Balance, 30th June, 1893	152 95	
	160 21	160 21
Indians of Big Hole Reserve, N.B. (No. 165).		
Balance, 30th June, 1892		74 30
Receipts		286 86
Expenditure	157 43	
Balance, 30th June, 1893	203 73	
	361 16	361 16
Indians of Bobtail Reserve (No. 166).		
Balance, 30th June, 1892		150 20
Receipts	15 02	
Expenditure	135 18	
Balance, 30th June, 1893	150 20	
	150 20	150 20
Ermineskin's Band (No. 167).		
Balance, 30th June, 1892		205 80
Receipts	19 58	
Expenditure	186 22	
Balance, 30th June, 1893	205 80	
	205 80	205 80
Indians of Bridge River Reserve, B.C. (No. 168).		
Balance, 30th June, 1892		160 00
Receipts	9 60	
Expenditure	150 40	
Balance, 30th June, 1893	160 00	
	160 00	160 00

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

Enoch's Band (No. 169).

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892		
Receipts		50 00
Expenditure	3 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1893	47 00	
	50 00	50 00

Oak River Sioux (No. 170).

Balance, 30th June, 1892		
Receipts		75 00
Expenditure	4 50	
Balance, 30th June, 1893	70 50	
	75 00	75 00

Stony Indians, Bands Nos. 142-3-4 (No. 171).

	DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892				
Receipts			594 71	135 55
Expenditure	59 47	13 56		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	535 24	121 99		
	594 71	135 55	594 71	135 55

Indians of Ohiat Reserve, B.C. (No. 172).

	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892		
Receipts		5 00
Expenditure	0 30	
Balance, 30th June, 1893	4 70	
	5 00	5 00

Blood Indians (No. 173).

Balance, 30th June, 1892		
Receipts		50 00
Expenditure	3 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1893	47 00	
	50 00	50 00

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

Islington Indians (No. 174).

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Debit.		Credit.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892				
Receipts				25 00
Expenditure	1	50		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	23	50		
	25	00		25 00

Indians of Edmundston Reserve, N.B. (No. 175).

Balance, 30th June, 1892				
Receipts				100 00
Expenditure	10	00		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	90	00		
	100	00		100 00

Indians of Nanaimo Reserve, B.C. (No. 176).

Balance, 30th June, 1892				
Receipts				100 00
Expenditure	10	00		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	90	00		
	100	00		100 00

Chuk-cha-kualk Band, B.C. (No. 177).

Balance, 30th June, 1892				
Receipts				350 00
Expenditure	35	00		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	315	00		
	350	00		350 00

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

Province of Quebec Indian Fund (Interest Account).

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

DETAILS.	DR.	CR.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892	37,240 29	
Interest on invested capital		655 41
Share of \$19,000 voted by Parliament		1,749 30
<i>Salaries.</i>		
H. Desilets, Agent	100 00	
S. Poirier, do 3 months	50 00	
V. J. A. Venner, M.D., Agent, 9 months	140 55	
Rev. J. Gagné do	50 00	
N. LeBel do	151 00	
L. E. Otis do	400 00	
P. E. Robillard, do	200 00	
L. G. Belley, prosecutor, 1st April to 8th August, 1892	33 60	
F. H. O'Brien do 9 months	75 00	
N. C. Smillie, physician, Gaspé	80 00	
V. J. A. Venner, physician, Restigouche	100 00	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Supplies for Point Blue Hospital	745 20	
Salary of nurse do	104 00	
Expenses of liquor prosecutions	149 16	
S. Poirier, agent, travelling expenses	35 40	
Expenses, opening line between Fraser property and Restigouche Reserve	6 00	
<i>Medical Attendance and Medicines.</i>		
Chicoutimi Indians	39 50	
Lake St. John Indians	367 70	
Rivière du Loup do	119 75	
Betsiamits do (vaccinating)	91 00	
Restigouche do do	12 25	
Balance		37,885 69
	40,290 40	40,290 40

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

Indian Land Management Fund (Interest Account).

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

DETAILS.	DR.	CR.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....	83,891 73	
Interest on invested capital.....		4,367 35
Share of \$19,000 voted by Parliament.....		14,270 88
Amount transferred for percentage on collections, charged to sundry accounts.....		9,469 31
Fees, fines, &c., collected.....		786 62
Transfer to close account of Government of British Columbia.....		0 58
<i>Salaries.</i>		
E. D. Cameron, Indian Supt., Brantford.....	1,100 00	
A. G. Smith, clerk, Brantford.....	900 00	
Thos. Gordon, Indian Agent, Strathroy.....	600 00	
John Beattie do Highgate.....	500 00	
Thos. Walton do Parry Sound.....	900 00	
W. Van Abbott do Sault Ste Marie.....	825 00	
J. C. Phipps, Indian Supt., Manitowaning.....	1,200 00	
A. M. Ironside, clerk do.....	720 00	
R. M. Stephen, M.D., Physician, do.....	1,000 00	
B. W. Ross, Indian Land Agent, Gore Bay.....	400 00	
J. P. Donnelly, Indian Agent, Port Arthur.....	800 00	
W. Hill (13 m.) do Shannonville.....	541 66	
J. Thackeray do Roseneath.....	600 00	
A. McKelvey do Wallaceburg.....	500 00	
A. English do Sarnia.....	500 00	
J. W. Jernyn do Cape Croker.....	500 00	
James Allen do Saugeen.....	500 00	
James Martin do Mamiwaki.....	600 00	
A. Brosseau do Caughnawaga.....	600 00	
P. E. Jones do Hagersville.....	595 00	
A. O. Bastien do Lorette.....	200 00	
John Moblo, Indian Land Agent, Brantford.....	500 00	
J. R. Stevenson, Indian Agent, Georgina, 4 months to 31st October.....	166 64	
H. H. Thompson, Indian Agent, Penetanguishene, 4 months to 31st October.....	166 64	
D. J. McPhee, Indian Agent, Atherley, 4 months to 31st October.....	166 64	
E. Harris, Indian Agent, Gores' Landing, 4 months to 31st October.....	166 64	
G. B. McDermott, Indian Agent, Scugog, 4 months to 31st October.....	50 00	
E. Bennett, Indian Agent, Eganville.....	60 00	
A. McBride, Indian Agent, Temiscamingue.....	45 83	
Jas. A. McEwan, Physician, Oneidas of the Thames.....	300 00	
D. Sinclair do Munceys do.....	60 00	
<i>Contingent Expenses of the various Superintendencies and Agencies.</i>		
A. Brosseau—		
Rent.....	\$ 75 00	
Postage.....	12 08	
Travelling, &c.....	71 75	
		158 83
Thos. Gordon—		
Allowance for rent, travelling, &c.....	\$150 00	
Postage, &c.....	25 71	
		175 71
A. McKelvey—		
Rent, travelling, postage, &c.....		160 00
Carried forward.....	100,150 42	28,894 74

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

Indian Land Management Fund (Interest Account)—Continued..

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

DETAILS.	DR.	CR.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	100,150 42	28,894 74
<i>Contingent Expenses, &c.—Con.</i>		
J. C. Phipps—		
Commission on collections	\$483 49	
Fees	66 00	
Travelling.....	137 45	
Postage	68 96	
Sundries.....	45 30	
	801 20	
E. Bennett—		
Postage	8 49	
E. D. Cameron—		
Rent and travelling	\$255 00	
Postage.....	34 95	
	289 95	
Thos. Walton—		
Commission on collections.....	\$129 48	
Rent.....	60 00	
Travelling.....	57 35	
Postage, &c.....	30 63	
	277 46	
John Moblo—		
Commission on collections.....	\$504 42	
Travelling, postage, &c.....	17 05	
	521 47	
George Long—		
Commission on collections and disbursements.....	\$137 07	
Travelling.....	14 70	
Postage.....	1 63	
	153 40	
A. English—		
Allowance for keep of horse.....	\$100 00	
Travelling.....	116 15	
Rent, fuel and postage.....	68 80	
	284 95	
C. J. Blomfield—		
Services.....	\$91 50	
Assistant	24 50	
Travelling.....	66 65	
Commission on collections.....	2 25	
Postage.....	1 15	
	186 05	
James Martin—		
Rent	\$50 00	
Postage.....	8 00	
	58 00	
A. B. Cowan—		
Travelling expenses for 3 months.....	25 00	
W. Van Abbott—		
Allowance for rent and fuel.....	\$154 48	
Travelling, &c.....	207 97	
	362 45	
A. Dingman—		
Postage, stationery, &c.....	35 37	
Carried forward.....	103,154 21	28,894 74

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

Indian Land Management Fund (Interest Account)—Continued.

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

DETAILS.	DR.	CR.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	103,154 21	28,894 74
<i>Contingent Expenses—Concluded.</i>		
Wm. Simpson—		
Commission on collections	\$228 54	
Rent.....	80 00	
Fuel, postage, &c	60 89	
	369 43	
B. W. Ross—		
Commission on collections	\$404 50	
Rent.....	60 00	
Assistance in office.....	55 50	
Travelling expenses.....	238 55	
Fuel, postage, &c.....	72 71	
	831 26	
S. Hagan—		
Commission on collections.....	\$97 95	
Rent.....	24 00	
	121 95	
J. P. Donnelly—		
Rent, fuel, &c.....	\$130 00	
Travelling	91 95	
Postage.....	9 45	
	231 40	
E. Harris—		
Travelling		14 30
J. W. Jermyn—		
Travelling	\$17 00	
Postage	3 85	
	20 85	
S. Poirier—		
Postage.....		1 43
L. E. Otis—		
Commission on collections		8 75
E. P. Watson—		
Commission on collections	\$121 59	
Travelling, &c.....	60 41	
Postage.....	3 57	
	185 57	
V. J. A. Venner, M.D.—		
Travelling		43 70
John Beattie—		
Fuel.....		22 00
T. G. Pile—		
Commission on collections.....		70 89
N. LeBel—		
Commission on collections.....	\$38 29	
Travelling.....	1 50	
	39 79	
John Thackeray—		
Travelling, &c.....		31 05
Carried forward	105,145 58	28,894 74

INDIAN TRUST FUND—*Continued.**Subsidiary Statements.*Indian Land Management Fund (Interest Account)—*Continued.*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

DETAILS.	DR.	CR.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	105,145 58	28,894 74
<i>Protection of Timber</i>		
W. H. Baxter, forest bailiff.....	340 72	
A. Monk do.....	62 25	
M. Belrose do.....	35 79	
J. Weatherhead do.....	52 17	
H. Trout do.....	70 89	
H. May do.....	58 39	
W. Haner do.....	86 86	
W. Boyd do.....	29 57	
W. H. Tilley do.....	67 25	
J. Lesage do.....	274 45	
Adam Powis do.....	17 73	
Peter Megis do.....	38 43	
S. Commanda do.....	23 30	
Louis Beaucage do.....	23 31	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Dr. Stephen's allowance for rent.....	150 00	
C. Kiyoshk, services as interpreter.....	3 00	
P. Martin do do.....	3 00	
W. H. Price, do auctioneer.....	7 00	
Advertising.....	4 32	
Furniture for office at Hagersville.....	20 13	
Expenses of removal of office from Cockburn Island to Gore Bay.....	29 75	
Furniture for Brantford office.....	54 00	
do Lorette do.....	26 00	
Repairs to lock of safe, Maniwaki office.....	4 00	
Allowance to prosecutor, Tadousac, 3 mos.....	25 00	
Expenses of liquor prosecution.....	17 50	
G. L. Chitty, inspecting timber.....	318 20	
P. H. Colton.....	379 15	
Amount due J. F. Day (late agent).....	33 97	
Printing and Stationery.....	302 04	
Express charges.....	4 25	
Salaries of constables.....	152 00	
Salaries of Island Guardians.....	12 50	
Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		78,978 76
	107,873 50	107,873 50

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN TRUST FUND—*Concluded.*

Subsidiary Statements.

Indian School Fund. (Account 77.)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

DETAILS.	DR.	CR.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance on 30th June, 1892.....	43,905 52	
Interest on invested capital.....		3,961 11
Refund.....		5 00
Share of \$19,000 voted by Parliament.....		2,979 82
<i>Salaries of Missionaries.</i>		
Rev. M. Mainville, St. Regis.....	203 32	
Rev. J. Tucker, St. Francis.....	140 00	
Rev. J. Jacob, Walpole Island.....	400 00	
Rev. A. G. Smith, Muncey.....	400 00	
Rev. T. Quinn, St. Francis.....	235 00	
Rev. G. Giroux, Lorette.....	225 96	
Rev. N. V. Burtin, Caughnawaga.....	97 91	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Ledas Genest, teacher of school at Becancour, 3 mos.....	10 00	
Rebecca Dubois, do do 9 mos.....	30 00	
Grant, Mount Elgin Institute.....	750 00	
do Wawanosh Home.....	329 00	
do Shingwauk Home.....	108 00	
Insurance, Mount Elgin Institute.....	30 00	
School material.....	7 75	
Transfer from appropriation for schools, of part of expenses for inspection, fuel and school material.....	1,574 02	
Balance.....		41,500 55
	48,446 48	48,446 48